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6/2/93

To: Wilderness Managers
From: Jeff Jarvis
Subject: Arizona Wilderness Notebook

The Arizona Wilderness Notebook is a collection of significant wilderness documents developed by Arizona in the two years after passage of the Arizona Wilderness Act. The Notebook contains the following documents:

INSIDE FRONT COVER

1. Arizona BLM Wilderness-Investing in Nature's Legacy.
2. Arizona Wilderness Status Map.

LEGISLATION

1. Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984-Public Law 98-406, August 28, 1984. This Act designated Wilderness in the Arizona Strip District and Aravaipa Canyon.
2. Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990-Public Law 101-628, November 28, 1990. This Act competed wilderness designations for Arizona.
3. Arizona Wilderness Act of 1990-Senate Report 101-359, July 10, 1990.
4. House Report 96-617 for H.R. 5487, November 14, 1979.
5. House Report 101-405 for H.R. 2570, February 21, 1990.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

1. BLM Arizona Wilderness Area Maps and Information. This document was prepared immediately after wilderness designation. The complete 100 page document is sold in the public rooms for \$13.00.

OVERVIEW DOCUMENTS

1. Draft Wilderness Action Plan. This internal document established the Arizona implementation strategy immediately after passage of the 1990 Wilderness Act.
2. IM AZ-91-59, Guidelines and Format for Interim Maintenance and Operations Plans in Designated Wilderness Areas. Interim Plans were written to delegate authority from the State Director and to allow continuing operation and maintenance of existing facilities until site specific wilderness management plans could be written.
3. Guidelines for Interim Plans for Operations and Facilities Maintenance in Designated Wilderness Areas, July 1991.
4. Arizona Wilderness-Land Tenure Adjustment Plan, April 1992.
5. Arizona Wilderness Fire Planning Handbook, H-9211-2.

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MEMORANDUMS

1. IM AZ-91-17, Management of Mining Claims in Newly Designated Wilderness Areas, November 15, 1990.
2. Memorandum, Delegation of Authority for Approval of Prescribed Fires in the Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan Wilderness Areas, February 26, 1991
3. IM AZ-91-38, Public Notification of Proposed Actions in Designated Wilderness Areas, March 6, 1991.
4. IM AZ-91-210, Public Availability of Wilderness Mapsheets, April 19, 1991.
5. IM AZ-91-217, Wilderness Area Boundary Descriptions and Management Plans, April 22, 1991.
6. IM AZ-91-67, Serialization of Wilderness Areas, August 4, 1991.
7. IM AZ-93-102, New Uses of Water within Wilderness Areas Designated in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, December 23, 1992.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Office of Hearing Appeals, May 12, 1993. This decision contains a concise discussion of a mining claim validity case with an emphasis on the law of discovery.
2. Notification of Federal Reserved Right for Arizona Wilderness Area Form.
3. Survey of the Legal Descriptive Boundary of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area.
4. Muggins Mountain Wilderness Boundary Map.
5. Position Description-Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner.
6. Position Description-Outdoor Recreation Planner (Wilderness Program Leader).
7. Position Description-Outdoor Recreation Planner (Management).
8. Position Description-Outdoor Recreation Planner.
9. Position Description-Park Ranger (Natural Resource Specialist).
10. Position Description-Planning and Environmental Specialist.
11. Position Description-Outdoor Recreation Planner(Natural Resource Specialist).
12. Position Description-Outdoor Recreation Planner.
13. Position Description- Park Ranger (Temporary).

MEMORANDUM

1. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
2. Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
3. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
4. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
5. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
6. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
7. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.

MEMORANDUM

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7. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
8. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
9. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
10. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
11. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
12. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.
13. On 11-17, Department of Mining Claims in newly designated wilderness areas, November 17, 1982.

Public Law 98-406
98th Congress

An Act

To designate certain national forest lands in the State of Arizona as wilderness, and for other purposes.

Aug. 28, 1984

[H.R. 4707]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984".

Arizona
Wilderness
Act of 1984.
National
Wilderness
Preservation
System.
National Forest
System.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136), the following lands in the State of Arizona are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) certain lands in the Prescott National Forest, which comprise approximately five thousand four hundred and twenty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Apache Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which shall be known as the Apache Creek Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(2) certain lands in the Prescott National Forest, which comprise approximately fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cedar Bench Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1984, and which shall be known as the Cedar Bench Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(3) certain lands in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, which comprise approximately eleven thousand and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Bear Wallow Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Bear Wallow Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(4) certain lands in the Prescott National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty-six thousand and thirty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Castle Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1984, and which shall be known as the Castle Creek Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(5) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately sixty-nine thousand seven hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Chiricahua Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed part of the Chiricahua Wilderness, as designated by Public Law 88-577;

16 USC 1131
note.

(6) certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, which comprise approximately eleven thousand five hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Fossil Springs Wilderness—Proposed", dated April 1984, and which shall be known as the Fossil Springs Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(7) certain lands in the Tonto National Forest, which comprise approximately fifty-three thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Four Peaks Wilderness—Proposed", dated April 1984, and which shall be known as the Four Peaks Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(8) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty-three thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Galiuro Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated April 1984, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed a part of the Galiuro Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(9) certain lands in the Prescott National Forest, which comprise approximately nine thousand eight hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Granite Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated April 1984, and which shall be known as Granite Mountain Wilderness;

(10) certain lands in the Tonto National Forest, which comprise approximately thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hellsgate Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1984, and which shall be known as the Hellsgate Wilderness;

(11) certain lands in the Prescott National Forest which comprise approximately seven thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Juniper Mesa Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which shall be known as the Juniper Mesa Wilderness;

(12) certain lands in the Kaibab and Coconino National Forests, which comprise approximately six thousand five hundred and ten acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Kendrick Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which shall be known as Kendrick Mountain Wilderness;

(13) certain lands in the Tonto National Forest, which comprise approximately forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mazatzal Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated August 1984, and which are hereby incorporated and shall be deemed a part of the Mazatzal Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: *Provided*, That within the lands added to the Mazatzal Wilderness by this Act, the provisions of the Wilderness Act shall not be construed to prevent the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or telecommunications facilities, or any combination of the foregoing, or limited motorized access to such facilities when nonmotorized access means are not reasonably available or when time is of the essence, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable, where such facilities or access are essential to flood warning, flood control, and water reservoir operation purposes;

(14) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty thousand one hundred and ninety acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Miller Peak Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which shall be known as the Miller Peak Wilderness;

(15) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty-five thousand two hundred and sixty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt. Wrightson Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which shall be known as the Mt. Wrightson Wilderness;

(16) certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, which comprise approximately eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Munds Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1984, and which shall be known as the Munds Mountain Wilderness;

16 USC 1131
note.

16 USC 1132
note.

16 USC 1132
note.

16 USC 1132
note.

16 USC 1132
note.

16 USC 1131
note.

16 USC 1131
note.

16 USC 1132
note.

16 USC 1132
note.

16 USC 1132
note.

(17) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately seven thousand four hundred and twenty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pajarita Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Pajarita Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(18) certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, which comprise approximately forty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Red Rock-Secret Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated April 1984, and which shall be known as the Red Rock-Secret Mountain Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(19) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately thirty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Rincon Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which shall be known as the Rincon Mountain Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(20) certain lands in the Tonto National Forest, which comprise approximately eighteen thousand nine hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Salome Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1984, and which shall be known as the Salome Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(21) certain lands in the Tonto National Forest, which comprise approximately thirty-two thousand eight hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Salt River Canyon Wilderness—Proposed", dated April 1984, and which shall be known as the Salt River Canyon Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(22) certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, which comprise approximately eighteen thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Kachina Peaks Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1984, and which shall be known as the Kachina Peaks Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(23) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Santa Teresa Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which shall be known as the Santa Teresa Wilderness; the governmental agency having jurisdictional authority may authorize limited access to the area, for private and administrative purposes, from U.S. Route 70 along Black Rock Wash to the vicinity of Black Rock;

16 USC 1132
note.

(24) certain lands in the Tonto National Forest, which comprise approximately thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Superstition Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated August 1984, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Superstition Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

16 USC 1131
note.

(25) certain lands in the Coconino National Forest and Prescott National Forest, which comprise approximately eight thousand one hundred and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated April 1984, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed a part of the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness as designated by Public Law 92-241;

16 USC 1132
note.

(26) certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "West Clear Creek Wilder-

16 USC 1132
note.

ness—Proposed”, dated April 1984, and which shall be known as the West Clear Creek Wilderness;

USC 1132
e.

(27) certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, which comprise approximately six thousand seven hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Wet Beaver Wilderness—Proposed”, dated February 1984, and which shall be known as the Wet Beaver Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(28) certain lands in the Prescott National Forest, which comprise approximately five thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Woodchute Wilderness—Proposed”, dated August 1984, and which shall be known as the Woodchute Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(29) certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, which comprise approximately ten thousand one hundred and forty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Strawberry Crater Wilderness—Proposed”, dated April 1984, and which shall be known as Strawberry Crater Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(30) certain lands in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, which comprise approximately five thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Escudilla—Proposed Wilderness”, dated April 1984, and which shall be known as Escudilla Wilderness.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated under this section shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter in this title referred to as the “Secretary”) in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act (or any similar reference) shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

USC 1131

(c) As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated under this section with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made. Such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Public
availability.

(d) The Congress does not intend that designation of wilderness areas in the State of Arizona lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

Water.
16 USC 1133.
16 USC 1131
note.

(e)(1) As provided in paragraph (6) of section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this Act or in the Wilderness Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from Arizona State water laws.

Fish and fishing.
Wildlife.

(2) As provided in paragraph (7) of section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this Act or in the Wilderness Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Arizona with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests located in that State.

(f)(1) Grazing of livestock in wilderness areas established by this title, where established prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act and section 108 of Public Law 96-560.

The Secretary is directed to review all policies, practices, and regulations of the Department of Agriculture regarding livestock grazing in national forest wilderness areas in Arizona in order to insure that such policies, practices, and regulations fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas, as such intent is expressed in this Act.

(3) Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and at least every five years thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a report detailing the progress made by the Forest Service in carrying out the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section.

SEC. 102. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall review the following as to their suitability or unsuitability for preservation as wilderness and shall submit his recommendations to the President:

(1) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately eight hundred fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area Additions—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which are hereby incorporated in the Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area as designated by Public Law 96-550;

(2) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately five thousand and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Whitmire Canyon Study Area Additions—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which are hereby incorporated in the Whitmire Canyon Wilderness Study Area as designated by Public Law 96-550; and

(3) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately sixty-two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Graham Wilderness Study Area", dated August 1984, and which shall be known as the Mount Graham Wilderness Study Area.

With respect to the areas named in paragraphs (1) and (2), the President shall submit his recommendations to the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate no later than January 1, 1986.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness study areas designated by this section shall, until Congress determines otherwise, be administered by the Secretary so as to maintain their presently existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 103. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II);

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest system roadless areas in Arizona and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

Livestock.

16 USC 1133.

16 USC 1133
note.

Report.

94 Stat. 3223.

President of U.S.

Conservation.

Congress.

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest system lands in States other than Arizona, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Arizona;

(2) with respect to the national forest system lands in the State of Arizona which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II) and those lands referred to in subsection (d), except those lands designated for wilderness study upon enactment of this Act, that review and evaluation or reference shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revisions of the plans, but shall review the wilderness option when the plans are revised, which revisions will ordinarily occur on a ten-year cycle, or at least every fifteen years, unless, prior to such time the Secretary of Agriculture finds that conditions in a unit have significantly changed;

(3) areas in the State of Arizona reviewed in such final environmental statement or referred to in subsection (d) and not designated wilderness or wilderness study upon enactment of this Act shall be managed for multiple use in accordance with land management plans pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976: *Provided*, That such areas need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation prior to or during revision of the initial land management plans;

(4) in the event that revised land management plans in the State of Arizona are implemented pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and other applicable law, areas not recommended for wilderness designation need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation prior to or during revision of such plans, and areas recommended for wilderness designation shall be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation as may be required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and other applicable law; and

(5) unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Arizona for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(c) As used in this section, and as provided in section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the term "revision" shall not include an "amendment" to a plan.

16 USC 1600
note.
16 USC 1600
note.

16 USC 1604.

16 USC 1600
note.

16 1604.

(d) The provisions of this section shall also apply to national forest system roadless lands in the State of Arizona which are less than five thousand acres in size.

SEC. 104. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274) is amended by inserting the following after paragraph (50):

"(51) VERDE, ARIZONA.—The segment from the boundary between national forest and private land in sections 26 and 27, township 13 north, range 5 east, Gila Salt River meridian, downstream to the confluence with Red Creek, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Verde River—Wild and Scenic River', dated March 1984, which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. This designation shall not prevent water users receiving Central Arizona Project water allocations from diverting that water through an exchange agreement with downstream water users in accordance with Arizona water law. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public and within two years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall take such action as is required under subsection (b) of this section."

Water.

SEC. 105. There are added to the Chiricahua National Monument, in the State of Arizona, established by Proclamation Numbered 1692 of April 18, 1924 (43 Stat. 1946) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest which comprise approximately eight hundred and fifty acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Bonita Creek Watershed", dated May 1984, retained by the United States Park Service, Washington, D.C. The area added by this paragraph shall be administered by the National Park Service as wilderness.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Congress finds that—

(1) the Aravaipa Canyon, situated in the Galiuro Mountains in the Sonoran desert region of southern Arizona, is a primitive place of great natural beauty that, due to the rare presence of a perennial stream, supports an extraordinary abundance and diversity of native plant, fish, and wildlife, making it a resource of national significance; and

(2) the Aravaipa Canyon should, together with certain adjoining public lands, be incorporated within the National Wilderness Preservation System in order to provide for the preservation and protection of this relatively undisturbed but fragile complex of desert, riparian and aquatic ecosystems, and the native plant, fish, and wildlife communities dependent on it, as well as to protect and preserve the area's great scenic, geologic, and historical values, to a greater degree than would be possible in the absence of wilderness designation.

SEC. 202. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and consistent with the policies and provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), certain public lands in Graham and Pinal Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately six thousand six hundred and seventy acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness—Proposed" and dated May 1980, are hereby designated as the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness and, therefore, as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Aravaipa
Canyon
Wilderness.

16 USC 1132
note.

1 ' 1131
n

SEC. 203. Subject to valid existing rights, the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness. For purposes of this title, any references in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to administration of such areas shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior, and any reference to wilderness areas designated by the Wilderness Act or designated national forest wilderness areas shall be deemed to be a reference to the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness. For purposes of this title, the reference to national forest rules and regulations in the second sentence of section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to rules and regulations applicable to public lands, as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, 1702).

16 USC 1133.

SEC. 204. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and a legal description of the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, and such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in the legal description and map may be made. The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

Public
availability.

SEC. 205. Except as further provided in this section, the Aravaipa Primitive Area designations of January 16, 1969, and April 28, 1971, are hereby revoked.

TITLE III

16 USC 1131
note.

SEC. 301. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System—

16 USC 1132
note.

(1) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which comprise approximately six thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cottonwood Point Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as the Cottonwood Point Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(2) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which comprise approximately thirty-six thousand three hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as the Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(3) certain lands in the Kaibab National Forest and in the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which comprise approximately seventy-seven thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Kanab Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as the Kanab Creek Wilderness;

(4) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which comprise approximately fourteen thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt. Logan Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as the Mount Logan Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(5) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which comprise approximately seven thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt. Trumbull Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as the Mount Trumbull Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(6) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which comprise approximately eighty-four thousand seven hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Paiute Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as the Paiute Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(7) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District, Arizona, and in the Cedar City District, Utah, of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately one hundred and ten thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness;

16 USC 1132
note.

(8) certain lands in the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, which comprise approximately forty thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Saddle Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as the Saddle Mountain Wilderness; and

16 USC 1132
note.

(9) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District, Arizona, and in the Cedar City District, Utah, of the Bureau of Land Management which comprise approximately nineteen thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as the Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness.

16 USC 1132
note.

(b) The previous classifications of the Paiute Primitive Area and the Paria Canyon Primitive Area are hereby abolished.

SEC. 302. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this title shall be administered by the appropriate Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act: *Provided*, That any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary who has administrative jurisdiction over the area.

16 USC 1131
note.

(b) Within the wilderness areas designated by this title, the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary concerned deems necessary, as long as such regulations, policies, and practices fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas as such intent is expressed in the Wilderness Act.

Livestock.

SEC. 303. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and a legal description on each wilderness area designated by this title shall be filed by the Secretary concerned with the Committee

Public
availability.

on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made by the Secretary concerned subsequent to such filings. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture or in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, as is appropriate.

43 USC 1782.

SEC. 304. The Congress hereby finds and directs that lands in the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, and those portions of the Starvation Point Wilderness Study Area (UT-040-057) and Paria Canyon Instant Study Area and contiguous Utah units in the Cedar City District of the Bureau of Land Management, Utah, not designated as wilderness by this Act have been adequately studied for wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Public Law 94-579), and are no longer subject to the requirement of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

TITLE IV

SEC. 401. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application thereof shall not be affected thereby.

Approved August 28, 1984.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4707 (S. 2242):

HOUSE REPORT No. 98-643 Part I (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 98-463 accompanying S. 2242 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 130 (1984):

Apr. 2, 3, considered and passed House.

Aug. 9, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 2242.

Aug. 10, House concurred in certain Senate amendment.

○

Public Law 101-628
101st Congress

An Act

To provide for the designation of certain public lands as wilderness in the State of Arizona.

Nov. 28, 1990
[H.R. 2570]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.—Titles I through III of this Act may be cited as the “Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990”.

Arizona Desert
Wilderness
Act of 1990.
16 USC 460ddd
note.
National
Wilderness
Preservation
System.
16 USC 1132
note.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE
ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following public lands are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 23,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Mount Wilson Wilderness” and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Wilson Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 31,070 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Mount Tipton Wilderness” and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Tipton Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 27,530 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Mount Nutt Wilderness” and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Nutt Wilderness: *Provided*, That the existing water pipeline for the town of Oatman, together with the right of ingress and egress thereto, may be operated, maintained, and upgraded, subject to reasonable requirements to protect wilderness values;

(4) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 90,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Warm Springs Wilderness” and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Warm Springs Wilderness;

(5) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 15,900 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Aubrey Peak Wilderness” and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Aubrey Peak Wilderness;

(6) certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 14,630 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “East Cactus Plain Wilderness” and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the East Cactus Plain Wilderness;

(7) certain lands in Mohave and La Paz Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 41,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Rawhide Mountains Wilderness” and

dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Rawhide Mountains Wilderness;

(8) certain lands in Mohave, Yavapai, and La Paz Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 126,760 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Arrastra Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Arrastra Mountain Wilderness;

(9) certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 25,287 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness;

(10) certain lands in La Paz and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 22,865 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Harquahala Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Harquahala Mountains Wilderness;

(11) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 20,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Big Horn Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Big Horn Mountains Wilderness;

(12) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 30,170 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hummingbird Springs Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Hummingbird Springs Wilderness;

(13) certain lands in La Paz, Yuma, and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 89,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Eagletail Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Eagletail Mountains Wilderness;

(14) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 15,250 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Signal Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Signal Mountain Wilderness;

(15) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 61,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Woolsey Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Woolsey Peak Wilderness;

(16) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 14,500 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sierra Estrella Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Sierra Estrella Wilderness;

(17) certain lands in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 34,400 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Table Top Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Table Top Wilderness;

(18) certain lands in Pima County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 5,080 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Coyote Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Coyote Mountains Wilderness;

(19) certain lands in Pima County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 2,065 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Baboquivari Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Baboquivari Peak Wilderness;

(20) certain lands in Gila County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 9,201 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Needle's Eye Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Needle's Eye Wilderness: *Provided*, That the right-of-way reserved by right-of-way reservation A-16043 dated October 20, 1986, together with the right of ingress and egress thereto, shall not be affected by this Act, and the existing powerline utilizing such right-of-way may be operated, maintained, and upgraded, subject to reasonable requirements to protect wilderness values;

(21) certain lands in Graham County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 6,590 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Santa Teresa Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the North Santa Teresa Wilderness;

(22) certain lands in Graham County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 10,883 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Fishhooks Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Fishhooks Wilderness;

(23) certain lands in Cochise County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 11,998 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness;

(24) certain lands in Graham and Cochise Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 6,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Redfield Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Redfield Canyon Wilderness;

(25) certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 18,805 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Gibraltar Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Gibraltar Mountain Wilderness;

(26) certain lands in La Paz and Mohave Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 15,755 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Swansea Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Swansea Wilderness;

(27) certain lands in LaPaz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 29,095 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Trigo Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Trigo Mountain Wilderness;

(28) certain lands in Yuma County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 8,855 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Muggins Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Muggins Mountain Wilderness;

(29) certain lands in Yavapai and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 9,200 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hells Canyon Wilderness" and dated

February 1990, and which shall be known as the Hells Canyon Wilderness;

(30) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 63,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Maricopa Mountains Wilderness" dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Maricopa Mountains Wilderness;

(31) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 60,800 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Maricopa Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the South Maricopa Mountains Wilderness;

(32) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 38,400 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wabayuma Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Wabayuma Peak Wilderness;

(33) certain lands in Yavapai and Mohave Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 27,900 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Upper Burro Creek Wilderness" and dated June 1990, and which shall be known as the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness;

(34) certain lands in Yavapai County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 11,840 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hassayampa River Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Hassayampa River Canyon Wilderness;

(35) certain lands in Pinal County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 5,800 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "White Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the White Canyon Wilderness;

(36) certain lands in Yavapai County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 8,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Tres Alamos Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Tres Alamos Wilderness;

(37) certain lands in Cochise, Greenlee, and Graham Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 19,650 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness;

(38) certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 21,680 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "New Water Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the New Water Mountains Wilderness;

(39) certain lands in Pinal and Graham Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 12,711 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Aravaipa Wilderness Additions" and dated February 1990, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (designated in Public Law 98-406, 98 Stat. 1491).

(b) **MANAGEMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated by this title shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilder-

ness Act (or any similar reference) shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated under this title with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made. Copies of such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director, Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, and in the appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management in Arizona.

(d) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—The Congress does not intend for the designation of wilderness areas in the State of Arizona pursuant to this title to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around any such wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(e) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—As provided in paragraph (7) of section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this title or in the Wilderness Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Arizona with respect to wildlife and fish on the public lands located in that State.

(f) **LIVESTOCK.**—(1) Grazing of livestock in wilderness areas designated by this title, where established prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act and the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the One Hundred First Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(2) The Secretary is directed to review all policies, practices, and regulations of the Bureau of Land Management regarding livestock grazing in Bureau of Land Management administered wilderness areas in Arizona in order to insure that such policies, practices, and regulations fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas, as such intent is expressed in this title.

(g) WATER.—(1) With respect to each wilderness area designated by this title, Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of this title. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) The Secretary and all other officers of the United States shall take steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by paragraph (1), including the filing by the Secretary of a claim for the quantification of such rights in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in the courts of the State of Arizona in which the United States is or may be joined and which is conducted in accordance with the McCarran Amendment (43 U.S.C. 666).

Claims.

(3) Nothing in this title shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Arizona on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) The Federal water rights reserved by this title are specific to the wilderness areas located in the State of Arizona designated by this title. Nothing in this title related to reserved Federal rights shall be construed as establishing a precedent with respect to any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant thereto.

(h) **WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.**—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act, management activities to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support such populations may be carried out within wilderness areas designated by this title, where consistent with relevant wilderness management plans, in accordance with appropriate policies and guidelines such as those set forth in Appendix B of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the One Hundred First Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(i) **MILITARY ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this title shall preclude low level overflights of military aircraft, the designation of new units of special airspace, or the use or establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas designated by this title.

(j) **MINERAL EXCHANGES.**—It is the intent of Congress that private mineral rights within wilderness areas designated by this title be acquired as expeditiously as possible by the Secretary using existing authority to acquire such rights by exchange.

(k) **BLACK ROCK WASH ROAD ACCESS.**—(1) Section 101(a)(23) of the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 1487) is amended by striking "the governmental agency having jurisdictional authority may authorize limited access to the area, for private and administrative purposes, from U.S. Route 70 along Black Rock Wash to the vicinity of Black Rock;

(2)(A) In order to permit adequate public and private access to Federal, State, and private lands on the east side of the Santa Teresa Mountains, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall administer that portion of Black Rock Wash Road located within the boundaries of the San Carlos Apache Reservation so as to allow reasonable use of the road for private administrative purposes and may permit limited public use of the road for the purpose of access to the public lands outside of the reservation boundary.

(B) The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is authorized, subject to the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934, chapter 576, section 16 (25 U.S.C. 476; 48 Stat. 987), to enter into cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and Graham County, Arizona, for signing, fencing, and maintenance of the portion of Black Rock Wash Road referred to in paragraph (A). The entering into of cooperative agreements as authorized by this subsection shall not be construed in any way as a determination of the ownership of such portion of Black Rock Wash Road.

(3) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(l) **ALAMO DAM.**—Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect the operation for flood control purposes of the Alamo Dam located on the Bill Williams River.

SEC. 102. AREAS RELEASED.

Excepting for the Baker Canyon area (AZ-040-070), and the approximately 57,800 acres of public land as generally depicted on a

16 USC 1132
note.

Appropriation
authorization.

map entitled "Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area" dated February, 1990, the Congress hereby finds and directs that all public lands in Arizona, administered by the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 not designated as wilderness by this title, or previous Acts of Congress, have been adequately studied for wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of such Act and are no longer subject to the requirement of section 603(c) of such Act pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

TITLE II—DESIGNATION OF THE GILA BOX RIPARIAN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

Natural
resources.

SEC. 201. DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT.

16 USC 460ddd.

(a) **PURPOSES.**—In order to conserve, protect, and enhance the riparian and associated areas described in subsection (b) and the aquatic, wildlife, archeological, paleontological, scientific, cultural, recreational, educational, scenic, and other resources and values of such areas, there is hereby established the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (hereafter in this title referred to as the "conservation area").

Establishment.

(b) **AREAS INCLUDED.**—The conservation area shall consist of the public lands generally depicted on a map entitled "Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area" dated February 1990, and comprising approximately 20,900 acres.

(c) **MAP.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, a map and legal description of the conservation area shall be filed by the Secretary with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section. Copies of such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, and in the appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management in Arizona.

(d) **MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREA.**—(1) The Secretary shall manage the conservation area in a manner that conserves, protects and enhances its resources and values, including the resources and values specified in subsection (a), pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other applicable law, including this title.

(2) The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the conservation area as the Secretary finds will further the purposes for which the conservation area is established. Except where needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, use of motorized vehicles in the conservation area shall be permitted only on roads specifically designated for such use as part of the management plan prepared pursuant to subsection (g).

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the conservation area are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws; and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing, and all amendments thereto.

Claims.

(f) **WATER.**—(1) Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes, as specified in subsection (a), for which the conservation area is established. The priority date of this reserved right shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) The Secretary and all other officers of the United States take all steps necessary to protect the right reserved by parag.

(1), including the filing by the Secretary of a claim for the quantification of such right in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in the courts of the State of Arizona in which the United States is or may be joined and which is conducted in accordance with the McCarran Amendment (43 U.S.C. 666).

(3) Nothing in this title shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Arizona on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) The Federal rights reserved by this title are specific to the conservation area located in the State of Arizona designated by this title. Nothing in this title related to reserved Federal water rights shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant thereto.

(5) Nothing in this title shall be construed to impair or conflict with the implementation of the authorization contained in section 304(f) of Public Law 90-537, approved September 30, 1968.

(g) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—(1) No later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the conservation area (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "management plan") in order to fulfill the purposes for which the conservation area is established. The management plan shall be developed with full public participation and shall include provisions designed to assure protection of the resources and values (including the resources and values specified in subsection (a)) of the conservation area.

(2) The management plan shall include a discussion of the desirability of the inclusion in the conservation area of additional lands including the lands not in Federal ownership that are contiguous to the boundary of the conservation area (as depicted on the map referenced in subsection (b) or as hereafter adjusted pursuant to subsection (h)) and within the area extending two miles on either side of the centerline of Eagle Creek from the point where Eagle Creek crosses the southern boundary of the Apache National Forest to the confluence of Eagle Creek with the Gila River (this area is hereafter referred to in this title as the "Eagle Creek riparian area").

(3) In order to better implement the management plan, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate State and local agencies pursuant to section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

(4) In order to assist in the development and implementation of the management plan, the Secretary may authorize appropriate research, including research concerning the environmental, biological, hydrological, cultural, and other characteristics, resources, and values of the conservation area, pursuant to section 307(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

(h) **ACQUISITION AND BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.**—(1) Subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (3), the Secretary is authorized to

acquire non-Federal lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the conservation area or within the Eagle Creek riparian area.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to adjust the boundaries of the conservation area so as to incorporate within the conservation area any lands or interests within the Eagle Creek riparian area that may be acquired after the date of enactment of this Act as well as public lands within that portion of the Eagle Creek riparian area west of the centerline of Eagle Creek that the Secretary finds appropriate in order to properly manage such acquired lands as part of the conservation area. Any lands or interests so incorporated shall be managed as part of the conservation area.

(3) No lands or interests therein owned by the State of Arizona or any political subdivision of such State shall be acquired pursuant to this subsection except through donation or exchange, and no lands or interests within the conservation area or the Eagle Creek riparian area shall be acquired from any other party or entity except by donation, exchange, or purchase with the consent of the owner of such lands or interests.

(i) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—The Congress does not intend for the establishment of the conservation area to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the conservation area. The fact that there may be activities or uses on lands outside the conservation area that would not be permitted in the conservation area shall not preclude such activities or uses on such lands up to the boundary of the conservation area to the extent consistent with other applicable law.

(j) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan. Such advisory committee shall consist of seven members appointed by the Secretary. One member shall be appointed from among recommendations submitted by the Governor of Arizona, one member shall be appointed from among recommendations submitted by the Graham County Board of Supervisors and one member shall be appointed from among recommendations submitted by the Greenlee County Board of Supervisors. The remaining members shall be persons recognized as experts in wildlife conservation, riparian ecology, archeology, paleontology, or other disciplines directly related to the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(k) **REPORT.**—No later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least each ten years thereafter, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate on the implementation of this title, the condition of the resources and values of the conservation area, and the progress of the Secretary in achieving the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(l) **ENFORCEMENT.**—Any person who violates any regulation promulgated by the Secretary to implement the provisions of this title shall be subject to a fine in accordance with applicable provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(m) **AUTHORIZATION.**—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this title.

Appropriation
authorization.

National
Wilderness
Preservation
System.

16 USC 1132
note.

TITLE III—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SEC. 301. DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) certain lands in the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona, which comprise approximately 14,606 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Havasus Wilderness" and dated March 13, 1990, and which shall be known as the Havasu Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona, which comprise approximately 9,220 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Imperial Refuge Wilderness" and dated March 13, 1990, and which shall be known as the Imperial Refuge Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona, which comprise approximately 510,900 acres, and certain other public lands comprising approximately 5,300 acres which are hereby added to and incorporated within such refuge (and which shall be managed accordingly), all as generally depicted on a map entitled "Kofa Wilderness" and dated August 1, 1990, and which shall be known as the Kofa Wilderness; and

(4) certain lands in the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona, which comprise approximately 803,418 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cabeza Prieta Wilderness" and dated March 13, 1990, and which shall be known as the Cabeza Prieta Wilderness.

(b) **MANAGEMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated under this title shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as "Secretary") in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act (or any similar reference) shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this title.

(c) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—As soon as practicable after enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated under this section with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the United States House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the United States Senate. Such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made. Such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior.

(d) (1)(A) With respect to each wilderness area designated by this title, and subject to the limitations set forth in subparagraph (B), Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to

fulfill the purposes of this title. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) With respect to the Havasu and Imperial wilderness areas designated by subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, no rights to water of the Colorado River are reserved, either expressly, impliedly, or otherwise.

(2) The Secretary and all other officers of the United States shall take all steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by paragraph (1), including the filing by the Secretary of a claim for the quantification of such rights in any present or future appropriate steam adjudication in the courts of the State of Arizona in which the United States is or may be joined and which is conducted in accordance with the McCarran Amendment (43 U.S.C. 666).

(3) Nothing in this title shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water right reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Arizona on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) The Federal water rights reserved by this title are specific to the wilderness areas located in the State of Arizona designated by this title. Nothing in this title related to reserved Federal water rights shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant thereto.

(e) **NO EFFECT ON COLORADO RIVER DAMS.**—Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect the operation of federally owned dams located on the Colorado River in the Lower Basin.

(f) **MILITARY ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this title including the designation as wilderness of lands within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, shall be construed as—

(1) precluding or otherwise affecting continued low-level overflights by military aircraft over such refuge or the maintenance of existing associated ground instrumentation, in accordance with any applicable interagency agreements in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) precluding the Secretary of Defense from entering into new or renewed agreements with the Secretary concerning use by military aircraft of airspace over such refuge or the maintenance of existing associated ground instrumentation, consistent with management of the refuge for the purpose for which such refuge was established and in accordance with laws applicable to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(g) **LAW ENFORCEMENT BORDER ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this title, including the designation as wilderness of lands within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, shall be construed as—

(1) precluding or otherwise affecting continued border operations by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, or the United States Customs Service within such refuge, in accordance with any applicable interagency agreements in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) precluding the Attorney General of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury from entering into new or renewed agreements with the Secretary concerning Immigration and Naturalization Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, or United States Customs Service border operations within such

refuge, consistent with management of the refuge for the purpose for which such refuge was established, and in accordance with laws applicable to the National Wildlife Refuge S

SEC. 302. NO EFFECT ON UPPER BASIN.

Nothing in titles I, II, or III of this Act shall amend, construe, supersede, or preempt any State law, Federal law, interstate compact, or international treaty pertaining to the Colorado River (including its tributaries) in the Upper Basin, including, but not limited to, the appropriation, use, development, storage, regulation, allocation, conservation, exportation, or quality of those waters.

Fort McDowell
Indian
Community
Water Rights
Settlement Act
of 1990.
Government
contracts.
Claims.

TITLE IV—FORT MCDOWELL INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT

SECTION 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990".

SEC. 402. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.

(a) The Congress finds that—

(1) it is the policy of the United States, in fulfillment of its trust responsibility to Indian tribes, to promote Indian self-determination and economic self-sufficiency, and to settle, wherever possible, the water rights claims of Indian tribes without lengthy and costly litigation;

(2) meaningful Indian self-determination and economic self-sufficiency depend on development of viable Indian reservation economies;

(3) quantification of rights to water and development of facilities needed to utilize tribal water supplies effectively is essential to the development of viable Indian reservation economies, particularly in arid western States;

(4) on September 15, 1903, the United States Government established a reservation for the Fort McDowell Indian Community in Arizona north of the confluence of the Salt and Rivers tributary to the Gila River;

(5) the United States, as trustee for the Community, obtained water entitlements for the Community pursuant to the Kent Decree of 1910; however, continued uncertainty as to the full extent of the Community's entitlement to water has severely limited the Community's access to water and the financial resources necessary to develop its valuable agricultural lands and frustrated its efforts to reduce its dependence on Federal program funding and achieve meaningful self-determination and economic self-sufficiency;

(6) proceedings to determine the full extent and nature of the Community's water rights and damages thereto are currently pending before the United States District Court in Arizona, the United States Claims Court, the Superior Court of the State of Arizona in and for Maricopa County, as part of the General Adjudication of the Gila River System and Source, and before various Federal agencies under the Federal Tort Claims Act;

(7) recognizing that final resolution of pending litigation will take many years and entail great expense to all parties, continue economically and socially damaging limits to the Community's access to water, prolong uncertainty as to the availability

ARIZONA DESERT WILDERNESS ACT OF 1990

JULY 10, 1990.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL AND MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2570]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the Act (H.R. 2570) to provide for the designation of certain public lands as wilderness in the State of Arizona, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the act, as amended, do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990".

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following public lands are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 23,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Wilson Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Wilson Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 31,070 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Tipton Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Tipton Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 31,070 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Tipton Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Tipton Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 27,530 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Nutt Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Nutt Wilderness: *Provided*, That the existing water pipeline for the town of Oatman, together with the right of ingress and egress thereto, may be operated, maintained, and upgraded, subject to reasonable requirements to protect wilderness values;

(4) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 90,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Warm Springs Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Warm Springs Wilderness;

(5) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 15,900 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Aubrey Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Aubrey Peak Wilderness;

(6) certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 14,630 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "East Cactus Plain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the East Cactus Plain Wilderness;

(7) certain lands in Mohave and La Paz Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 41,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Rawhide Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Rawhide Mountains Wilderness;

(8) certain lands in Mohave, Yavapai, and La Paz Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 126,760 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Arrastra Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Ararrastra Mountain Wilderness;

(9) certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 25,287 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness;

(10) certain lands in La Paz and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 22,865 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Harquahala Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Harquahala Mountains Wilderness;

(11) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 20,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Big Horn Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Big Horn Mountains Wilderness;

(12) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 30,170 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hummingbird Springs Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Hummingbird Springs Wilderness;

(13) certain lands in La Paz, Yuma, and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 89,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Eagletail Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Eagletail Mountains Wilderness;

(14) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 15,250 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Signal Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Signal Mountains Wilderness;

(15) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 61,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Woolsey Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Woolsey Peak Wilderness;

(16) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 14,500 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sierra Estrella Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Sierra Estrella Wilderness;

(17) certain lands in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 34,400 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Table Top Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Table Top Wilderness;

(18) certain lands in Pima County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 5,080 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Coyote Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Coyote Mountains Wilderness;

(19) certain lands in Pima County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 2,065 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Baboquivari Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Baboquivari Peak Wilderness;

(20) certain lands in Gila County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 9,201 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Needle's Eye Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Needle's Eye Wilderness: *Provided*, That the right-of-way reserved by right-of-way reservation A-16043 dated October 20, 1986, together with the right of ingress and egress thereto, shall not be affected by this Act, and the existing powerline utilizing such right-of-way may be operated, maintained, and upgraded, subject to reasonable requirements to protect wilderness values;

(21) certain lands in Graham County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 6,590 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Santa Teresa Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the North Santa Teresa Wilderness. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall administer that portion of the Black Rock Wash Road located within the boundaries of the San Carlos Apache Reservation so as to allow reasonable use of the road for private and administrative purposes and may permit limited public use of such road for the purpose of access to the public lands outside the reservation boundary;

(22) certain lands in Graham County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 10,883 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Fishhooks Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Fishhooks Wilderness;

(23) certain lands in Cochise County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 11,998 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness;

(24) certain lands in Graham and Cochise Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 6,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Redfield Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Redfield Canyon Wilderness;

(25) certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 18,805 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Gibraltar Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Gibraltar Mountain Wilderness;

(26) certain lands in La Paz and Mohave Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 15,755 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Swansea Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Swansea Wilderness;

(27) certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 29,095 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Trigo Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Trigo Mountain Wilderness;

(28) certain lands in Yuma County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 8,855 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Muggins Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Muggins Mountain Wilderness;

(29) certain lands in Yavapai and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 9,200 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hells Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Hells Canyon Wilderness;

(30) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 63,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Maricopa Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the North Maricopa Mountains Wilderness;

(31) certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 60,800 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Maricopa Mountains Wilderness" dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the South Maricopa Mountains Wilderness;

(32) certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 38,400 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wabayuma Peak Wilder-

ness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Wabayuma Peak Wilderness;

(33) certain lands in Yavapai and Mohave Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 27,900 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Upper Burro Creek Wilderness" and dated June 1990, and which shall be known as the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness;

(34) certain lands in Yavapai County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 11,840 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hassayampa River Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Hassayampa River Canyon Wilderness;

(35) certain lands in Pinal County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 5,800 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "White Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the White Canyon Wilderness;

(36) certain lands in Yavapai County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 8,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Tres Alamos Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Tres Alamos Wilderness;

(37) certain lands in Cochise County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 19,650 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness;

(38) certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 21,680 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "New Water Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the New Water Mountains Wilderness;

(39) certain lands in Pinal and Graham Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 12,711 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Aravaipa Wilderness Additions" and dated February 1990, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness (designated in Public Law 98-406, 98 Stat. 1491).

(b) **MANAGEMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated by this title shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act (or any similar reference) shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated under this title with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made. Copies of such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director, Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, and in the appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management in Arizona.

(d) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—The Congress does not intend for the designation of wilderness areas in the State of Arizona pursuant to this title and lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around any such wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(e) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—As provided in paragraph (7) of section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this title or in the Wilderness Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Arizona with respect to wildlife and fish on the public lands located in that State.

(f) **LIVESTOCK.**—Grazing of livestock in wilderness areas designated by this title, where established prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act and the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the One Hundred First Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(2) The Secretary is directed to review all policies, practices, and regulations of the Bureau of Land Management regarding livestock grazing in Bureau of Land Management administered wilderness areas in Arizona in order to insure that such

policies, practices, and regulations fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas, as such intent is expressed in this title.

(g) **WATER.**—(1) With respect to each wilderness area designated by this title, Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of this title. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) The Secretary and all other officers of the United States shall take all steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by paragraph (1), including the filing by the Secretary of a claim for the quantification of such rights in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in the courts of the State of Arizona in which the United States is or may be joined and which is conducted in accordance with the McCarran Amendment, 43 U.S.C. 666.

(3) Nothing in this title shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Arizona on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) The Federal water rights reserved by this title are specific to the wilderness areas located in the State of Arizona designated by this title. Nothing in this title related to reserved Federal water rights shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant thereto.

(h) **WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.**—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act, management activities to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support such populations may be carried out within wilderness areas designated by this title, where consistent with relevant wilderness management plans, in accordance with appropriate policies and guidelines such as those set forth in Appendix B of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the One Hundred First Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(i) **MILITARY ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this title shall preclude low level overflights of military aircraft, the designation of new units of special airspace, or the use or establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas designated by this title.

(j) **MINERAL EXCHANGES.**—It is the intent of Congress that private mineral rights within wilderness areas designated by this title be acquired as expeditiously as possible by the Secretary using existing authority to acquire such rights by exchange.

(k) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 101(a)(23) of the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 1487) is amended by striking "the governmental agency having jurisdictional authority may authorize limited access to the area, for private and administrative purposes, from U.S. Route 70 along Black Rock Wash to the vicinity of Black Rock."

SEC. 102. AREAS RELEASED.

Excepting for the Baker Canyon area (AZ-040-070), and the approximately 57,800 acres of public land as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area" dated February, 1990, the Congress hereby finds and directs that all public lands in Arizona, administered by the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 not designated as wilderness by this title, or previous Acts of Congress, have been adequately studied for wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of such Act and are no longer subject to the requirement of section 603(c) of such Act pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

TITLE II—DESIGNATION OF THE GILA BOX RIPARIAN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

SEC. 201. DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) **PURPOSES.**—In order to conserve, protect, and enhance the riparian and associated areas described in subsection (b) and the aquatic, wildlife, archeological, paleontological, scientific, cultural, recreational, educational, scenic, and other resources and values of such areas, there is hereby established the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (hereafter in this title referred to as the "conservation area").

(b) **AREAS INCLUDED.**—The conservation area shall consist of the public lands generally depicted on a map entitled "Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area" dated February 1990, and comprising approximately 20,900 acres.

(c) **MAP.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, a map and legal description of the conservation area shall be filed by the Secretary with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Repre-

representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section. Copies of such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, and in the appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management in Arizona.

(d) **MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREA.**—(1) The Secretary shall manage the conservation area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances its resources and values, including the resources and values specified in subsection (a), pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other applicable law, including this title.

(2) The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the conservation area as the Secretary finds will further the purposes for which the conservation area is established. Except where needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, use of motorized vehicles in the conservation area shall be permitted only on roads specifically designated for such use as part of the management plan prepared pursuant to subsection (g).

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the conservation area are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws; and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing, and all amendments thereto.

(f) **WATER.**—(1) Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes, as specified in subsection (a), for which the conservation area is established. The priority date of this reserved right shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) The Secretary and all other officers of the United States shall take all steps necessary to protect the right reserved by paragraph (1), including the filing by the Secretary of a claim for the quantification of such right in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in the courts of the State of Arizona in which the United States is or may be joined and which is conducted in accordance with the McCarran Amendment, 43 U.S.C. 666.

(3) Nothing in this title shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Arizona on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) The Federal rights reserved by this title are specific to the conservation area located in the State of Arizona designated by this title. Nothing in this title related to reserved Federal water rights shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant thereto.

(g) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—(1) No later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the conservation area (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "management plan") in order to fulfill the purposes for which the conservation area is established. The management plan shall be developed with full public participation and shall include provisions designed to assure protection of the resources and values (including the resources and values specified in subsection (a)) of the conservation area.

(2) The management plan shall include a discussion of the desirability of the inclusion in the conservation area of additional lands, including the lands not in Federal ownership that are contiguous to the boundary of the conservation area (as depicted on the map referenced in subsection (b) or as hereafter adjusted pursuant to subsection (h)) and within the area extending two miles on either side of the centerline of Eagle Creek from the point where Eagle Creek crosses the southern boundary of the Apache National Forest to the confluence of Eagle Creek with the Gila River (this area is hereafter referred to in this title as the "Eagle Creek riparian area").

(3) In order to better implement the management plan, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate State and local agencies pursuant to section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

(4) In order to assist in the development and implementation of the management plan, the Secretary may authorize appropriate research, including research concerning the environmental, biological, hydrological, cultural, and other characteristics, resources, and values of the conservation area, pursuant to section 307(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

(h) **ACQUISITION AND BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.**—(1) Subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (3), the Secretary is authorized to acquire non-Federal lands or

interests therein within the boundaries of the conservation area or within the Eagle Creek riparian area.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to adjust the boundaries of the conservation area so as to incorporate within the conservation area any lands or interests within the Eagle Creek riparian area that may be acquired after the date of enactment of this Act as well as public lands within that portion of the Eagle Creek riparian area west of the centerline of Eagle Creek that the Secretary finds appropriate in order to properly manage such acquired lands as part of the conservation area. Any lands or interests so incorporated shall be managed as part of the conservation area.

(3) No lands or interests therein owned by the State of Arizona or any political subdivision of such State shall be acquired pursuant to this subsection except through donation or exchange, and no lands or interests within the conservation area or the Eagle Creek riparian area shall be acquired from any other party or entity except by donation, exchange, or purchase with the consent of the owner of such lands or interests.

(i) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—The Congress does not intend for the establishment of the conservation area to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the conservation area. The fact that there may be activities or uses on lands outside the conservation area that would not be permitted in the conservation area shall not preclude such activities or uses on such lands up to the boundary of the conservation area to the extent consistent with other applicable law.

(j) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan. Such advisory committee shall consist of seven members appointed by the Secretary. One member shall be appointed from among recommendations submitted by the Governor of Arizona, one member shall be appointed from among recommendations submitted by the Graham County Board of Supervisors and one member shall be appointed from among recommendations submitted by the Greenlee County Board of Supervisors. The remaining members shall be persons recognized as experts in wildlife conservation, riparian ecology, archeology, paleontology, or other disciplines directly related to the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(k) **REPORT.**—No later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least each ten years thereafter, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate on the implementation of this title, the condition of the resources and values of the conservation area, and the progress of the Secretary in achieving the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(l) **ENFORCEMENT.**—Any person who violates any regulation promulgated by the Secretary to implement this title shall be subject to a fine in accordance with applicable provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3572) or to imprisonment for at least six months but no more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(m) **AUTHORIZATION.**—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this title.

TITLE III—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SEC. 301. DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) certain lands in the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona, which comprise approximately 14,606 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Havasut Wilderness" and dated March 13, 1990, and which shall be known as the Havasut Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona, which comprise approximately 9,220 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Imperial Refuge Wilderness" and dated March 13, 1990, and which shall be known as the Imperial Refuge Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona, which comprise approximately 511,000 acres, and certain other public lands comprising approximately 5,300 acres which are hereby added to and incorporated within such refuge (and which shall be managed accordingly), all as generally depicted

on a map entitled "Kofa Wilderness" and dated March 13, 1990, and which shall be known as the Kofa Wilderness; and

(4) certain lands in the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona, which comprise approximately 803,418 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cabeza Prieta Wilderness" and dated March 13, 1990, and which shall be known as the Cabeza Prieta Wilderness.

(b) **MANAGEMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated under this title shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act (or any similar reference) shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this title.

(c) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—As soon as practicable after enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated under this section with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the United States House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the United States Senate. Such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made. Such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior.

(d) **WATER.**—(1) With respect to each wilderness area designated by this title, Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of this title. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be in the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) The Secretary and all other officers of the United States shall take all steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by paragraph (1), including the filing by the Secretary of a claim for the quantification of such rights in any present or future appropriate steam adjudication in the courts of the State of Arizona in which the United States is or may be joined and which is conducted in accordance with the McCarran Amendment, 43 U.S.C. 666.

(3) Nothing in this title shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Arizona on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) The Federal water rights reserved by this title are specific to the wilderness areas located in the State of Arizona designated by this title. Nothing in this title related to reserved Federal water rights shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant thereto.

(e) **NO EFFECT ON COLORADO RIVER DAMS.**—Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect the operation for flood control purposes of Federally owned dams located on the Colorado River.

(f) **MILITARY ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this title including the designation as wilderness of lands within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, shall be construed as—

(1) precluding or otherwise affecting continued low-level overflights by military aircraft over such refuge or the maintenance of existing associated ground instrumentation, in accordance with any applicable interagency agreements in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) precluding the Secretary of Defense from entering into new or renewed agreements with the Secretary concerning use by military aircraft of airspace over such refuge or the maintenance of existing associated ground instrumentation, consistent with management of the refuge for the purpose for which such refuge was established and in accordance with laws applicable to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(g) **LAW ENFORCEMENT BORDER ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this title, including the designation as wilderness of lands within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, shall be construed as—

(1) precluding or otherwise affecting continued border operations by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, or the United States Customs Service within such refuge, in accordance with any applicable interagency agreements in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) precluding the Attorney General of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury from entering into new or renewed agreements with the Secretary concerning Immigration and Naturalization Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, or United States Customs Service border operations within such refuge, consistent with management of the refuge for the purpose for which such refuge was established, and in accordance with laws applicable to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The primary purposes of H.R. 2570, as ordered reported, are to designate 39 wilderness areas in Arizona comprising approximately 1.1 million acres, to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management, release approximately 950,000 acres of wilderness study areas for multiple use management by the BLM, and designate 1.3 million acres of wilderness areas within four National Wildlife Refuges in Arizona.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requires the Secretary of the Interior to review all BLM roadless areas 5,000 acres or more in size for possible designation as wilderness. The Secretary is to complete the review by 1991. Since the passage of FLPMA in 1976, the BLM has been inventorying roadless areas and preparing its final package of wilderness recommendations. In all, approximately 25 million acres of land in 860 separate areas were identified and classified by the BLM as Wilderness Study Areas.

Although the field work and final recommendations from the BLM State directors have been completed for several States, the BLM has yet to submit its final wilderness recommendations for any State pursuant to section 603 of FLPMA.

The BLM has identified approximately 2 million acres of Wilderness Study Areas in the State of Arizona. The BLM has indicated that final recommendations regarding wilderness suitability for these 2 million acres would not be transmitted to the Congress until 1991. As reflected in title I of H.R. 2570, as ordered reported, this legislation would designate approximately 1.1 million acres as wilderness and would be the first State-wide wilderness designation for BLM administered lands.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established a procedure under which every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System were to be reviewed and recommended for possible designation as wilderness. The Wilderness Act's review provisions were also applicable to the National Forest System and National Park System.

With respect to the National Wildlife Refuge System, 113 roadless areas inside refuge system units totaling approximately 29 million acres were identified for review for possible wilderness designation. Favorable wilderness recommendations were transmitted to Congress for 92 areas, of which 26 (including the four to be designated by this bill) are awaiting Congressional action. The designation of wilderness within the four Arizona refuges represents the first time since 1980 that wilderness has been designated within National Wildlife Refuges.

In 1973 and 1974, the President recommended wilderness designation for the Havasu, Imperial, Kofa and Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuges in Arizona. The wilderness designations in title III of H.R. 2570, as ordered reported, follow those recommendations, with the exception of the proposed acreage within the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, which reflects changes in subsurface land ownership status since the presidential recommendation.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H.R. 2570, introduced by Representative Udall, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 356-45 on February 28, 1990. As passed by the House, H.R. 2570 designated only the 39 BLM wilderness areas and the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. On April 3, 1990, the House of Representatives, by a voice vote, passed H.R. 2571, which designated the four National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness areas.

Senators DeConcini and McCain introduced their original Arizona wilderness bill, S. 1080, on May 15, 1989. That bill designated wilderness for both BLM and wildlife refuge areas. On February 8, 1990, both Arizona Senators introduced S. 2117, which incorporated several boundary modifications agreed to by the Arizona Congressional delegation. S. 2117 also designated both BLM and wildlife refuge wilderness.

On April 5, 1990, the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests held a hearing on H.R. 2570 and S. 2117.

At the business meeting on June 20, 1990, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered H.R. 2570, as amended, favorably reported.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on June 20, 1990, by a majority vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass H.R. 2570, if amended as described herein.

The roll call vote on reporting the measure was 13 yeas, 6 nays, as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Mr. Johnston	Mr. Domenici
Mr. Bumpers	Mr. Wallop*
Mr. Ford	Mr. Murkowski
Mr. Bradley*	Mr. Nickles
Mr. Bingaman*	Mr. Burns
Mr. Wirth	Mr. Garn*
Mr. Conrad*	
Mr. Heflin*	
Mr. Rockefeller*	
Mr. Akaka	
Mr. McClure	
Mr. Hatfield*	
Mr. McConnell	

*Indicates voted by proxy.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

During the consideration of H.R. 2570, the Committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The amendment designates 39 wilderness areas in Arizona comprising approximately 1.1 million acres, to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management, retains two areas in wilderness study status, establishes the 21,000 acre Gila Box National Riparian Conservation Area, releases approximately 950,000 acres of wilderness study areas for multiple use management by the BLM, and designates approximately 1.3 million acres of wilderness areas within four National Wildlife Refuges in Arizona.

The amendment also address the following substantive issues:

BOUNDARIES

The Committee amendment designates the same BLM and wildlife refuge wilderness areas as the two House-passed bills, with one exception. The boundary of the Upper Burro Creek wilderness area, designated in title I of the amendment, is modified to facilitate management of the unit, include previously unprotected areas, and exclude certain roads that would have been closed. The new boundary increases the acreage for the unit by 540 acres, for a total of 27,900 acres.

With respect to the Mount Nutt wilderness area, the amendment provides that the existing water pipeline for the town of Oatman, together with the right of ingress and egress thereto, may be operated, maintained, and upgraded, subject to reasonable requirements to protect wilderness values. The Committee expects that if the town obtains an alternate water supply, the pipeline running through the wilderness area will be abandoned.

GRAZING

Section 101(f) of the amendment states that the grazing of livestock in BLM wilderness areas, where established prior to the enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act and the guidelines included in the report of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs accompanying H.R. 2570 (H. Rept. 101-405). Similar grazing provisions have been included in several State-wide wilderness bills affecting lands within the National Forest System.

WATER LANGUAGE

H.R. 2570 creates a Federal reserved water right for the BLM wilderness areas, the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area, and the National Wildlife Refuge wilderness areas. The water rights language is identical for all three titles, and is the same language passed by the House of Representatives.

H.R. 2570 explicitly reserves for both BLM and wildlife refuge wilderness areas, and for the National Conservation Area, a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of the title designating the BLM or refuge wilderness areas or the National Conservation Area. The priority date for such water right is the date of enactment of this Act. The Secretary of the Interior and all other offi-

cers of the United States are required to take all steps necessary to protect the reserved water rights, including the filing of a claim for the quantification of water rights in any present or future stream adjudication in the State of Arizona to which the United States is or may be joined under the McCarran Amendment. The McCarran Amendment (43 U.S.C. 666) waives the defense of sovereign immunity to permit the United States to be involuntarily joined in a State stream adjudication proceeding.

Currently, the State of Arizona has ongoing stream adjudication proceedings for the Gila and Little Colorado Rivers, encompassing about 85 percent of the State's watershed. Two of the BLM wilderness areas proposed to be designated are located along the Bill Williams River, for which a general stream adjudication proceeding has not yet been initiated. The Arizona Department of Water Resources has indicated that the Bill Williams is not ready for an adjudication. The Committee expects that when the State initiates such a proceeding, the water rights for the affected wilderness areas will be quantified in an Arizona State Court.

The Committee amendment also provides that nothing in titles I, II, or III shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights in Arizona reserved or appropriated by the United States on or before the enactment of this Act. Finally, the water rights language makes clear that the language is not to be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations in any other states, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act.

The Committee notes that this water language has broad local support among Arizona elected officials, including both Senators, four of the five Members of the House of Representatives, the Governor, and the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

Two of the proposed wilderness areas designated in title III of the amendment, Havasu and Imperial, are located in National Wildlife Refuges along the Colorado River. While the refuges already have reserved water rights arising from the river, the Committee amendment would establish a new reserved water right specifically for wilderness purposes. The Committee has not attempted to quantify the new right, nor to determine to what extent the present right would satisfy, or fail to satisfy, any requirements of this Act. The Committee notes that in order to prevent any assertion of a new reserved right from the Colorado River, the boundaries of the wilderness areas were drawn at the river's maximum high water mark, the one hundred year flood level, thereby excluding the river from these wilderness areas. The designation of these two wilderness areas will have no effect on any existing Colorado River water allocations.

During the consideration of the amendment, some concern was expressed regarding possible impact on Upper Basin—Lower Basin Colorado River water allocations as previously confirmed by the Congress or resulting from United States Supreme Court rulings. The water rights language included in the Committee amendment does not affect, nor should it be construed by any party to effect, any Colorado River water allocations. The language is intended to create a Federal reserved water right only with respect to water

arising upon, or flowing through the wilderness areas themselves. The only wilderness areas designated by this Act that are adjacent to the main stem of the Colorado River are the wilderness areas designated in the Havasu and Imperial wildlife refuges. The boundaries for these two wilderness areas were explicitly drawn to exclude the Colorado River, and to avoid any impact on interstate water allocations.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Section 101(h) of the amendment provides that management activities to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations may be carried out within wilderness areas in accordance with the provisions of the guidelines included in the report of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs accompanying H.R. 2570 (H. Rept. 101-405). The guidelines included in the report set forth various specific wildlife management guidelines within wilderness areas, including the use of motorized equipment, fish and wildlife research and management surveys, facility development and habitat alteration, fishing, hunting and trapping, wildlife population sampling, chemical treatment of waters, the stocking of fish (including aerial fish stocking), transplanting wildlife, wildlife damage control, visitor management, and fire management.

MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS

Section 101(i) of the Committee amendment provides that nothing in title I shall preclude low-level overflights of military aircraft, the designation of new units of special airspace, or the use or establishment of military flight training routes over any of the BLM wilderness areas designated in title I. This language is identical to overflight language enacted earlier this Congress in Public Law 101-195, the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act. The Committee notes that this language was recommended by both the Department of Defense and the Bureau of Land Management.

The Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge is overlain by the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range. The statutory withdrawal for the range expires in 2001. Military overflights of the refuge are governed by a written agreement between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Defense. Pursuant to the agreement, aircraft flying over the refuge are required to maintain a minimum altitude of 1,500 feet above ground level, except for within mutually agreed corridors, where air operations below 1,500 feet are allowed. Section 301(f) of the amendment clarifies that the activities allowed under the current agreement will be allowed to continue after the designation of wilderness within the refuge. The amendment also authorizes the Departments of Defense and Interior to enter into new interagency agreements concerning military overflights of the Cabeza Prieta wilderness.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

The Committee substitute adds a new provision pertaining to law enforcement activities along the United States-Mexican border and within the wilderness designated in the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge. Currently, the Immigration and Naturalization

Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the U.S. Customs Service conduct operations along the border within the refuge. The amendment recognizes such operations and provides for their continuation through existing or new interagency agreements between the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, and the Department of the Treasury. The Committee notes that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service have successfully coordinated their activities pursuant to an interagency agreement since 1987.

MINERAL EXCHANGES

The Committee understands that private mineral holdings exist within some of the BLM wilderness areas designated in title I of the Committee amendment. Section 101(j) of the Committee amendment states that it is the intent of Congress that the Secretary of the Interior acquire such mineral rights as expeditiously as possible, using existing exchange authority. The Committee does not intend, however, that the Secretary delay acquisition of other private holdings within wilderness areas.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 entitles the bill the "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990."

Title I provides for the designation of 39 wilderness areas to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Section 101(a) identifies the areas to be designated as wilderness.

The following 39 areas are designated as wilderness, totaling approximately 1.1 million acres:

Mount Wilson.....	23,600
Mount Tipton.....	31,070
Mount Nutt.....	27,530
Warm Springs.....	76,600
Aubrey Peak.....	15,900
East Cactus Plain.....	14,630
Rawhide Mountain.....	41,600
Arrastra Mountain.....	129,525
Harcuvar Mountains.....	25,287
Harquahala Mountains.....	22,865
Big Horn Mountains.....	20,600
Hummingbird Springs.....	30,170
Eagletail Mountains.....	94,100
Signal Mountain.....	15,250
Woolsey Peak.....	61,000
Sierra Estrella.....	14,500
Table Top.....	34,400
Coyote Mountains.....	5,080
Baboquivari Peak.....	2,065
Needle's Eye.....	9,201
North Santa Teresa.....	6,590
Fishhooks.....	10,883
Dos Cabezas.....	11,998
Redfield Canyon.....	6,600
Gibraltar Mountain.....	18,805
Swansea.....	15,755
Trigo Mountain.....	29,095
Muggins Mountain.....	8,855
Hells Canyon.....	9,200
North Maricopa Mountains.....	63,600
South Maricopa Mountains.....	72,004

Wabayuma Peak.....	38,400
Upper Burro Creek.....	27,900
Hassayampa River Canyon.....	11,840
White Canyon.....	5,800
Tres Alamos.....	8,700
Peloncillo Mountains.....	19,650
New Water Mountains.....	21,860
Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Additions.....	12,711

The report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs accompanying H.R. 2570 describes in detail the natural, scenic, and wildlife resources associated with each area.

Subsection (b) provides that subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated in subsection (a) are to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (the Secretary) in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Subsection (c) requires the Secretary to file a map and legal description of the areas to be designated as wilderness with the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of the Act. Copies of the maps and legal descriptions are to be available for public inspection at the BLM Washington office and the appropriate BLM office in Arizona.

Subsection (d) clarifies that the designation of wilderness areas does not imply the creation of "protective perimeters" or buffer zones around any of the areas. The Committee is aware that this language may have particular significance for the proposed White Canyon wilderness area. The Committee understands that there is potential for the development of large-scale mining activities relatively close to the boundary of the proposed wilderness area. The boundary of the wilderness area was drawn so as to exclude this potential mining area from wilderness designation. The Committee recognizes that noise, dust, and other non-wilderness activities may impact the proposed wilderness area if significant mining operations on adjacent lands proceed. This subsection clarifies that such mining activities are not to be limited solely because they can be seen or heard within the White Canyon wilderness.

Subsection (e) states that nothing in this title or the Wilderness Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction of the State of Arizona with respect to wildlife or fish on public lands located in Arizona.

Subsection (f) provides that grazing of livestock within wilderness areas designated in subsection (a), where such grazing is established prior to the date of enactment of this Act, is to be administered in accordance with section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act and guidelines set forth in Appendix A to the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs accompanying H.R. 2570 (H. Rept. 101-405).

Paragraph (2) requires that the Secretary is to review all policies, practices and regulations of the BLM regarding livestock grazing in BLM wilderness areas to insure that the policies conform with Congressional intent with respect to such areas, as expressed in this title.

Subsection (g) provides that, with respect to each of the 39 wilderness areas designated by this title, Congress reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of this title. The priority

date of the reserved rights is the date of enactment of this Act. The Secretary and all other officers of the United States are directed to take all steps necessary to protect the reserved rights, including the filing by the Secretary of a claim for the quantification of the reserved rights in any present or future appropriate steam adjudication proceeding in Arizona State court in which the United States is or may be joined and which is conducted in accordance with the McCarran Amendment.

The subsection further provides that nothing in this title shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Arizona on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

Paragraph (4) makes clear that the Federal water rights reserved by this title are specific to the wilderness areas designated pursuant to this title, and that nothing in the title relating to reserved Federal water rights shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act.

Subsection (h) states that management activities to restore fish and wildlife populations may be carried out within the wilderness areas as provided in guidelines set forth in Appendix B to the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs accompanying H.R. 2570 (H. Rept. 101-405).

Subsection (i) provides that nothing in this title shall preclude low-level overflights of military aircraft, the designation or new units of special airspace, or the use or establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas designated by this title.

Subsection (j) states that it is the intent of Congress that private mineral rights within wilderness areas designated by this title be acquired as expeditiously as possible by the Secretary using existing exchange authority.

Subsection (k) amends the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 to strike language allowing the Federal Government to authorize limited access to the Black Rock Wash Road, which runs through a portion of the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation. The road is necessary to provide access to several private ranches, to the Santa Teresa wilderness designated in 1984, and to the North Santa Teresa wilderness area designated in subsection (a)(21). The designation of the North Santa Teresa wilderness now includes a provision stating that the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall allow reasonable use of the road for private and administrative purposes and may permit limited public use of such road.

Section 102 releases all BLM Wilderness Study Areas which were not designated as wilderness in section 101 from further wilderness study, and directs that such lands be administered by BLM for multiple use purposes in accordance with FLPMA. Two Wilderness Study Areas, Baker Canyon and approximately 57,800 acres of Cactus Plain, are to be retained in study status.

Title II establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area.

Section 201(a) establishes the conservation area in order to conserve, protect, and enhance the riparian and associated areas, and the various resources associated with the area.

Subsection (b) provides that the conservation area shall consist of approximately 20,900 acres, as depicted on the map referenced in subsection (c).

Subsection (c) directs the Secretary to file a map and legal description of the conservation area with the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of the Act. Copies of the maps and legal descriptions are to be available for public inspection at the BLM Washington office and the appropriate BLM office in Arizona.

Subsection (d) requires the Secretary to manage the conservation area in a manner that conserves, protects and enhances its resources and values pursuant to FLPMA and other applicable law.

Paragraph (2) provides that the Secretary shall allow only those uses of the conservation area that the Secretary finds will further the purposes for which the conservation area is established. The paragraph further provides that except where needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, motor vehicles are only permitted on specifically designated roads within the conservation area.

Subsection (e) withdraws, subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the conservation area from all forms of appropriation or entry under the public land laws, the mining laws and the mineral and geothermal leasing laws.

Subsection (f) reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for which the conservation area is established. The water language is identical to the language for BLM wilderness areas described in section 101(g), above.

Subsection (g) directs the Secretary to develop a comprehensive management plan for the conservation area within two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Paragraph (2) provides that the management plan is to address the desirability of including within the conservation area the lands known as the Eagle Creek Riparian Area.

Paragraph (3) authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate State and local agencies pursuant to section 307(b) of FLPMA.

Paragraph (4) permits the Secretary to authorize appropriate research within the conservation area in order to assist in the development and implementation of the management plan.

Subsection (h) authorizes the Secretary to acquire non-Federal lands or interests therein within the boundary of the conservation system unit or within the Eagle Creek riparian area, subject to the limitations contained in paragraph (3).

Paragraph (3) provides that no lands or interests therein within the conservation area owned by the State of Arizona or a political subdivision of the State may be acquired except by donation or exchange, and that no private lands or interests within the conservation area or the Eagle Creek riparian area may be acquired except by donation, exchange, or on a willing seller basis.

Subsection (i) clarifies that the designation of the conservation area does not imply the creation of "protective perimeters" or buffer zones around the area.

Subsection (j) directs the Secretary to establish an advisory committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan for the conservation area. The committee is to consist of seven members appointed by the Secretary, including one member recommended by the Governor of Arizona, one member each recommended by the Graham and Greenlee County Board of Supervisors, and four members recognized as experts in several disciplines related to the management of the conservation area.

Subsection (k) states that the Secretary is to report to Congress not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every ten years thereafter, on the implementation of this section, the condition of the conservation area's resources and values, and the progress of the Secretary in achieving the purposes for which the areas are established.

Subsection (l) provides that any person who violates any regulation promulgated by the Secretary to implement this section shall be subject to a fine in accordance with applicable provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act or to imprisonment of between six months and one year, or both.

Subsection (m) authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to implement the purposes of this title.

Title III provides for the designation of National Wildlife Refuge wilderness areas and the administration of those areas by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Section 301(a) identifies the lands to be designated as wilderness in National Wildlife Refuges in Arizona. The following four areas are designated as wilderness, totaling approximately 1.3 million acres:

Havasu.....	14,606
Imperial Refuge.....	9,220
Kofa.....	516,300
Cabeza Prieta.....	803,418

A more complete discussion of the areas follows:

HAVASU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Straddling the lower Colorado River, the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge is located about halfway between Las Vegas and the United States border with Mexico. The refuge was created by Executive Order in 1941 to protect and manage the wildlife resources of the area flooded by Parker Dam. Along with the other roadless areas in excess of 5,000 acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System, the roadless portions of Havasu were studied for wilderness designation after passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964. In 1971, the President recommended 17,751 acres of the refuge as wilderness, encompassing lands in both California and Arizona. In 1974, the Arizona areas were deleted from the proposed designation because of third party mineral holdings. With the assistance of the Bureau of Land Management, these mineral rights were acquired through land exchanges in 1988. H.R. 2570, as ordered reported, designates 14,600 acres of the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge in the State of Arizona as wilderness.

The proposed wilderness encompasses portions of the Mohave and Chemehuevi Mountains and the precipitous Topock Gorge. The

main channel of the Colorado River flowing through the refuge is excluded from the wilderness proposal. The scenic values of the area are enhanced by the inclusion of "the Needles," a series of pinnacles rising abruptly from the desert floor. The area's terrain is rugged and diverse, with only limited road or trail access. While recreation on the lower Colorado River is increasing rapidly, with visitation averaging 700,000 persons annually, few of these visitors leave the river area for the desert uplands proposed as wilderness. Thus, the refuge offers splendid opportunities for solitude and enjoyment of the area's wilderness attributes.

As with other refuges along the Colorado River, the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge is noted for its concentrations of wintering waterfowl and other migratory bird species. Pockets of backwater marsh along the Colorado support a wide variety of wildlife, including the endangered Yuma clapper rail, bald eagles, Gila monsters and peregrine falcons. A small herd of desert bighorn sheep inhabits the more inaccessible sites of the rocky uplands. There is a striking contrast in plant and animal communities between the lush river bottom and the sparse desert uplands. The riparian areas are dominated by cattails, bulrush and salt cedar. The uplands are more characteristic of the Sonoran desert, with creosote, palo verde and brittlebush predominating.

The area around Havasu National Wildlife Refuge is also rich in history. The Mohave Indians lived in scattered dwellings along the river, the continuation of more than 12,000 years of human occupancy of the lower Colorado. Early Spanish explorers used the river as a highway to the interior dating back to 1540. Prominent 19th Century explorers, such as Jedediah Smith and Kit Carson, also penetrated the region. By the time of the California gold rush, the Needles crossing was a well-known route to nearby gold fields.

IMPERIAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Imperial National Wildlife Refuge is located along the Colorado River, 20 miles north of Yuma, Arizona, and consists of tracts of land in both Arizona and California. H.R. 2570, as ordered reported, would designate 9,220 acres of the refuge in the state of Arizona as wilderness. The Imperial refuge was established by Executive Order in 1941 to provide habitat for wintering and migrating birds, especially a large population of western Canada Geese that winters in the refuge.

The proposed Imperial National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness offers excellent opportunities for solitude and wilderness recreation. The area contains rugged cliffs more than 800 feet high descending to the river in addition to many backwater lakes and marshes. There is little vehicular access to the wilderness area from the east, most access is by boat from the river. While some 200,000 to 300,000 people a year visit the refuge, the vast majority of use occurs on the main river channel. The visitor who strays from the main channel will soon find him or herself alone in the surrounding wilderness. Backwater lakes are separated from the river by heavily vegetated bars, providing screening from the river traffic. Other areas of the wilderness are screened from the river by ridges and washes.

Flowing through the refuge, the lower Colorado River provides a marked contrast with the surrounding desert. As with the Havasu wilderness, the boundaries of the Imperial wilderness have been drawn at the maximum high water mark, the one hundred year flood level, excluding the river from the wilderness area. The lush river bottom contains such water-dependent species as cottonwood, cattail, bulrush and willow. The desert uplands, by comparison, are more sparsely vegetated, with creosote, palo verde, ocotillo and cholla dominating. In addition to the large populations of waterfowl attracted to the river, the refuge is home to bald eagles, white pelicans and Tundra swans. Mammals inhabiting the area include bighorn sheep, mule deer, coyote and beaver. A large variety of reptiles and amphibians can also be found.

Most recreation in the refuge is wildlife-oriented, such as hunting and nature study. However, the area also provides excellent opportunities for recreation associated with the river, including canoeing, swimming and boating. Camping is possible in the adjacent Trigo Mountains area that would be designated as wilderness in title I of H.R. 2570, as ordered reported.

KOFA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Kofa National Wildlife Refuge is located east of Highway 95 between Yuma and Quartzsite, Arizona. H.R. 2570, as ordered reported, would designate 542,600 acres of the refuge as wilderness, reflecting the recommendation of the President in 1974. Encompassing a large portion of the Sonoran desert mountains and alluvial plains of southwestern Arizona, the vast and diverse Kofa Refuge presents one of the most outstanding wilderness areas in the desert southwest. The area includes the steep and rocky Kofa and Castle Dome Mountains, containing Signal Peak, the highest mountain in southwestern Arizona at 4,877 feet. Visitors are also rewarded with scenic canyons such as Kofa Queen, Palm Canyon and Big Eye Wash. The alluvial areas, making up a third of the refuge, consist of gently sloping plains with lushly vegetated washes that drain the nearby mountains.

With such diverse terrain, the Kofa Refuge offers a home to a wide range of plant and animal species. The refuge is a rich example of the Sonoran desert ecosystem, more similar to the central Arizona deserts than to the drier deserts along the lower Colorado River. Many species found here, including the Arizona coral snake, the black-tailed rattlesnake and the white-thorn acacia, are at or near the southern and western edges of their geographic distribution. A few canyons in the refuge also contain California fan palms, a rare sight for visitors to the Arizona desert.

The Kofa Refuge, however, is perhaps best known for its healthy population of desert bighorn sheep. Not only are the bighorns important game animals for the refuge, but the population provides an excellent source of transplant stock for newly established populations elsewhere. In fact, management of bighorn sheep populations and habitat is one of the primary reasons for establishment of the refuge in 1939. The designation of wilderness is not intended to change this or any other purpose for the refuge. Rather, the design-

nation is meant to provide the most appropriate means by which the goals of the refuge may be achieved.

The Kofa refuge is an important recreation area in southwestern Arizona. Camping and hunting make up the bulk of the area's present use. Hiking, backpacking and nature study are also popular in the refuge's varied terrain.

CABEZA PRIETA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Located in southwestern Arizona, the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge is bordered on the east by Organ Pipe National Monument, on the south by the United States border with Mexico and on the north and west by the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range. Created in 1939, Cabeza Prieta is the third largest wildlife refuge in the lower 48 states. It is one of the few remaining large tracts of uninhabited desert wilderness in the United States. This vast area provides a unique opportunity for wilderness recreation in one of the most undisturbed areas of the nation. H.R. 2570 designates 833,500 acres of the refuge as wilderness, conforming to the recommendations of the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1971 as reconfirmed in 1989.

The Cabeza Prieta Refuge is a premier example of the Sonoran desert ecosystem. The refuge contains six mountain ranges separated by wide alluvial valleys. The vegetation is diverse and typical of the Sonoran desert. Palo verde, ironwood and mesquite trees are abundant with numerous native grasses and flowering plants carpeting the desert terrain. The area is also rich in cactus species, such as the saguaro, cholla, organ pipe and prickly pear.

Cabeza Prieta provides a home for an abundant wildlife population as well. More than 60 mammal species, 40 reptile and amphibian species and over 200 types of birds can be found here. As with Kofa National Wildlife Refuge, one of the primary reasons for the establishment of the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge was protection of the desert bighorn sheep. Other special status species in the region include the desert tortoise, the Gila monster and the endangered Sonoran pronghorn antelope. The Sonoran pronghorn exists only here, in adjacent areas in Organ Pipe National Monument, and in Mexico.

Evidence of early human habitation, dating back 10,000 to 12,000 years, can be found at natural water sources. The Cabeza Prieta area was also traversed by several historic travel routes, including the Camino del Diablo, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Camino was an important route to California as early as the 1500's and continuing through the California Gold Rush. Many primitive graves can still be found along the way—testimony to the harshness of travel across the desert.

Subsection (b) provides that the lands designated as wilderness in subsection (a) are to be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act, subject to valid existing rights.

Subsection (c) requires the Secretary to file a map and legal description of each designated wilderness area with the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources as soon as practicable after the

date of enactment of this Act. The maps and legal descriptions are also to be on file in the Director's office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Subsection (d) reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for which the wilderness areas are established. The water language is identical to the language for the BLM wilderness areas described in section 101(g), above.

Subsection (e) makes clear that nothing in this title shall be construed to effect the operation for flood control purposes of Federally owned dams along the Colorado River. Both the Havasu and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges are located along the river. The Committee notes that the wilderness boundaries for both refuges have been drawn at the 100-year flood high-water mark. It is the Committee's expectation, therefore, that designation of these two wilderness areas will have no effect on the operation of any Federally-owned dam along the river. This subsection merely clarifies this expectation.

Subsection (f) states nothing in title III, including the designation of the Cabeza Prieta wilderness area, shall be construed as precluding or affecting low-level overflights by military aircraft over the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge or maintaining existing associated ground instrumentation, or from precluding the Secretary of Defense from entering into new or renewed agreements with the Secretary of the Interior concerning the use by military aircraft of airspace over the refuge, consistent with management of the refuge for the purpose of which such refuge was established.

Subsection (g) provides similar authority for law enforcement operations along the U.S.-Mexican border and within the proposed Cabeza Prieta Wilderness. The subsection states that nothing in title III, including the designation of the Cabeza Prieta wilderness area, shall be construed as precluding or affecting continued border operations by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the U.S. Customs Service, or from precluding the Secretary of Interior from entering into new or renewed agreements with the Attorney General of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury concerning border operations, consistent with management of the refuge for the purpose for which such refuge was established.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 29, 1990.

Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 2570, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on June 20, 1990. We estimate that implementation of

this bill would result in additional costs to the federal government totaling about \$2 million annually over the next five years, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

H.R. 2570 would designate as wilderness 39 parcels of land in the State of Arizona, totaling about 1.1 million acres. This land would be managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Another four areas in the state, totaling 1.3 million acres, also would be designated as wilderness, to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, the bill would designate about 21,000 acres as the Gila Riparian National Conservation Area to be managed by BLM.

Based on recent information from the Department of the Interior, we estimate that additional costs to the federal government for surveying, planning, and related activities necessary to implement the wilderness withdrawals and the conservation area will total about \$2 million annually over the 1991-1995 period.

Enactment of this bill would not affect the budgets of state and local governments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Theresa Gullo, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. HALE
(For Robert D. Reischauer).

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out H.R. 2570. The Act is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of H.R. 2570, as reported.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

On March 7, 1990, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources requested legislative reports from the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget setting forth executive views on H.R. 2570. These reports had not been received at the time the report on H.R. 2570 was filed. When the reports become available, the Chairman will request that they be printed in the Congressional Record for the advice of the Senate. The testimony provided by the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service at the Subcommittee hearing on H.R. 2570 and S. 2117 follows:

STATEMENT OF CY JAMISON, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to present the Department's views on S. 2117, the proposed "Arizona Wilderness Act of 1990" and H.R. 2570, the proposed "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990."

The Administration supports the concept of designating additional wilderness in Arizona. The Administration prefers to allow the Bureau of Land Management's wilderness study process to be completed, with the recommendations then being transmitted by the Secretary to the President and then to Congress as required by law. This ensures full interagency review. Moreover, such a careful, orderly approach provides the best recommendations for comprehensive wilderness legislation.

However, if the Committee chooses to proceed with this legislation, we are providing you BLM's preliminary recommendations for all areas now under study in the State of Arizona. These preliminary recommendations are without the benefit of complete mineral reports, wilderness study reports, takings analyses, State, Department or full interagency review that is currently scheduled to be completed by 1991.

We strongly urge the Committee to delay final action on this legislation to allow us to complete an interagency review of the preliminary recommendations contained in this testimony. This review will be based on existing mineral and other resource data, but it will allow the Administration to formulate a comprehensive set of recommendations for resolution of the BLM wilderness question in Arizona, including the release of all public lands currently under wilderness study but not included in the wilderness system.

Since H.R. 2570 is quite similar to S. 2117, I will address my remarks only to S. 2117, except where I note the differences. I will confirm my remarks to Title I of S. 2117, which designates BLM lands as wilderness. Title II pertains to wilderness areas within the national wildlife refuge system. We defer to the Fish and Wildlife Service on that title.

BACKGROUND

As you know, BLM has been engaged in review of wilderness study areas (WSA's) pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). The Department is developing specific detailed Wilderness Study Reports for each WSA. These, plus the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines mineral reports as well as a statewide summary, will furnish the basis for the recommendations that will ultimately be submitted to the President in 1991. If the President concurs, the Administration's proposal will then be forwarded to Congress for further consideration. This is the process called for in FLPMA and we are proceeding to implement it in the manner Congress set forth in that Act. We believe that this careful and orderly, comprehensive approach which reveals the total BLM wilderness picture, is preferable to an accelerated process at this time.

While only a few of the wilderness study reports have been formally completed in accordance with the process established by

FLPMA, I have been assured by the Arizona State office and Washington office staff that the bulk of the necessary information relating to Arizona wilderness has been developed, analyzed and synthesized. I am also confident that adequate opportunity for public involvement has been provided.

During the past few months, BLM's Arizona State office staff has been working with congressional staff and other interested parties to develop, assemble and make available as much needed information as possible to arrive at the individual designation decisions. This has been a challenge for all concerned, and I want to recognize here the commitment and diligence of those who have contributed to this cooperative effort.

As a result of this thrust, our BLM Arizona State office has been able to work out many of the remaining resource conflicts, boundary issues and other concerns brought to light through the wilderness study process. Further, I am pleased to note that mineral reports have been finalized for twenty of the WSA's proposed for wilderness designation in S. 2117 and H.R. 2570 but 19 remain to be completed.

With this background, I will summarize the bills, noting areas of difference.

Wilderness area designation

Title I of S. 2117 would designate 39 BLM wilderness areas, comprising a total of approximately 1.1 million acres in Arizona. These areas are situated in BLM's Phoenix, Safford and Yuma Districts and comprise parts of Mohave, La Paz, Yavapai, Yuma, Maricopa, Pima, Gila, Graham, Cochise, Pinal, and Greenlee Counties, Arizona.

Section 101 requires designated areas to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Wilderness Act. It also provides that maps and legal descriptions of the designated areas be filed with the appropriate House and Senate Committees and that copies be kept on file in the Headquarters office of BLM.

Subsection 101(d) states the intent of Congress that no buffer zones be created around the designated wilderness areas. Section 101(e) preserves the status quo with respect to State jurisdiction over wildlife and fish within designated areas.

Under subsection 101(f), existing grazing uses are to be administered under section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act and certain guidelines referenced in the bill. In addition, the bill directs the Secretary to review all grazing policies, practices and regulations of the Bureau for wilderness areas in Arizona to assure that they conform with the intent of this legislation.

In subsection 101(g) Congress establishes a Federal reserved water right to be quantified by the Secretary in an appropriate stream adjudication. The priority date of this reserved water right would be the date of enactment of this Act. This language differs from the related provisions in H.R. 2570. Section 2(g) of H.R. 2570 reserves water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of the Act and establishes the priority date as the date of enactment. Further, it requires the Secretary and other officials of the United States to take steps needed to protect the reserved rights. These would include filing a claim for quantification in any appropriate stream adjudication.

cation in the State courts in which the United States is joined and which is conducted under the McCarran Amendment. Finally, H.R. 2570 specifies that the water rights reserved are specific to the area designated and that nothing in the Act shall be construed to set a precedent for future designations.

Section 101(h) authorizes activities for maintenance or restoration of fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support them within wilderness areas where consistent with relevant wilderness management plans. This would be carried out in accordance with policies and guidelines referenced in the Act.

Section 102 releases lands not included in the wilderness areas, nearly 950,000 acres, from further study under Section 603 of FLPMA. This release would not apply to Baker Canyon and approximately 57,800 acres of the Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area.

Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area

Section 103 establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area, comprising approximately 20,900 acres depicted on a referenced map and provides for its management to conserve, protect, and enhance its resources and values, pursuant to FLPMA and other applicable law. Use of the area would be confined to those uses that further the purposes for which it is established. Except for emergency or administrative use, motorized vehicle use would be limited to roads designated as part of a management plan.

Subsection 103(e) would withdraw the Gila Box Riparian NCA from all forms of appropriation and would congressionally establish a Federal reserve water right to be quantified by the Secretary in an appropriate stream adjudication. The priority date of this reserved water right would be the date of enactment of this act. Again the water rights language differs from that in the comparable section of H.R. 2570, in the same manner as the water rights language for wilderness areas that I mentioned previously.

Subsection 103(f) directs the Secretary to develop a comprehensive plan for the long term management of the conservation area within two years after the date of enactment. Subsection 103(g) authorizes land acquisition within the NCA unit or the Eagle Creek Riparian area and authorizes boundary adjustments. However, State owned lands could be acquired only by donation or exchange, and owner consent would be required for all acquisitions in the Eagle Creek area.

Subsection 103(h) states the intent of Congress that no buffer zones be created should the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area.

Under subsection 103(i) the Secretary is directed to establish an advisory committee to provide advice on the preparation and implementation of the Gila Box NCA Management Plan.

Section 103(j) directs the Secretary to report to the appropriate Senate and House Committee, no later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act and at least each 10 years thereafter, on the implementation of section 103, the condition of the resources and values of the conservation area and the progress being made in achieving the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

Section 103(k) established penalties for violating regulations promulgated by the Secretary to implement section 103.

DISCUSSION

As I indicated in my introductory remarks, we are committed to the process for wilderness recommendations set forth in FLPMA and urge that BLM wilderness designations be handled under this approach. However, due to the information which has been developed and the extraordinary success we have had in resolving conflicts relating to these specific areas under consideration in S. 2117 and H.R. 2570, I believe we are in position to make preliminary recommendations for amendment that largely would address any remaining concerns that we are currently aware of. Further changes may be necessary following interagency review within the Administration.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO GENERAL PROVISIONS

Grazing policy review

Subsection 101(f) requires review of grazing policies, practices and regulations to assure conformity with the Wilderness Act. These are continuously under review to assure compliance with law and policy. Specific direction to carry out a review is not needed.

Water rights language section 101(g) and 103(e)

With all due respect, the Department opposes the water rights language in both bills. We think if a water right is needed BLM can apply under State law. Arizona is the first State to proceed with this type of water rights language and we feel it would have adverse consequences if applied on a National basis.

As I noted in my summary of the bills, the language of the two bills, differs with regard to reservation of water rights. If you intend to proceed anyway, we prefer the language found in sections 2(g) and 4(e) of H.R. 2570. This language, although only slightly different than what appears on S. 2117, more specifically characterizes the current situation and the course of action that the Department would expect to pursue in State courts with respect to water rights. We strongly urge amendment of S. 2117 to substitute the language of H.R. 2570 with regard to water rights in wilderness areas as well as the corresponding language in the section on Gila Box Riparian NCA if the committee decides to create new Federal reserve water rights.

Wildlife management

We strongly support the inclusion of specific language to provide for management activities to benefit fish and wildlife and the habitats to support them, providing they are consistent with wilderness management plans and the guidelines referenced in the legislative history.

Release of lands from further study

Under section 102 of S. 2117 and section 3 of H.R. 3570, Baker Canyon and approximately 57,800 acres of the Cactus Plain WSA are left in study status indefinitely.

We agree that consideration of Baker Canyon is more appropriate in conjunction with reporting the recommendations for wilderness suitability in the State of New Mexico, as it is adjacent to a much study area in that State.

With regard to Cactus Plain, it is our understanding that study status is to continue pending a decision by the town of Parker as to whether or not it will relocate adjacent to the study area. Since the boundaries of Cactus Plain have been modified to exclude the problem area we urge it be included in the designation. If not, then we shall proceed to implement the wilderness study provisions of section 603 of FLPMA with regard to Cactus Plain and will make further recommendations when that process is completed.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS CONCERNING SPECIFIC WSA'S DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS BY S. 2117 AND H.R. 2570

Of the 39 areas proposed for designation as wilderness in S. 2117, BLM's Arizona State office initially recommended all or portions of 30 as suitable. There are also 6 areas recommended as suitable which are not included in S. 2117 or H.R. 2570. I will address these differences with some specificity, if I may.

The 9 areas included in this proposed legislation that BLM initially recommended as unsuitable for wilderness designation are Upper Burro Creek, Hassayampa River Canyon, Hummingbird Springs, Hells Canyon, North Maricopa Mountains, South Maricopa Mountains, White Canyon, Tres Alamos, and Peloncillo Mountains. We continue to have concerns about the designation of 7 of these, although boundary modifications in the bills have eliminated some of the most troublesome manageability considerations. It should be noted that none of these 9 areas have been studied by the Bureau of Mines and U.S. Geological Survey.

For the remaining two areas, White Canyon and Peloncillo Mountains, however, we would not object to designation. In the case of White Canyon, a revision of the boundaries resolved resource conflicts. The Peloncillo Mountains have always been known to have outstanding natural values and characteristics, but previous land ownership patterns made wilderness management problematic. Exchanges completed with the State Land Department have eliminated the problems and allowed us to support an area even larger than the original WSA as suitable for wilderness designation.

Areas BLM recommends be eliminated from S. 2117 and H.R. 2570

We urge that both bills be amended to eliminate and release these areas, due to their unsuitability for wilderness designation.

Upper Burro Creek

BLM recommends the release from further study of the Upper Burro Creek WSA because of manageability problems caused by private mineral inholdings, certain onsite land uses incompatible

with the preservation of wilderness values, and potential mineral development in several portions of the WSA. Access to and development potential of the privately owned mineral rights, especially in the northern half of the WSA, may eventually subject this area to an unpredictable regime of difficult to regulate surface disturbing impacts. Much of the northern and central portions of the WSA consist of flat mesa tops which support relatively intensive grazing systems. This, associated with riparian restoration along Francis and Burro Creeks, would present compatibility problems with the long-term management of this area as wilderness.

Santa Fe Pacific Railroad owns the mineral estate in 6,400 acres within the Upper Burro Creek WSA. It has recently expressed an interest in exchanging out its mineral estate, whether or not the 6,400 acres are included in the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness Area or excluded from it. We are willing to work with Santa Fe Pacific Railroad on an exchange of its mineral interests in the Upper Burro Creek WSA, but I recommend that Upper Burro Creek not be designated as wilderness for the reasons I mentioned.

Hassayampa River Canyon WSA

We recommend the Hassayampa River Canyon WSA not be included in the wilderness designation in the bills due to manageability problems resulting from land ownership patterns, potential mineral conflicts, and an obvious lack of local public support. Even with the boundaries as described in the bills, the mineral potential and manageability problems overlap the river canyon, the area with the highest wilderness values. Those portions of the WSA outside the river canyon do not have high enough wilderness qualities to merit a suitability recommendation.

Hummingbird Springs WSA

Hummingbird Springs should not be designated as wilderness because other resource uses, including general vehicle-based motorized and non-motorized types of recreation, the potential for gold and associated mineral development, and manageability problems would make wilderness management inappropriate. It is a popular recreation area. Hunting, hiking, sight-seeing, driving of jeep trails and camping are the most popular activities. Although natural in appearance and seemingly pristine in many areas, the area contains a well used trail network, with many of these routes in wash bottoms. Although the boundary adjustments in both bills would reduce or eliminate some resource conflicts, some still remain.

Hells Canyon WSA

Manageability problems caused by inholdings, cherrystemmed roads, and on-site and off-site land uses incompatible with the preservation of wilderness values are the reasons BLM does not recommend the Hells Canyon area as suitable for designation. Potential development of and the associated access to two 640-acre parcels would severely impact wilderness values in a substantial portion of the area. Five frequently used roads extend into the WSA. All five would be closed to the public use under these bills.

North Maricopa Mountains WSA

The North Maricopa Mountains area is not recommended as wilderness because of manageability problems associated with potential mineral development, and the continued use of several cherry-stemmed roads that extend into the unit. The area will be difficult to manage for wilderness without complete road and vehicle way closures, because of its close proximity to an area with increasing population growth. Some of the manageability problems have been reduced by the boundary adjustments reflected in the bills. Although there is no record of extensive mineral production in the area, at least half of the unit is considered to have moderate to high mineral potential.

South Maricopa Mountains WSA

The South Maricopa Mountains also have manageability problems associated with mineral development and the continued use of two cherrystems entering the area from Interstate 8. Approximately 35 miles of vehicle ways, not including cherrystems, dissect most of the western half, making it difficult to manage off high-way vehicle related recreation. Although there is no record of extensive mineral production, as much as 75 percent of the unit contains high to moderate mineral potential, with a majority of the mineralized area having high mineral potential.

Tres Alamos WSA

Low wilderness values and potential conflicts with mineral development are the reasons we do not recommend the Tres Alamos area as suitable for wilderness designation. Despite the area's scenic character, its generally sparse screening and open plains confine opportunities for solitude to small portions and provide no outstanding recreation opportunities. The eastern cliffs of the attractive monolith are on State lands, giving the area poor management integrity.

Acreage or other differences in specific wilderness designations

We note that the bills differ as to the acreage included for several areas. These are Warm Springs, Arrastra Mountain, Eagletail Mountains, and South Maricopa Mountains. In each case the acreage in H.R. 2570 more closely reflects BLM recommendations and resolution of resource or other conflicts. We recommend amendment of S. 2117 to conform to H.R. 2570 in that regard.

Subsection 2(a)(21) of H.R. 2570 has necessary language that is lacking in S. 2117. It pertains to the North Santa Theresa area and would specify that management of a road within the San Carlos Apache Reservation would be carried out through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Limited use of the road for certain purposes would be authorized. We urge inclusion of this language in the comparable provision of S. 2117.

Areas BLM recommends be included in wilderness designation in S. 2117 and H.R. 2570

Based on current information, we urge amendment to include additional areas, bearing in mind that they would otherwise be re-

leased and returned to public land management without any further study.

BLM initially planned to recommend as suitable for wilderness designation six areas that are not included in S. 2117 or H.R. 2570: Black Mountains North, Burns Springs, Lower Burro Creek, Crossman Peak, Planet Peak, and Cactus Plain. Information obtained since BLM's original tentative recommendations has caused us to reevaluate our position on Black Mountains North and Burns Springs. We now believe non-designation of these two areas is appropriate due to the consideration of the flight paths into the Bullhead City Airport and the mineral values. However, we continue to urge inclusion of the remaining four areas.

Lower Burro Creek WSA

Lower Burro Creek is recommended for wilderness designation to ensure the preservation of outstanding opportunities for recreation and solitude as well as benefits related to scenic, wildlife, cultural, plant, and water resources. The area includes 6 miles of perennial Burro Creek, an area known for its scenic beauty, abundant wildlife, and riparian habitat. It offers outstanding recreation opportunities to the visitor who can hike, backpack, camp, sightsee, birdwatch, fish, hunt, collect rocks, take photographs, and ride horseback. The Burro Creek drainage is regarded as one of the most archaeologically sensitive areas on public lands in the area. Further, the area recommended as suitable encompasses one of the most biologically diverse areas in Arizona, with over 250 plant and 300 animal species within 5 major plant communities.

Crossman Peak

Designation of the Crossman Peak area as wilderness would ensure the preservation of crucial desert bighorn sheep habitat, water resources, plant communities, cultural resources, outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as well as the imposing and relatively undisturbed scenic backdrop to Lake Havasu and the growing Lake Havasu City area. Outstanding scenery, opportunities for solitude, and a diversity of primitive recreation opportunities, ranging from day hiking, rock climbing, visiting cultural resource sites, photography, and wildlife and plant viewing makes the area attractive to a wide variety of recreationists.

Planet Peak

Planet Peak is recommended as suitable for wilderness designation to preserve outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation, as well as benefit crucial desert bighorn sheep habitat. The wilderness values of substantially unnoticeable human imprints are enhanced by wildlife values. Conflicts with other resources uses in the area are limited.

Cactus Plain

The preservation of a unique dune system and the associated special plant and wildlife communities are the reasons BLM recommends the Cactus Plain area as suitable for wilderness designation. The dune system supports creosote, galleta bunch grass, small cacti and colorful annuals. There are also stands of ocotillo, silver cholla,

and big saguaro cactus. Solitude is enhanced by the area's large size, the numerous points of entry that encourage dispersed use, and the relatively dense vegetation cover on the eastern portion. There are two unique dunes scrub plant communities in the area, and conflicts with other resource uses are limited. We feel that the boundary adjustments to the west side can accommodate the future expansion of the Parker Town Site and that the remainder of the area should be designated as wilderness.

As I noted, Section 102 of S. 2117 and section 3 of H.R. 2570 would continue study status for the Cactus Plain WSA indefinitely. Should Congress determine not to accept our recommendation for inclusion of the area with the revised boundary we recommend, then we will continue the FLPMA wilderness review process for this area.

Other comments on specific wilderness areas

Mount Nutt

The City of Oatman has historically made use of a pipeline to deliver domestic water, originating at Flag Spring, located on a patented mining claim, in Section 35, T. 20 N. R. 20W. G&SRM, Mohave County, Arizona, within the proposed Mount Nutt Wilderness Area. Currently, there is no authorization from BLM for this pipeline. Should either of these bills be enacted and Mount Nutt is designated as wilderness, BLM will authorize the use and maintenance of the pipeline under existing applicable authority. It is our intention that this authorization would be terminated promptly as soon as the City of Oatman has acquired and commenced operation of an alternate water source.

Rawhide Mountains and Arrastra Mountain WSA

A portion of both the Rawhide Mountains and Arrastra Mountain proposed wilderness areas are covered by a withdrawal by the Corps of Engineers for Alamo Dam and Reservoir. The Bureau of Reclamation also has a powersite withdrawal for the Dam, which is already fully constructed.

The Corps has a licensing arrangement with the State Park and State Fish and Game Departments covering the withdrawn area to manage recreation and fish and wildlife.

Due to the presence of these other agencies in a portion of these areas, we believe it is appropriate to insert in subsections 101(a) (7) and (8) of S. 2117 and subsections 2(a) (7) and (8) of H.R. 2570 language to specifically provide for coordinated wilderness management by BLM.

Language of amendment to so provide is attached.

Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area

The designation of the Gila Box as a Riparian National Conservation Area is consistent with our proposed management recommendations for this area. Under section 103(d), Management of Conservation Area, the Secretary is to manage the area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances its resources and values allowing only such uses as are found will further the purposes for which the area is established. BLM is to develop a com-

prehensive plan for long-term management of the area, with full public participation.

We have several comments and recommendations on the provisions of the Gila Box sections in both S. 2117 and H.R. 2570.

The language in subsection 103(d)(2) specifies that the use of motorized vehicles will be permitted only on roads designated for such use in the Management Plan. In addition to existing roads, there may also be other "ways" or "trails" appropriate for road designation without impairment of the natural values of the area. We would consider these other routes, as well as existing roads, in preparation of the Management Plan.

Read together, subsections 103(f)(2) and (g)(2) are confusing. Subsection 103(f)(2) requires that we incorporate a discussion of including additional lands in the management plan. This discussion is to encompass non-Federal lands contiguous to the boundary shown in the map as filed, or as adjusted under subsection 103(g). These non-Federal lands could include those lands "within the area extending two miles on either side of the centerline" of a referenced stretch of Eagle Creek.

However, under subsection 103(g) acquisition and boundary adjustment authority is limited to any acquired lands within the Eagle Creek riparian area "as well as public lands within that portion of the Eagle Creek riparian area west of the centerline of Eagle Creek."

We recommend amendment to conform the authorized boundary adjustments and acquisition language to the full scope of the discussion in the management plan. Deletion of the phrase "west of the centerline of Eagle Creek" from subsection 103(g)(2) of S. 2117 and subsection 4(g)(2) of H.R. 2570 would accomplish this.

Section 103(f) provides two years for development of a management plan for the area. We believe that a three year period would be more realistic. Since numerous wilderness plans will be developed and completed within a two year period, the task for the district will already be formidable. Due to this volume and the complexity of the area for which the plan is required, we urge modification to three years.

For reasons stated earlier in my remarks, the water language in subsection 101(g) of S. 2117 should be modified to reflect the language in subsection 4(e) of H.R. 2570.

This concludes my statement. I will be pleased to answer questions.

ATTACHMENT I

SUGGESTED LANGUAGE OF AMENDMENTS

Add at the end of subsections 101(a)(7) and (8) in S. 2117 and subsections 2(a)(7) and (8) of H.R. 2570 the following: "Management of the wilderness values of this area pursuant to this Act, including that portion withdrawn in connection with the Alamo Dam and Reservoir, shall be carried out by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management. The Secretary shall ensure that such management will not affect the operation and maintenance of Alamo Dam by the Secretary of the Army in accordance with the authorized project purposes. In addition, the Sec-

retary shall consult with the Secretary of the Army, the State of Arizona Fish and Wildlife Agency, and any other Federal and State agencies which are affected by the management of the wilderness values in the area."

ATTACHMENT II

RECOMMENDED ACREAGE CHANGES AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS—S. 2117

- P. 3, line 2—change 76,600 to 90,600.
- P. 3, line 16—change Yavapai to La Paz.
- P. 3, line 24—change 129,525 to 126,760.
- P. 5, line 1—change 94,100 to 89,000.
- P. 7, line 14—add Cochise County.
- P. 7, line 24—add Mohave County.
- P. 9, line 2—change 74,004 to 60,800.
- P. 9, line 12—add Yavapai County.
- P. 10, line 3—change Mohave to Yavapai County.
- P. 10, line 8—add Greenlee and Graham Counties.
- P. 10, line 13—change Yuma to La Paz County.
- P. 10, line 14—change 21,860 to 21,680.
- P. 10, line 19—change Gila to Pinal County.
- P. 13, line 23—change "areas" to "area".
- P. 14, line 1—change "Acres" to "Areas."

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS—H.R. 2570

- P. 7, line 12—add Cochise County.
- P. 7, line 22—add Mohave County.
- P. 9, line 12—add Mohave County.
- P. 10, line 8—add Greenlee and Graham Counties.
- P. 10, line 19—change Gila to Pinal County.
- P. 11, line 24—change area to areas.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL J. SPEAR, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, REGION 2, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, I am Michael Spear, Regional Director of the Southwest Region of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. It is my pleasure to appear before you today to discuss proposed wilderness designations on National Wildlife Refuges in Arizona.

S. 2117 and H.R. 2571 as passed by the House of Representatives, would designate as wilderness portions of four diverse and very valuable units of the National Wildlife Refuge System—the Havasu, Imperial, Kofa, and Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuges. Although each of the four refuges was established for its individual purposes, each also protects a part of the fragile and unique desert ecosystem of the Southwest. It is the desert habitat, in varying amounts, on each of the four refuges that has been proposed for wilderness classification.

In 1974, the President proposed wilderness designations on all four of these refuges. The bill follows those recommendations, with certain modifications that we support, and we also recommend relatively minor amendments to reflect more recent agreements. En-

actment of this legislation will ensure the continuation of management of these areas to protect their unique and irreplaceable natural values.

Roderick Nash, the historian of the American wilderness movement, once predicted that the time when wilderness was considered viable only for leftover land, preserved because nobody wanted it for anything else, was fading fast. Nowhere has that prediction proved more true than at the Kofa and Cabeza Prieta Refuges.

On these refuges, vast tracts of Sonoran desert are present as complete ecological units of exceptional wildlife value. The wilderness proposals embrace alluvial desert valleys and mountain ranges that represent the last reaches of undisturbed Sonoran desert of any appreciable size and contiguity remaining on this continent. On Havasu and Imperial Refuges, the desert lands and mountains rim the flood plain of the Colorado River as it flows through Service-administered wetlands and croplands.

The plant and wildlife communities supported by these lands reflect the unique character of the desert environment to which they have adapted. The stability and health of these areas testify to the manner in which they have been protected from disturbance or development. The management of those plant and wildlife communities to achieve the purposes for which the refuges were established, while also protecting the wilderness values of the lands, has had to be altered only minimally in deference to their de facto wilderness status. The analysis and selection of management methodologies that comprise the requisite minimum tools for use in a wilderness area have not precluded positive management actions.

On the Kofa Refuge, maintenance of approximately 80 existing wildlife watering facilities and construction of 7 new sites has occurred since the original proposal was submitted to Congress. On the Cabeza Prieta Refuge, similar habitat management efforts have also been implemented. We have modified methods of personnel and material transport from wheeled vehicles to helicopters where appropriate, but such modifications have not caused us to delay or forgo in any manner management actions considered necessary to further our mission in the administration, protection, and enhancement of the lands and wildlife for which we are responsible.

KOFA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The 1974 proposal for the Kofa Refuge set forth a total of 542,600 acres as suitable for wilderness designation. That proposal included three applications for withdrawal of public domain lands for addition to the Refuge. The largest of these withdrawals comprised 31,700 acres lying immediately north of the Refuge's northern boundary. This proposal was made prior to the enactment of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), which provided the BLM with the authority to manage wilderness areas. The passage of FLPMA, in effect, negated the need for the land to be added to the refuge in order to be designated wilderness.

Because the lands within this portion of the proposed withdrawal which are suitable for wilderness (21,680 acres) have been included in the Bureau of Land Management's New Water Mountains wilderness proposal also addressed in this bill, and because the BLM

manages all the adjoining public lands where management facilities such parking, trail heads and road access development and maintenance would occur, the Fish and Wildlife Service supports continued administration of this tract by the Bureau of Land Management.

The two remaining, smaller parcels of public domain land included in the 1974 withdrawal request abut the western boundary of the Kofa Refuge. The Department supports inclusion of these two areas within the Refuge and their designation as wilderness. Adding them to the refuge would not only create a more manageable boundary, following distinct geographical features readily identifiable by visitors, but also protect the western slopes of the Castle Dome Mountains.

Limitations of motorized public access on the Kofa Refuge were included in the 1974 wilderness proposal. Approximately 82 miles of road were proposed for closure, retaining 275 miles open to link the major units comprising the wilderness. This proposal approached the question of vehicular access in the most conservative manner considered necessary to preserve wilderness values.

In the 16 years of de facto wilderness management of large portions of these refuges that have passed since their first wilderness proposals, the Fish and Wildlife Service has worked with all the divergent private and public entities who expressed their continuing interests in these lands. Our experience has indicated that a somewhat less restricted access network would still protect the wilderness values of the area. In testimony last year before the House Interior Committee on this legislation, the Service recommended a modification of the 1974 proposal to open an additional 49 miles of roads to the public. This modification was designed to provide a more realistic balance between isolation of large tracts of core wilderness lands and fragmenting wilderness through maintenance of unnecessary roadways.

In January of this year, a compromise on access roads linking the wilderness units was reached that will not only satisfy the sometimes conflicting needs of the various user groups but, most importantly, will secure the protection of wilderness values of these lands held on the national behalf for generations to come. That compromise would open some roads and close others, resulting in a net closure of an additional 3 miles of refuge roads. We believe the remaining road system, with 326 miles open to public vehicular access and 31 miles closed, allows adequate travel within the refuge but protects extremely valuable wildlife habitats and wilderness values of the Kofa Refuge.

In addition, the major access corridors proposed for the Kofa Refuge in 1974 were delineated as 600 feet wide. We do not believe such a broad width is necessary and recommend that rights of way for roads on the Refuge be limited to 100 feet on each side of centerline. By reducing road corridor widths to 200 feet from the originally proposed 600 feet and by establishing the road network as I have described, an additional 6,200 acres would be included in wilderness.

This addition, together with the inclusion of 5,300 acres of Public Domain lands in two tracts abutting the western boundary of the refuge would result in a total of 516,200 acres of wilderness in the

Kofa Refuge. We recommend that whichever bill the Committee reports be amended to reflect this figure.

I would note that the figure of 5,300 acres for the two tracts of public land to be added to the refuge and designated wilderness reflects a recent reconfiguration of the area, agreed upon between the Service and BLM, to avoid possible conflicts with an existing utility corridor. These figures, and the resulting total acreage for the Kofa wilderness designation, are different than the figures reflected in H.R. 2571 as passed by the House.

CABEZA PRIETA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The 1974 proposal to designate 833,500 acres of the Cabeza Prieta Refuge as wilderness also included a proposed withdrawal of 80,000 acres of public domain lands as an addition to the Refuge, and designation of 72,700 acres of those lands as wilderness. This area, known as the Tinajas Altas, is part of the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range and forms a critical element for ground maneuver training exercises by the U.S. Marine Corps. The 1986 Military Lands Withdrawal Act extended the authority for the military use of the area, and gave the natural resource management responsibility to BLM.

A recent land use planning study by the Bureau found that surface military training activities have noticeably impacted 36,000 acres within this area, and that it does not possess high or threatened cultural, wildlife, scenic or botanical resource values. It therefore would not meet wilderness suitability criteria. I fully expect BLM policies and practices in regulating uses of the area to provide necessary resource management of the Tinajas Altas, particularly in the proposed 56,000-acres Area of Critical Environmental Concern encompassing the Tinajas Altas Mountains.

We therefore support the decision reflected in S. 2117 and H.R. 2571 not to transfer these 80,000 acres to the refuge.

We continue to support the limitation of motorized access on the Cabeza Prieta Refuge to the two corridors proposed in 1974. These corridors provide necessary access while protecting the classic desert wilderness values of the Refuge. However, the width of these corridors should be reduced to 200 feet from the originally proposed 600 feet. Public uses are minimal and highly restricted by the military uses made to Refuge airspace.

We have calculated that approximately 3,418 acres could be added to wilderness within the Cabeza Prieta Refuge through this reduction of road corridor width.

The 1974 wilderness proposal for the Cabeza Prieta excluded an area of approximately 37,000 acres lying along the southern refuge boundary. This area, known as the Tule Well Exclusion, had been targeted for development that would have rendered it unsuitable for wilderness status. These planned developments were directed to support non-wilderness-oriented recreation, the demand for which has never developed, and we do envision that the demand will arise to justify exclusion of this area from wilderness.

Therefore, we request that it be included in the Cabeza Prieta wilderness proposal. The addition of these acres and those freed by the narrowing of the road corridors would increase the proposed

wilderness area to 803,418 acres, and we commend that S. 2117 be amended to reflect this acreage, which was contained in H.R. 2571 as passed by the House of Representatives.

MILITARY USAGE

The Departments of the Army, Air Force, and Navy utilize the airspace over the Kofa and Cabeza Prieta Refuges on a year-round basis. The Kofa Refuge receives overflight use by the Department of the Army over approximately 80 percent of its area and more than 170,000 acres of the southern half of the Refuge serve as a non-impact artillery overflight zone. Although most flights are at elevations above 24,000 feet, aircraft operations may occur from 1,500 feet above ground level to 80,000 feet. Missions over the Refuge follow a general east-to-west flight path and may exceed 200 flights per month.

The Cabeza Prieta Refuge is overlain by the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range with joint use by the U.S. Marine Corps, from Yuma Air Station, over the western sector, and the Air Force, from Luke Air Force Base, over the eastern sector. All military aircraft flying over Cabeza Prieta Refuge are required to maintain minimum altitudes of at least 1,500 feet above ground level, except along mutually approved low-level corridors. Air operations below 1,500 feet are allowed at any time along the existing corridors. In instances where low-level flights are proposed in the airspace exterior to the existing paths, coordinated review and assessment is conducted by the requesting military office and the Refuge.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not anticipate any change to existing operations and coordination with military users caused by the wilderness designations we have recommended in these two refuges.

IMPERIAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

In 1974, approximately 14,470 acres of the Imperial Refuge were proposed for wilderness designation in five units. Of that total, 6,130 acres are located in California and 8,340 acres lie across the Colorado River in Arizona. The disjunct parcels (2 units in California and 3 in Arizona) were necessitated by the occurrence of tracts of private and State lands. Acquisition of State inholdings in Arizona has resulted in extension of possible wilderness lands on the eastern bank of the river almost contiguously along the length of the Refuge. The ownership of these areas by the State was the only reason for excluding them from the 1974 proposal. The subsequent acquisition by the Service has rendered these lands suitable for wilderness designation.

We therefore support designation of 9,220 acres of wilderness at the Imperial refuge, as provided by S. 2117 and H.R. 2571.

The river boundary of the proposed wilderness was described in 1974 as a line 300 feet horizontally landward of contour elevation 230. In order to provide a line which would afford more protection to highly valuable backwater areas flanking the river, and to provide a more clearly discernible boundary, we support placing the wilderness boundary at the 200-foot contour from Clear Lake north to Township 4S., Range 23W., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18, and at the 220-

foot contour from that point north to the northern wilderness boundary, immediately south of Clip Wash.

HAVASU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The 1974 proposal to designate lands as wilderness within the Havasu Refuge encompassed a total of 2,510 acres, all in California. A larger Arizona segment of 14,606 acres was found suitable but not recommended because of third party mineral holdings on alternate sections of land. Through the fine efforts of Bureau of Land Management Arizona State Director Dean Bibles in 1988, a three-party land exchange among the Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the mineral estate owner (Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company) brought the mineral rights for land in question back to the Federal Government.

We support designation of these 14,606 acres as wilderness in the Arizona portion of the refuge, as provided by S. 2117 and H.R. 2571.

CONCLUSION

The desert environment encompassed by these proposals represents a world of extraordinary variety and complexity. As greater and greater land areas in the West and Southwest are encroached upon by development, fewer and fewer areas retain much of their original natural character. The diversity of biotic species, ecological communities, and other natural elements stand on an ever narrowing base. To counteract this, we need to set aside, in viable units, adequate areas of functioning ecosystems and their biological components. It is not enough simply to set aside certain tracts where convenient. Before we are confronted with only ecological remnants of natural systems, we must actively protect complete, self-sustaining units. Such an opportunity for protection is before us in consideration of wilderness on these four refuges.

In the 15 years that have followed since these areas of Arizona refuges were first proposed for wilderness, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has followed its mandate to preserve and protect the natural resource values that render these areas outstanding units of the Refuge system. In doing so, the Service has also preserved the natural processes and biotic diversity of the desert ecosystems that make these lands suitable for wilderness status.

For most of the American public, these four areas of the Kofa, Cabeza Prieta, Havasu, and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges have always been remote. Set apart by a harsh and unforgiving climate, by extremely rugged terrain, and by a water supply that is most noticeable by its absence, these areas cannot and should not support intense public uses. However, they and the plant and wildlife communities they support have endured for centuries. The passage of S. 2117 or H.R. 2571 will assure that these wild areas will continue to endure.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important legislation. I will be happy to address any questions you may have.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. BUMPERS

During the consideration of H.R. 2570, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act, some members of the Committee expressed concern that the legislation was being rushed through the Committee before all major issues had been addressed or even before both Arizona Senators had reached agreement on the bill. I believe it is important that the record reflect the complete and thorough process provided for this legislation, the first statewide BLM wilderness bill be considered by this Committee, and also to acknowledge the cooperation and consensus among the members of the Arizona Congressional delegation.

In May of 1989, Senators DeConcini and McCain introduced S. 1080, which designated approximately 883,000 acres of BLM wilderness and approximately 12,000 acres of wildlife refuge wilderness. In June, 1989, Representative Udall introduced H.R. 2570, which designated approximately 1.4 million acres of BLM wilderness and H.R. 2571, which designated 1.3 million acres of wilderness within National Wildlife Refugees.

Following the introduction of H.R. 2570 and H.R. 2571, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held two extensive hearings in Arizona and an additional hearing in Washington. Thereafter, the Arizona delegation met on a regular basis to attempt to work out a compromise agreement. In addition, the delegation worked closely with the Bureau of Land Management, environmental organizations, local residents, user groups, and other interested parties.

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported substitute amendments to H.R. 2570, designating approximately 1.1 million acres of BLM wilderness, and to H.R. 2571, designating approximately 1.3 million acres of National Wildlife Refuge wilderness. The bills reported by the Committee reflected the compromise reached by the Members of the Arizona Congressional delegation. Senators DeConcini and McCain then introduced S. 2117, which designated identical BLM and wildlife refuge wilderness areas as H.R. 2570 and H.R. 2571.

On April 5, 1990, the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests held a lengthy hearing on both H.R. 2570 and S. 2117, during which all major issues were discussed in detail. At the hearing, both Arizona Senators testified in support of the legislation.

Title III of H.R. 2570, as ordered reported, designates approximately 1.3 million acres of wilderness within four National Wildlife Refuges in Arizona. This designation follows the wilderness recommendations made by the Administration in 1973 and 1974, with the exception of the proposed acreage in the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, which was modified to reflect changes in the subsurface land ownership status subsequent to the presidential recommendations.

In addition to working out an agreement on wilderness area designations, the Arizona delegation also reached a compromise on the water rights language for both the BLM and wildlife refuge wilderness areas, after the bills were reported out of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The House of Representatives amended H.R. 2570 on the floor to reflect the compromise water rights language. This language, which was not modified during this Committee's consideration of H.R. 2570, is supported by both Arizona Senators, four of the five members of the Arizona House delegation, the Governor of Arizona, and the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

This water rights language was carefully and narrowly drafted to ensure a Federal reserved water right for the designated wilderness areas, while reflecting the importance of the State of Arizona's role in quantifying and adjudicating such water rights. The language is workable, and in fact is very similar to the water rights language contained in the Nevada Wilderness Act enacted earlier this Congress.

At its hearing on H.R. 2570 and S. 2117, the Subcommittee was told that a few issues—military overflights, the effect of wilderness designation on law enforcement operations within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, and possible impacts on the operation of dams on the Colorado River—were not fully addressed by the bills. In response to these concerns, the substitute amendment adopted by the Committee addresses each of these concerns.

With respect to military overflights over the BLM wilderness areas, the Committee amendment contains the identical overflight language contained in the Nevada Wilderness Act. While some have expressed concern that the language does not permit location of ground instrumentation facilities, I think it is important to note that there are no such facilities located within any of the proposed wilderness areas, and that this language was recommended to the Committee by both the Department of Defense and the Bureau of Land Management.

The Committee amendment also provides that the designation of wilderness within two wildlife refuges along the Colorado River shall not be construed to affect the operation for flood control purposes of Federally owned dams located on the river. As noted in the Committee report, the boundaries of the wildlife refuge wilderness areas were carefully drawn to exclude the Colorado River from the wilderness areas. While I don't think this language is necessary, the provision clarifies that the dams will not be affected by the wilderness designations.

The Committee also adopted a provision permitting law enforcement operations to continue along the border between the United States and Mexico within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge. The amendment clearly states that nothing in title III (designating wildlife refuge wilderness areas) "including the designation as wilderness of lands within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge" shall be construed as precluding or otherwise affecting continued or new operations by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, or the United States Customs Service, consistent with the management of the refuge for the purposes the refuge was established.

Although I think this language completely eliminates any ambiguity with respect to law enforcement border operations, some members of the Committee questioned the effectiveness of the provision without a specific reference to the Wilderness Act. Yet, when wilderness areas are designated with a provision for continued operation of an otherwise incompatible use, such as a power line, there is no specific reference to the Wilderness Act, nor is there any such reference in the military overflight language, and I am not aware of anyone ever successfully challenging such provisions as being ineffective.

In sum, H.R. 2570 is a balanced, reasonable and thoughtful bill which protects significant areas of our beautiful desert southwest and provides a workable management framework for administering these lands. The Arizona delegation and the many individuals who worked on this legislation should be commended for their efforts to reach this consensus. As the Subcommittee Chairman, I am pleased to bring this measure before the Senate for its consideration.

DALE BUMPERS.

ADDITIONAL AND MINORITY VIEWS OF MESSRS. McCLURE,
WALLOP, BURNS, AND GARN

The Committee has generally adhered to a policy of allowing each state's delegation to determine the size and shape of its wilderness proposals. In particular, we almost always require the approval of both Senators of such state, regardless of party affiliation.

With respect to H.R. 2570, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act, we must confess that we have serious concerns with some of the language, particularly that dealing with water, military overflights, and the opportunity to continue drug enforcement and other activities in that part of the proposed wilderness bordering Mexico.

There are a number of issues in this legislation that we would like to address.

First, we do not believe this bill adequately provides for potential development of future ground instrumentation requirements to complement military overflight activities.

In addition, designation of wilderness areas in and of itself should not impact the Air Force or Navy's ability to continue their training mission.

We believe there are currently no rules or prohibitions preventing overflight of wilderness areas; however, the Wilderness Act contains provisions which some special interest groups would argue limit aircraft usage over wilderness to established flying activities existing at the time individual wilderness areas are created. This restrictive view of the Wilderness Act has not yet been supported by judicial opinion, but it is anticipated that increased pressure will develop from special interest groups to restrict or prohibit overflight activities in wilderness areas.

Over time, pressures on flying operations have pushed military activities into less populated and developed areas of the nation, often to areas being considered for designation as wilderness. These pressures continue to make it more and more difficult to conduct flying operations, particularly low-level flight, over most of the country, and flight over water cannot fulfill requirements. Restrictions on flight operations over wilderness areas could deny these traditionally excellent and invaluable flying areas to Department of Defense and force flight operations to take place over areas where people live, work, raise livestock and play in much larger numbers. It is unlikely that all necessary flight operations could be conducted entirely outside areas designated as wilderness, and operations outside wilderness areas will face continued and growing opposition as they impact other land uses.

A series of bills now pending in Congress, including S. 2117, and the ongoing Federal Land Policy and Management Act study of Bureau of Land Management lands for possible wilderness designation suggest that huge new areas of wilderness may be established

in the next few years. As examples, S. 2117 would create over one million acres of wilderness in Arizona and S. 11, originally introduced by Senator Cranston, would create over eight million acres of wilderness in California.

While this legislation generally states, "Nothing in this title shall be construed to preclude" such activities, we believe we must actually provide specific preclusion from the Wilderness Act if we truly want to permit continued long-term use and improvement of current military overflight activities in this area. Specific authority to continue such activities would be preferable.

We believe the same is true with respect to the long-term continuation of law enforcement activities along our border as provided in Section 301(g) of the bill. While the intent here may be good, we believe that a strict interpretation of the Wilderness Act would not easily permit the kind of law enforcement activities along the border that most of us probably expect.

While there is an existing Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the border patrol to conduct activities along the border, we believe that passage of this legislation in its present form would preclude the Fish and Wildlife Service from renewing the agreement because such activities would be inconsistent with provisions of the Wilderness Act. Again, we believe we should expressly exempt these activities from the Wilderness Act if we in fact really want to get the right result. The Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Customs Service and the border patrol must be provided the specific authority to continue their operations without any limitation that the Wilderness Act would apply.

Finally, with respect to the water language, we have several concerns.

First, we are not certain that you can get from the statutory language to the interpretation placed in the House report; in addition, we would caution our colleagues that report language will not cure the plain meaning of a statute.

Second, it is clear that the Arizona delegation and the head of the Arizona Department of Water Resources intend that there be no interference with the operation of Alamo Dam, yet the bill specifically directs all federal officials to protect the reserved right. There is no exception of Alamo Dam in Title I as there is for the dams on the main stem of the Colorado River in Title III and the Secretary of the Army is clearly a federal official.

Third, there are areas where everyone agrees that there is no water to reserve, yet we are not only asserting a reserved right but directing the Secretary to take actions to secure and protect that right. In an appropriation State, we fear what a court will do with that dichotomy.

Fourth, there are already reserved rights on the Colorado River Refuges and no unappropriated water available other than from the Colorado River. We are not certain that merely drawing the boundary back will suffice to prevent a court from finding an attempt to reregulate the Colorado River. That fear is reinforced since the bill only protects flood control purposes for the main stem dams and not other purposes such as power and water deliveries.

Fifth, the language is at variance with the precise language of the Supreme Court and the Committee should either indicate that we intend the rights to be quantified in the same manner and to the same extent as would an implied right under *U.S. v. New Mexico, Cappaert* and the other cases dealing with implied rights, or we should justify why we are departing from settled case law.

And finally, as a technical matter, the reference to the McCarran Amendment is wrong. The bill says that the adjudication must be conducted in accordance with the McCarran Amendment. The McCarran Amendment only waives sovereign immunity to permit the involuntary joinder of the United States in a State Court proceeding, but it does not direct how that proceeding is to be conducted.

JAMES A. MCCLURE.
MALCOLM WALLOP.
CONRAD BURNS.
JAKE GARN.

MINORITY VIEWS OF MESSRS. WALLOP AND GARN

As Senators from Upper Basin States, we want to raise a particular concern which we have with the water language in the Arizona Desert Wilderness bill with regard to the Wildlife Refuges along the main stem of the Colorado River.

Those Refuges already have a reserved right decreed by the Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*. We understand that the boundaries of the Wilderness areas were drawn back to prevent any possibility that a court would find any rights in the Colorado River. We are not comfortable, however, with reliance on report language where the Law of the River is concerned. The explicit reservation of a water right where there may be no unappropriated water rights other than from the Colorado River heightens our concern. The Lower Basin's allocation is totally preempted and governed by federal law—specifically the Boulder Canyon Project Act and the Court Decrees. If there is an additional flow requirement as the result of this legislation, we want to make certain that such a flow does not impact in any manner the interstate allocation between the Upper and Lower Basins and that nothing would require any additional releases from the Upper Basin. Specifically, the Lower Basin States should absorb any federal reserved right from their allocation and at the expense of their consumptive uses.

We do not intend to dictate to the Lower Basin how that allocation should be made, but we do want to protect Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico's rights under the Compact. These Refuges, and whatever rights they may acquire, are downstream of both the All American Canal and the Central Arizona Project. If these rights are subject to the Decree and come from Arizona's allocation, that is fine. If all the Lower Basin States must share, and the Secretary reduces deliveries to the Seven Parties in California, that is a matter for the Lower Basin States to agree upon.

Accordingly, we will offer an amendment which would be as tightly drawn as possible to make it clear that if there are any reserved rights from the Colorado River, they must be satisfied completely at the expense of other water uses in the Lower Basin and that nothing can compel any additional releases from the Upper Basin, either in timing or quantity. Specifically, the Lower Basin must absorb any reserved rights from within existing uses, even if that means a reduction in deliveries to the All American Canal or the Central Arizona Project.

MALCOLM WALLOP.
JAKE GARN.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes the following changes in existing law made by the act as reported (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law to which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

[Public Law 98-406, 96th Congress]

AN ACT To designate certain national forest lands in the State of Arizona as wilderness, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984".

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136), the following lands in the State of Arizona are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

* * * * *

(23) certain lands in the Coronado National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Santa Teresa Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1984, and which shall be known as the Santa Teresa Wilderness; [the governmental agency having jurisdictional authority may authorize limited access to the area, for private and administrative purposes, from U.S. Route 70 along Black Rock Wash to the vicinity of Black Rock;]

* * * * *

96TH CONGRESS : : : : 1ST SESSION

JANUARY 15, 1979-JANUARY 3, 1980

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SECRET

DESIGNATING CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
LANDS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVA-
TION SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

NOVEMBER 14, 1979.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. UDALL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5487]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5487) to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Colorado for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, beginning on line 3, strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), the following National Forest lands in the States of Colorado and South Dakota, as generally depicted on maps appropriately referenced, dated October 1979, are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) certain lands in the Arapahoe-Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately fourteen thousand nine hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Never Summer Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as the Never Summer Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Arapahoe-Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately fifty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Comanche Peak Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as the Comanche Peak Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in the Arapahoe-Roosevelt and Pike National Forests, Colorado, which comprise approximately seventy-four thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Evans Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as the Mount Evans Wilderness;

(4) certain lands in the Arapahoe-Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately nine thousand four hundred acres, are gen-

erally depicted on a map entitled "Cache La Poudre Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as the Cache La Poudre Wilderness;

(5) certain lands in the Arapahoe-Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately nine thousand nine hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Neota Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as the Neota Wilderness;

(6) certain lands in the San Isabel and White River National Forests, Colorado, which comprise approximately one hundred one thousand four hundred and thirty-two acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Holy Cross Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as the Holy Cross Wilderness: *Provided*, That no right, or right of claim of right, to the diversion and use of existing conditional water rights for the Homestake Water Development project by the cities of Aurora and Colorado Springs, shall be prejudiced, expanded, diminished, altered, or affected by this Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to expand, abate, impair, impede, or interfere with the construction, maintenance or repair of said project, nor the operation thereof, or any exchange or modification of the same agreed to by the cities and the United States, acting through any appropriate agency thereof;

(7) certain lands in the Gunnison, San Isabel, and White River National Forests, Colorado, which comprise approximately one hundred fifty-five thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Elk Mountain-Collegiate Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as Elk Mountain-Collegiate Wilderness;

(8) certain lands in the Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately sixty-seven thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Raggeds Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as the Raggeds Wilderness;

(9) certain lands in the San Juan and Uncompahgre National Forests, Colorado, which comprise approximately forty thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Wilson Primitive Area Proposal", and shall be known as the Lizard Head Wilderness;

(10) certain lands in the Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately sixteen thousand two hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Sneffels Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as Mount Sneffels Wilderness;

(11) certain lands in the Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately one hundred thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Big Blue-Courthouse Wilderness Proposal", and shall be known as the Big Blue Wilderness;

(12) certain lands in the Gunnison and White River National Forests, Colorado, which comprise approximately one hundred one thousand five hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Maroon Bells-Snowmass Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(13) certain lands in the Routt National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately sixty-eight thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Zirkel Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Mount Zirkel Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall permit motorized access and the use of motorized equipment used for the periodic maintenance and repair of the Lookout Ditch and headgate;

(14) certain lands in the Arapahoe-Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately forty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Rawah Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Rawah Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall permit motorized access and the use of motorized equipment used for the periodic maintenance and repair of the McGuire Water Transmission Line ditch;

(15) certain lands in the Rio Grande and San Juan National Forests, Colorado, which comprise approximately sixty-six thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Weminuche Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Weminuche Wilderness as designated by Public Law 93-632;

(16) certain lands in the San Isabel and White River National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately twenty-six thousand acres, and are

generally depicted on a map entitled "Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness as designated by Public Law 95-237;

(17) certain lands in the Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately one hundred and thirty thousand acres, and are generally depicted on a map entitled "West Elk Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of West Elk Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(18) certain lands in the San Juan National Forest, Colorado, which comprise approximately one hundred thirty thousand acres, and are generally depicted on a map entitled "South San Juan Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the South San Juan Wilderness;

(19) certain lands in the Rio Grande and Gunnison National Forests, Colorado, which comprise approximately sixty thousand acres, and are generally depicted on a map entitled "La Garita Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the La Garita Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: *Provided*, That the area depicted on such map as the "Wheeler Geologic Special Study Area" and comprising approximately eleven thousand acres, shall be jointly evaluated and studied by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 2 of this Act.

(20) certain lands in the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota, which comprise approximately ten thousand seven hundred acres, and are generally depicted on a map entitled "Harney Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Harney Peak Wilderness; provided that the provisions of the Act establishing the Custer State Park Sanctuary (41 Stat. 986) and the later named Norbeck Wildlife Preserve (63 Stat. 708) shall also apply to the Harney Peak Wilderness to the extent they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Wilderness Act;

(b) The previous classification of the Wilson Mountains Primitive Area and the Uncompahgre Primitive Area are hereby abolished.

SEC. 2. Within twelve months of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall undertake and complete a comprehensive report studying and evaluating the "Wheeler Geologic Special Study Area", and shall submit such report along with their recommendations to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. Such report shall fully evaluate the following, including, but not limited to:

(a) the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, economic, educational, scientific, and geologic values of the special study area;

(b) the management and protection of fragile geologic resources within the area;

(c) possible land management options or designations including national park, monument, or national recreation area designation, addition to the wilderness system, special administrative designations, and management under the general laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System;

(d) the effect of possible land management options on State and local economies, including timber harvest, tourism, grazing, mineral and other commercial activities;

(e) the suitability and desirability of permanent or temporary road or other mechanized access to the Special Study Area, with special attention to access by the elderly and handicapped.

SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file maps and legal descriptions of each wilderness area designated by this Act with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS

SEC. 4. Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 governing areas designated by that

Act as wilderness areas except that with respect to any area designated in this Act, any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act of 1964 shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

GRAZING IN NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS

Sec. 5. The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to review all policies, practices and regulations of the Department of Agriculture regarding livestock grazing in national forest wilderness areas in order to ensure that such policies, practices and regulations fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas, as such intent is expressed in the Wilderness Act and this Act.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the States of Colorado and South Dakota for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

PURPOSES

H.R. 5487¹ would add 19 areas in Colorado totaling approximately 1.3 million acres, and the 10,700 acre Harney Peak roadless area in South Dakota, to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

H.R. 5487 is the product of the Committee's consideration of the 1974 Administration recommendations for wilderness in and adjacent to the Wilson Mountains and Uncompahgre Primitive Areas, plus a review of many of the President's RARE II wilderness recommendations in the states of Colorado and South Dakota. Although the President's RARE II proposals provided the catalyst for the consideration of these areas in an "omnibus" fashion, the Committee notes that many of the new wilderness areas and additions to existing wilderness in the bill represent longstanding wilderness proposals, some of which have been reviewed by the Committee, and deferred without prejudice in preceding Congresses. Thus, the Committee feels H.R. 5487 is a long overdue response to a backlog of several major Colorado wilderness proposals which are in need of Congressional decisionmaking. As is noted hereinafter, all these lands possess characteristics which make them highly desirable for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Not only do opportunities for primitive recreation and wildlife habitat protection abound in these areas, but perhaps more importantly, their natural production of invaluable supplies of high quality water provide a compelling reason for preserving them in their natural state.

As reported by the Committee, H.R. 5487 would add the following areas to the wilderness system:

1. Never Summer Wilderness: The 14,900 acre Never Summer Wilderness proposal straddles the Continental Divide and is contiguous to the northwest boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park and the Colorado State Forest. Its name is derived from its overall high elevation and the famous Never Summer Mountain range. Resource conflicts are virtually non-existent in the area proposed for wilderness, and wilderness would assist in protecting wildlife and watershed

¹ H.R. 5487 was introduced by Representatives Johnson and Kogovsek of Colorado. In addition H.R. 5301, designating the Harney Peak Wilderness in South Dakota was introduced by Representative Abdnor.

values. In the vicinity of Baker Gulch, the proposed wilderness boundary is set back at least 300 horizontal feet from the south side of the Grand Ditch so as to preclude any possible interference with the continued operation, maintenance, or possible future enhancement of the ditch.

2. Comanche Peak Wilderness: The 54,490 acre area recommended for wilderness lies directly north of Rocky Mountain National Park and within an easy drive of the Denver metropolitan area. It contains numerous small lakes and important wildlife habitat and is characterized by a great diversity of terrain. Elevation ranges from 7,500 to 12,700 feet.

3. Mount Evans Wilderness: Mount Evans is a very well known Front Range landmark visible from Denver, and the Mount Evans area, together with the existing Indian Peaks Wilderness, will provide the closest wilderness opportunity to this fast growing area. The 74,000 acre proposed wilderness contains some 30 lakes and is highly popular for primitive recreation. Access to the wilderness will be facilitated by the Mount Evans Highway corridor which penetrates several miles into the proposed wilderness. The area harbors one of Colorado's largest herds of bighorn sheep, and wilderness will insure that their habitat remains in its primeval state.

4. Cache La Poudre Wilderness: The area is partially bisected by the spectacular canyon of the Little South Fork of the Cache La Poudre River. On the north, it borders the main stem of the Cache La Poudre River and another significant canyon. Due to its relatively low elevation and dry climate, the area contains important winter range for deer. Scenic qualities of the entire area are outstanding, and primitive recreation use promises to increase dramatically as the nearby community of Fort Collins expands.

5. Neota Wilderness: Like the proposed Never Summer Wilderness, this 9,900 acre area lies adjacent to Rocky Mountain National Park and the Colorado State Forest. Elevations range between 10,000 and 11,800 feet. About 30 percent of the proposed wilderness is alpine tundra and bare rocks, with the remainder being spruce-fir forest and numerous wet meadows.

6. Holy Cross Wilderness: This 101,432-acre proposed wilderness is a central component of the high country which separates the rapidly growing communities around Aspen and Vail, and is a wilderness proposal of longstanding nature. It had one of the highest wilderness quality scores nationwide in RARE I. The area is dominated by the 13,670 Mount of the Holy Cross, and contains numerous other peaks over 12,000 feet. Indeed, much of the proposed wilderness lies above timberline. In addition to its wildlife and watershed values, the wilderness area will accommodate the growing demand for primitive recreation experiences which is being generated in the Aspen/Vail area. The bill reported by the Committee contains language to assure that the wilderness designation will not interfere with, enhance, or diminish, possible future construction, operation and maintenance of the so-called Homestake Water Development Project. According to information and plans supplied to the Committee, the proposed activities and structures associated with the portion of the project that would lie within the Holy Cross Wilderness will largely be located underground, and, as such,

the Committee determined that the project, as planned, would not be incompatible with wilderness designation.

7. **Elk Mountain-Collegiate Wilderness:** The Collegiate Mountains area has 10 peaks in excess of 14,000 feet and comprises the core of some of the most rugged (and highest) terrain in the Rocky Mountains. As a result, primitive recreation use is heavier than on any other RARE II inventory area in Colorado. The bulk of this high country lies within the Committee's 155,000 acre wilderness proposal. However, the Committee deleted approximately 38,000 acres from the President's wilderness recommendation to exclude lands which appear to be highly favorable for mineral development. The largest deletion lies in the Winfield/La Plata area where recent mining exploration activities show the possibility of significant deposits of molybdenum, silver, gold, lead and copper. Blocks of patented mining claims in the headwaters of Lincoln Gulch and the South Fork of Lake Creek were likewise deleted. The Committee also excised a corridor to allow for continued motorized access in the Tellurium Creek drainage, and dropped some 260 acres in the vicinity of Gold Hill to exclude the Goodwin-Greene Cabin and permit motorized access thereto.

8. **Raggeds Wilderness:** This spectacular "backbone" of mountains rises sharply from the surrounding countryside and is extremely rugged in nature. Unique geological features include the Dark Canyon of Anthracite Creek and the Dyke in the Ruby Range. The Committee amended the President's proposal to include some 6,500 acres in the Oh-Be-Joyful Creek drainage. This drainage is highly scenic, and comprises the secondary watershed for the Town of Crested Butte. It also adds diversity to the wilderness by virtue of its inclusion of numerous lakes. The Committee deleted some 500 acres in the northwest corner of the Raggeds to allow for frequent motorized access and other intensive management activities associated with grazing activities. Total recommended wilderness: 67,000 acres.

9. **Lizard Head, Mount Sneffels, and Big Blue Wildernesses:** These three separate wilderness proposals of 40,000, 16,200, and 100,000 acres, respectively, comprise what many feel is the most scenic and spectacular area in the entire State of Colorado, and is sometimes called the "Switzerland of America". The area's outstanding beauty and wild nature has been officially recognized since 1932 when the Wilson Mountains and Uncompahgre Primitive Areas were established by administrative regulation. In accordance with section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act, the wilderness character of the two primitive areas was reviewed, and a wilderness recommendation on five separate tracts was forwarded to Congress in 1974. The RARE II process resulted in further wilderness recommendations on lands contiguous to three of the five tracts.

The Committee reviewed the Administration's recommendations and determined that the 16,200-acre Mount Sneffels proposal was adequate to protect the highly scenic country north of Telluride. To the southwest, the Committee proposes a 40,000-acre Lizard Head Wilderness to link up the Administration's Mount Wilson and Dolores Peak recommendations and include the headwaters of the Dolores River plus the landmark Lizard Head and Wilson Meadows. These additional lands largely lie within the existing Wilson Mountains Primitive Area and

have important wildlife values as well as superlative wilderness qualities. The Committee therefore determined that wilderness should replace the current primitive area designation.

Similarly, the Committee recommends a 100,000-acre Big Blue Wilderness to join the Administration's Big Blue and Courthouse Mountain proposals. The Committee additions include the heart of the eastern unit of the Uncompahgre Primitive Area and such outstanding natural features as Matterhorn Peak, Wetterhorn Peak, Precipice Peak, Dunsinane Peak, Cow Creek and portions of the West, Middle and East Forks of the Cimarron River. The Committee feels the addition of these lands is vital to the overall integrity of any Big Blue Wilderness, and especially notes their outstanding scenic and watershed values. At the same time, the Committee recognizes that the public currently relies on motorized access to certain key areas, and therefore amended the bill to exclude lands in the vicinity of Nellie Creek and to excise two road corridors which extend part of the way up the Middle and West Fork Cimarron River drainages. Another boundary adjustment was made on the extreme western end of the area near Baldy Peak to exclude about 1,500 acres which are used by grazing permittees for frequent motorized access and intensive management activities associated with livestock grazing. The bill abolishes the Uncompahgre and Wilson Mountain Primitive Area designations for those residual Primitive Area lands lying outside the boundaries of the three proposed wildernesses. Most of these remaining lands are so interspersed with patented mining claims that their management as wilderness would prove infeasible.

10. **Maroon Bells-Snowmass Additions:** This 101,500 acre addition to the existing Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness is a logical addition to one of Colorado's most popular wilderness areas. The wilderness additions will protect critical sheep habitat, as well as help disperse heavy primitive recreation use over a wider area. The additions contain several prominent peaks including the solitary Mount Sopris and the 14,265 foot Castle Peak, one of Colorado's highest. The Committee amended the bill to exclude some 1,500 acres near the Lead King Basin. This area shows a high potential for lead, zinc, copper and silver. The Committee also rectified an error contained in the bill as introduced so that a portion of Virginia Basin is excluded from wilderness, as recommended by the President. At the suggestion of the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory, approximately 400 acres were added to the wilderness in the vicinity of Mount Belleview in order to protect a zone where extremely rare plant species have been identified. The area concerned lies directly across the valley from the current Gothic Natural Area, and the Committee believes wilderness is the best option to insure the land is permanently protected for ongoing scientific research and educational purposes.

11. **Mount Zirkel Wilderness Additions:** The 68,000 acres of proposed additions lie to the west, east, and north of the existing Mount Zirkel Wilderness, and represent an outstanding opportunity to add to the diversity of the wilderness. The eastside additions tied for the highest RARE II wilderness quality rating in the entire state, and add key lower elevation terrain and wildlife habitat. Resource conflicts are minimal, especially when compared to the area's wilderness and nu-

merous scenic attractions such as Rainbow Lakes, Farwell Mountain and Done Peak. The Committee deleted some 1,500 acres from the bill as introduced in the vicinity of Burn Creek to allow for frequent motorized access and intensive management activities associated with livestock grazing.

12. Mount Rawah Wilderness Additions: These 49,930 acres of lower elevation additions complement the higher elevation peaks of the existing Mount Rawah Wilderness. Being within a two-hour drive of Denver, the area receives heavy primitive recreation use, and the wilderness additions should promote the wilderness experience by adding diversity to the unit. Numerous wildlife species are found in the area including bighorn sheep, bear and elk. Where the eastern boundary of the Mount Rawah addition is paralleled by the Rawah and Skyline ditches, the boundary has been set back a distance of at least 300 horizontal feet from the ditches so as to preclude any possible interference with the continued operation, maintenance, or possible future enhancement of the ditches.

13. Weminuche Wilderness Additions: These wilderness additions generally round out the boundaries of the existing wilderness. The largest addition is the so-called Goose Creek area which was deleted without prejudice from the Endangered American Wilderness Act (Public Law 95-237 in the 95th Congress. Goose Creek contains key elk calving grounds and winter range and important cutthroat trout fisheries in all the major streams. The boundary proposed by the President and the Committee excludes most of the commercial timber and mineralization in the area.

14. Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness Additions: Sometimes known as the "Mt. Massive" area after 14,421 foot Mount Massive (the second highest mountain in the state, this proposed wilderness addition lies just east of the Continental Divide. It contains several high lakes which are stocked for fishing, and is readily accessible from the nearby Independence Pass road. Due to the overall high elevation, commercial timber values and other resource conflicts are almost nil.

15. West Elk Wilderness Additions: As its name implies, this approximate 130,000-acre addition to the West Elk Wilderness is a haven for elk and contains key calving grounds and winter range. The additions are important to the state's hunting and guiding industry, which, when combined with other forms of backcountry recreation, significantly contribute to the economies of Gunnison and Crested Butte. The Committee deleted approximately 5,000 from the bill, as introduced, in the vicinity of Curecanti Creek in order to accommodate frequent motorized access and other management activities associated with livestock grazing. Approximately 3,000 acres were added on the north flanks of Mount Gunnison. This mountain (terrain) has a vertical drop of nearly 6,000 feet and represents a highly diverse transition of life forms and ecosystems for such a relatively small area. The Committee also added some 1,500 acres on the east side of the existing wilderness which were inadvertently deleted from the bill as introduced.

16. South San Juan Wilderness: The core of this 130,000 wilderness proposal is generally conceded to be perhaps the wildest area remaining in the State of Colorado, and is the location of a recent confirmed

grizzly bear sighting. The proposed wilderness contains the headwaters of the Conejos River, which is currently under study for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System, as well as portions of the headwaters of the San Juan and Blanco Rivers. Most major timbered areas have been excluded from the bill, and mineral potential appears low. The Committee modified the President's proposed boundary on the east side to place the wilderness at the edge of the wild and scenic river study corridor. Other minor adjustments were made to provide for more manageable boundaries, and to include Duck Lake, several other scenic lakes and a waterfall below Dipping Lakes, within the wilderness.

17. La Garita Wilderness Additions: Like the Goose Creek additions to the Weminuche Wilderness, 217,000 acres of La Garita additions were eliminated without prejudice from the Endangered American Wilderness Act (Public Law 95-237) in the 95th Congress. H.R. 5487 proposes that 60,000 acres of this area be added to the wilderness, and that another 11,000 acres in and around the Wheeler Geologic Area be evaluated by the Forest Service and Park Service to determine the most suitable future management for this sensitive resource. The bulk of the wilderness additions proposed in the bill are contained in the RARE II "Mineral Mountain" (02215) unit which tied with the Mount Zirkel additions for the highest wilderness quality rating in the state. In addition, the area has a sizable herd of bighorn sheep and provides a key elk habitat. The Committee notes that water diversion facilities exist within a portion of the proposed wilderness additions, and it is the Committee's intention that wilderness designation not interfere with necessary operation, maintenance or repair of such facilities.

18. Harney Peak Wilderness: The 10,700 acre proposed Harney Peak wilderness lies adjacent to Mt. Rushmore National Monument and includes some of the highest elevation country east of the Rocky Mountains, ranging from 4,050 to 7,242 feet. Rolling hills, two mountain lakes, granite walls, and stands of Ponderosa Pine are primary attractions, and provide habitat for numerous wildlife species. The proposed wilderness lies within the existing Norbeck Wildlife Preserve, and the Committee included language in the bill to insure that the provisions of the legislation establishing the Wildlife Preserve will remain in force in the wilderness area to the extent they are not inconsistent with the Wilderness Act.

WATER FACILITIES

Within the wilderness areas designated by H.R. 5487, the Committee has identified several cases where water transmission facilities such as ditches, impoundments, headgates, etc., would lie inside the actual boundaries of the wilderness. In past reports, the Committee has made clear Congress' intention that the operation, maintenance and repair of such facilities (including occasional motorized access where necessary) is permissible in wilderness, and that ample precedent exists in other wilderness areas (including the operation of hydroelectric facilities in the Desolation Wilderness as established by Public Law 91-82 and watershed management facilities in the Lone Peak Wilderness as designated by Public Law 95-237) for the continuation of activities

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CONCLUSION

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necessary to the operation, maintenance and repair of such facilities. Water facilities associated with livestock use are also addressed in great depth in the "Grazing and Wilderness" section of this report.

At the request of local citizens, the Committee added special management language to the bill covering access to, and maintenance of, the McGuire ditch in the Rawah Additions and the Lookout ditch and headgate in the Mount Zirkel Additions. In so doing, it is the Committee's intention that the uses authorized by such special management language not be construed by any agency or judicial authority as being precluded in other wilderness areas, but should instead be considered as a direction and reaffirmation of congressional policy on this subject.

GRAZING IN NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS AREAS

Section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act states: "the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture."

The legislative history of this language is very clear in its intent that livestock grazing, and activities and the necessary facilities to support a livestock grazing program, will be permitted to continue in National Forest wilderness areas, when such grazing was established prior to classification of an area as wilderness.

Including those areas established in the Wilderness Act of 1964, Congress has designated some 188 areas, covering lands administered by the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. A number of these areas contain active grazing programs, which are conducted pursuant to existing authorities. In all such cases, when enacting legislation classifying an area as wilderness, it has been the intent of the Congress, based on solid evidence developed by testimony at public hearings, that the practical language of the Wilderness Act would apply to grazing within wilderness areas administered by all Federal agencies, not just the Forest Service. In fact, special language appears in all wilderness legislation, the intent of which is to assure that the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act, including Section 4(d)(4)(2), will apply to all wilderness areas, regardless of agency jurisdiction.

Further, during the 95th Congress, Congressional committees became increasingly disturbed that, despite the language of section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act and despite a history of nearly 15 years in addressing and providing guidance to the wilderness management agencies for development of wilderness management policies, National Forest administrative regulations and policies were acting to discourage grazing in wilderness, or unduly restricting on-the-ground activities necessary for proper grazing management. To address this problem, two House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs Reports (95-620 and 95-1321) specifically provided guidance as to how section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act should be interpreted. This guidance appeared in these reports as follows:

Section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act states that grazing in wilderness areas, if established prior to designation of the

area as wilderness, "shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture". To clarify any lingering doubts, the committee wishes to stress that this language means that there shall be no curtailment of grazing permits or privileges in an area simply because it is designated as wilderness. As stated in the Forest Service regulations (36 CFR 293.7), grazing in wilderness areas ordinarily will be controlled "under the general regulations governing grazing of livestock on National Forests * * *". This includes the establishment of normal range allotments and allotment management plans. Furthermore, wilderness designation should not prevent the maintenance of existing fences or other livestock management improvements, nor the construction and maintenance of new fences or improvements which are consistent with allotment management plans and/or which are necessary for the protection of the range.

Despite the language of these two reports, RARE II hearings and field inspection trips in the 96th Congress have revealed that National Forest administrative policies on grazing in wilderness are subject to varying interpretations in the field, and are fraught with pronouncements that simply are not in accordance with section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act. This has led to demands on the part of grazing permittees that section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act be amended to clarify the intentions of Congress. However, because of the great diversity of conditions under which grazing uses (including different classes of livestock) is managed on the public lands, the Committee feels that the original broad language of the Wilderness Act is best left unchanged. Any attempts to draft specific statutory language covering grazing in the entire wilderness system (presently administered by four separate agencies in two different Departments) might prove to be unduly rigid in a specific area, and deprive the land management agencies of flexible opportunities to manage grazing in a creative and realistic site specific fashion. Therefore, the Committee declined to amend section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act, opting instead for a reaffirmation of the 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness language in section 5 of H.R. 5487 and for the following nationwide guidelines and specific statements of legislative policy. It is the intention of the Committee that these guidelines and policies be considered in the overall context of the purposes and direction of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and this Act, and that they be promptly, fully, and diligently implemented and made available to Forest Service personnel at all levels and to all holders of permits for grazing in National Forest Wilderness areas:

1. There shall be no curtailments of grazing in wilderness areas simply because an area is, or has been designated as wilderness, nor should wilderness designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing. Any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness areas should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process, giving consideration to legal mandates, range condition, and the protection of the range resource from deterioration.

time an area enters the wilderness system. If land management plans reveal conclusively that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months (AUMs) could be made available with no adverse impact on wilderness values such as plant communities, primitive recreation, and wildlife populations or habitat, some increases in AUMs may be permissible. This is not to imply, however, that wilderness lends itself to AUM or livestock increases and construction of substantial new facilities that might be appropriate for intensive grazing management in non-wilderness areas.

2. The maintenance of supporting facilities, existing in an area prior to its classification as wilderness (including fences, line cabins, water wells and lines, stock tanks, etc.), is permissible in wilderness. Where practical alternatives do not exist, maintenance or other activities may be accomplished through the occasional use of motorized equipment. This may include, for example, the use of backhoes to maintain stock ponds, pickup trucks for major fence repairs, or specialized equipment to repair stock watering facilities. Such occasional use of motorized equipment should be expressly authorized in the grazing permits for the area involved. The use of motorized equipment should be based on a rule of practical necessity and reasonableness. For example, motorized equipment need not be allowed for the placement of small quantities of salt or other activities where such activities can reasonably and practically be accomplished on horseback or foot. On the other hand, it may be appropriate to permit the occasional use of motorized equipment to haul large quantities of salt to distribution points. Moreover, under the rule of reasonableness, occasional use of motorized equipment should be permitted where practical alternatives are not available and such use would not have a significant adverse impact on the natural environment. Such motorized equipment uses will normally only be permitted in those portions of a wilderness area where they had occurred prior to the area's designation as wilderness or are established by prior agreement.

3. The replacement or reconstruction of deteriorated facilities or improvements should not be required to be accomplished using "natural materials", unless the material and labor costs of using natural materials are such that their use would not impose unreasonable additional costs on grazing permittees.

4. The construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in wilderness is permissible if in accordance with these guidelines and management plans governing the area involved. However, the construction of new improvements should be primarily for the purpose of resource protection and the more effective management of these resources rather than to accommodate increased numbers of livestock.

5. The use of motorized equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is also permissible. This privilege is to be exercised only in true emergencies, and should not be abused by permittees.

In summary, subject to the conditions and policies outlined in this report, the general rule of thumb on grazing management in wilderness should be that activities or facilities established prior to the date of an area's designation as wilderness should be allowed to remain in place and may be replaced when necessary for the permittee to properly administer the grazing program. Thus, if livestock grazing activ-

ities and facilities were established in an area at the time Congress determined that the area was suitable for wilderness and placed the specific area in the wilderness system, they should be allowed to continue. With respect to areas designated as wilderness prior to the date of this Act, these guidelines shall not be considered as a direction to reestablish uses where such uses have been discontinued.

SECTION-BY SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1(a). Designates the following areas as wilderness or additions to existing wilderness:

	Acres
Never Summer Wilderness-----	9,900
Comanche Peak Wilderness-----	59,400
Mount Evans Wilderness-----	74,000
Cache La Poudre Wilderness-----	9,400
Neota Wilderness-----	9,900
Holy Cross Wilderness-----	101,482
Elk Mountain-Collegiate Wilderness-----	155,000
Raggeds Wilderness-----	67,000
Lizard Head Wilderness-----	40,000
Mount Sneffels Wilderness-----	16,200
Big Blue Wilderness-----	100,000
Maroon Bells-Snowmass Additions-----	101,500
Mount Zirkel Additions-----	68,000
Mount Rawah Additions-----	48,930
Weminuche Additions-----	66,000
Hunter-Fryingpan Additions-----	26,000
West Elk Additions-----	130,000
South San Juan Wilderness-----	130,000
La Garita Additions-----	60,000
Harney Peak Wilderness-----	10,700

Section 1(a)(19)—Also designates an 11,000 acre Wheeler Geologic Special Study Area.

Section 1(b)—Abolishes the existing classification of the Wilson Mountains and Uncompahgre Primitive Areas.

Section 2—Directs a one-year joint study of the Wheeler Geologic Special Study Area by the Forest Service and Park Service.

Sections 3 and 4—Contains the standard language of all wilderness bills pertaining to the filming of maps and descriptions and management of the wilderness areas designated by the bill.

Section 5—Mandates a review of Forest Service policies, practices and regulations on grazing in national forest wilderness in order to insure that they fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in wilderness.

COST AND BUDGET COMPLIANCE

H.R. 12264 authorizes no appropriations and should have no impact on the Federal budget. The estimate of the Congressional Budget Office follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., November 13, 1979.

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has reviewed

H.R. 5487, a bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the States of Colorado and South Dakota for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, November 7, 1979.

This bill adds approximately 1.3 million acres of National Forest lands to the National Wilderness Preservation System and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a comprehensive report studying and evaluating the Wheeler Geologic Special Study Area. The potential annual sales volume of the timber on the lands affected by this bill is approximately 19.6 million board feet, but less than a third of it is in areas where timber sales have been planned in the next five years. At an average price of \$40 per thousand board feet, the loss in timber receipts to the federal government resulting from enactment of this legislation would be approximately \$300,000 over the next five fiscal years. Based on historical costs of similar studies, it is estimated that the study mandated in this bill will cost approximately \$100,000 during fiscal years 1980 and 1981.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER
(For Alice M. Rivlin, Director).

INFLATIONARY IMPACT

Pursuant to rule XI, clause 2(1)(4) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee believes that enactment of H.R. 5487, as amended, would have virtually no inflationary impact on the national economy.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

Several of the areas in the bill were discussed on March 8, 1979 during oversight hearings on RARE II conducted by the Public Lands Subcommittee. No recommendations were received by the Committee pursuant to the provisions of Rule X, clause 2(b)(2).

The Subcommittee viewed or visited each of the Colorado areas (either by air or on the ground) between August 3-7. Hearings on H.R. 5487 and H.R. 5301 (Harney Peak) were held in Washington, D.C., on October 18 and 19, 1979, during which 20 witnesses testified on the Colorado areas, and one Harney Peak. On November 2, the Subcommittee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute which combined the provisions of H.R. 5487 and H.R. 5301, and recommended the substitute to the Interior Committee by unanimous voice vote.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On November 7, 1979, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs favorably reported H.R. 5487, as amended, by unanimous voice vote.

PROVIDING FOR THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC
LANDS AS WILDERNESS IN THE STATE OF ~~ALASKA~~
ARIZONA

FEBRUARY 21, 1990.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. UDALL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2570]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2570) to provide for the designation of certain public lands as wilderness in the State of Arizona, having considered the same report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following in lieu thereof:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. WILDERNESS DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following public lands are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 23,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Wilson Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Wilson Wilderness.

(2) Certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 31,070 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Tipton Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Tipton Wilderness.

(3) Certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 27,530 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Nutt Wilderness"

and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Mount Nutt Wilderness.

(4) Certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 76,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Warm Springs Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Warm Springs Wilderness.

(5) Certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 15,900 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Aubrey Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Aubrey Peak Wilderness.

(6) Certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 14,630 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "East Cactus Plain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the East Cactus Plain Wilderness.

(7) Certain lands in Mohave and Yavapai Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 41,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Rawhide Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Rawhide Mountains Wilderness.

(8) Certain lands in Mohave, Yavapai, and La Paz Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 129,525 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Arrastra Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Arrastra Mountain Wilderness.

(9) Certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 25,287 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness.

(10) Certain lands in La Paz and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 22,865 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Harquahala Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Harquahala Mountains Wilderness.

(11) Certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 20,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Big Horn Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Big Horn Mountains Wilderness.

(12) Certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 30,170 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hummingbird Springs Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Hummingbird Springs Wilderness.

(13) Certain lands in La Paz, Yuma, and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 94,100 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Eagletail Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Eagletail Mountains Wilderness.

(14) Certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 15,250 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Signal Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Signal Mountains Wilderness.

(15) Certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 61,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Woolsey Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Woolsey Peak Wilderness.

(16) Certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 14,500 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sierra Estrella Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Sierra Estrella Wilderness.

(17) Certain lands in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 34,400 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Table Top Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Table Top Wilderness.

(18) Certain lands in Pima County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 5,080 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Coyote Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Coyote Mountains Wilderness.

(19) Certain lands in Pima County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 2,065 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Baboquivari Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Baboquivari Peak Wilderness.

(20) Certain lands in Gila County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 9,201 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Needle's Eye Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Needle's Eye Wilderness. The right-of-way reserved by right-of-way reservation A-16043 dated October 20, 1986, together with the right of ingress and egress thereto, shall not be affected by this Act, and the existing powerline utilizing such right-of-way may be operated, maintained, and upgraded, subject to reasonable requirements to protect wilderness values.

(21) Certain lands in Graham County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 6,590 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Santa Teresa Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the North Santa Teresa Wilderness.

(22) Certain lands in Graham County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 10,883 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Fishhooks Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Fishhooks Wilderness.

(23) Certain lands in Cochise County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 11,998 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness.

(24) Certain lands in Graham County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 6,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Redfield Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Redfield Canyon Wilderness.

(25) Certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 18,805 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Gibraltar Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Gibraltar Mountain Wilderness.

(26) Certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 15,755 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Swansea Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Swansea Wilderness.

(27) Certain lands in La Paz County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 29,095 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Trigo Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Trigo Mountain Wilderness.

(28) Certain lands in Yuma County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 8,855 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Muggins Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Muggins Mountain Wilderness.

(29) Certain lands in Yavapai and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 9,200 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hells Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Hells Canyon Wilderness.

(30) Certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 63,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Maricopa Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the North Maricopa Mountains Wilderness.

(31) Certain lands in Maricopa County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 72,004 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Maricopa Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the South Maricopa Mountains Wilderness.

(32) Certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 38,400 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wabayuma Peak Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Wabayuma Peak Wilderness.

(33) Certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 27,390 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Upper Burro Creek Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness.

(34) Certain lands in Yavapai County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 11,840 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hassayampa River Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Hassayampa River Canyon Wilderness.

(35) Certain lands in Pinal County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 5,800 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "White Canyon Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the White Canyon Wilderness.

(36) Certain lands in Mohave County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 8,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Tres Alamos Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Tres Alamos Wilderness.

(37) Certain lands in Cochise County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 19,650 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness.

(38) Certain lands in Yuma County, Arizona, which comprise approximately 21,860 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "New Water Mountains Wilderness" and dated February 1990, and which shall be known as the New Water Mountains Wilderness.

(39) Certain lands in Gila and Graham Counties, Arizona, which comprise approximately 12,711 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Aravaipa Wilderness Additions" and dated February 1990, and which shall be added to and managed as part of Aravaipa Wilderness.

(b) **MANAGEMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act (or any similar reference) shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated under this section with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made. Such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director, Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior.

(d) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—The Congress does not intend for designation of wilderness areas in the State of Arizona to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around any such wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(e) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—As provided in paragraph (7) of section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this Act or in the Wilderness Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Arizona with respect to wildlife and fish on the public lands located in that State.

(f) **LIVESTOCK.**—(1) Grazing of livestock in wilderness areas designated by this Act, where established prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act and the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the One Hundred First Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(2) The Secretary is directed to review all policies, practices, and regulations of the Bureau of Land Management regarding livestock grazing in Bureau of Land Management Wilderness areas in Arizona in order to insure that such policies, practices, and regulations fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas, as such intent is expressed in this Act.

(g) **WATER.**—With respect to each wilderness area designated by this Act, Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of this Act. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act. The Secretary of the Interior shall file a claim for the quantification of such rights in an appropriate stream adjudication, and shall take all steps necessary to protect such rights in such an adjudication. The Federal water rights reserved by this Act shall be in addition to any water rights which may have been previously reserved or obtained by the United States for other than wilderness purposes.

(h) **WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.**—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act, management activities to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support such populations may be carried out within wilderness areas, where consistent with relevant wilderness management plans, in accordance with appropriate policies and guidelines such as those set forth in appendix B of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the One Hundred First Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL FINDING.

Excepting for the Baker Canyon area (AZ-040-070), and the approximately 57,800 acres of public land as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area" dated February, 1990, the Congress hereby finds and directs that all public lands in Arizona, administered by the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 not designated as wilderness by this Act, or previous Acts of Congress, have been adequately studied for wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of such Act and are no longer subject to the requirement of section 603(c) of such Act pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

SEC. 4. GILA BOX RIPARIAN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) **PURPOSES.**—In order to conserve, protect, and enhance the riparian and associated areas described in subsection (b) and the aquatic, wildlife, archeological, paleontological, scientific, cultural, recreational, educational, scenic, and other resources and values of such areas, there is hereby established the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (hereafter in this section referred to as the "conservation area").

(b) **AREAS INCLUDED.**—The conservation area shall consist of the public lands generally depicted on a map entitled "Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area" dated February 1990, and comprising approximately 20,900 acres.

(c) **MAP.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, a map and legal description of the conservation area shall be filed by the Secretary with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. Such map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section. Copies of such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, and in appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management in Arizona.

(d) **MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREA.**—(1) The Secretary shall manage the conservation area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances its resources and values (including the resources and values specified in subsection (a)), pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other applicable law, including this section.

(2) The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the conservation area as the Secretary finds will further the purposes for which the conservation area is established. Except where needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, use of motorized vehicles in the conservation area shall be permitted only on roads specifically designated for such use as part of the management plan prepared pursuant to this section.

(e) **WITHDRAWAL AND WATER.**—(1) Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the conservation area are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws; and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing, and all amendments thereto.

(2) Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes (as specified in subsection (a)) for which the conservation area is established. The priority date of this reserved right shall be the date of enactment of this Act. The Secretary shall file a claim for the quantification of this right in an appropriate stream adjudication, and shall take all steps necessary to protect such right in such adjudication. The Federal water right reserved by this paragraph shall be in addition to any other water rights reserved or obtained by the United States.

(f) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—(1) No later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the conservation area in order to fulfill the purposes for which the conservation area is established. The management plan shall be developed with full public participation and shall include provisions designed to assure protection of the resources and values (including the resources and values specified in subsection (a)) of the conservation area. For the purposes of this section, the term "management plan" means the plan developed under this subsection.

(2) The management plan shall include a discussion of the desirability of the inclusion in the conservation area of additional lands, including the lands not in Federal ownership that are contiguous to the boundary of the conservation area (as depicted on the map referenced in subsection (b) or as hereafter adjusted pursuant to subsection (g)) and within the area extending two miles on either side of the centerline of Eagle Creek from the point where Eagle Creek crosses the southern bounda-

ry of the Apache National Forest to the confluence of Eagle Creek with the Gila River (this area is hereafter referred to in this section as the "Eagle Creek riparian area").

(3) In order to better implement the management plan, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate State and local agencies pursuant to section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

(4) In order to assist in the development and implementation of the management plan, the Secretary may authorize appropriate research, including research concerning the environmental, biological, hydrological, cultural, and other characteristics, resources, and values of the conservation area, pursuant to section 307(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

(g) ACQUISITION AND BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—(1) The Secretary is authorized to acquire non-Federal lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the conservation system unit or within the Eagle Creek riparian area.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to adjust the boundaries of the conservation area so as to incorporate within the conservation area any lands or interests within the Eagle Creek riparian area that may be acquired after the date of enactment of this Act as well as public lands within that portion of the Eagle Creek riparian area west of the centerline of Eagle Creek that the Secretary finds appropriate in order to properly manage such acquired lands as part of the conservation area. Any lands or interests so incorporated shall be managed as part of the conservation area.

(3) No lands or interests therein owned by the State of Arizona or any political subdivision of such State shall be acquired pursuant to this subsection except through donation or exchange, and no lands or interests within the conservation area or the Eagle Creek riparian area shall be acquired from any other party or entity except by donation, exchange, or purchase with the consent of the owner of such lands or interests.

(h) NO BUFFER ZONES, AND SO FORTH.—The Congress does not intend for the establishment of the conservation area to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the conservation area. The fact that there may be activities or uses on lands outside the conservation area not permitted in the conservation area shall not preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the conservation area to the extent consistent with other applicable law.

(i) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan. Such advisory committee shall consist of seven members appointed by the Secretary. One member shall be appointed from nominations supplied by the Governor of Arizona and one member each shall be appointed from nominations supplied by the supervisors of Graham and Greenlee Counties, respectively. The remaining members shall be persons with recognized backgrounds in wildlife conservation, riparian ecology, archeology, paleontology, or other disciplines directly related to the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(j) REPORT.—No later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least each ten years thereafter, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the implementation of this section, the condition of the resources and values of the conservation area, and the progress of the Secretary in achieving the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(k) ENFORCEMENT.—Any person who violates any regulation promulgated by the Secretary to implement this section shall be subject to a fine in accordance with applicable provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3572) or to imprisonment for at least six months but no more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(l) AUTHORIZATION.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 2570 is to designate 39 wilderness areas, retain two areas in wilderness study status and create a new National Conservation Area on Arizona lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and to release to multiple-use management other lands not so designated.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

H.R. 2570 is an effort to resolve outstanding wilderness questions on those lands in the state of Arizona under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management that have been subject to wilderness review pursuant to Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Under that section, the Arizona state office of BLM has been studying more than two million acres of roadless lands for possible designation as wilderness. FLPMA requires all these lands to be managed to protect their wilderness values until the Congress makes a final determination as to their status.

As originally introduced, H.R. 2570 proposed almost 1.4 million acres of wilderness in 53 separate areas. After a year of intensive study and consultation with the Arizona Congressional delegation, the Committee has agreed to designate just under 1.1 million acres of wilderness in 39 areas, leave two areas in wilderness study status and organize a third area as a National Conservation Area. The legislation also releases almost 950,000 acres from interim wilderness management dictates to multiple use management as defined by FLPMA.

THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The Committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Its provisions are discussed in detail in the Section-by-Section Analysis portion of this report.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Short title

Section 1 would provide a short title for H.R. 2570, the "Arizona Desert Wilderness act of 1990."

Wilderness areas

Section 2(a) provides for 39 wilderness areas as follows:

Area:	Acres
Mount Wilson.....	23,600
Mount Tipton.....	31,070
Mount Nutt.....	27,530
Warm Springs.....	76,600
Aubrey Peak.....	15,900
East Cactus Plain.....	14,630
Rawhide Mountains.....	41,600
Arastra Mountains.....	129,525
Harcuvar Mountains.....	25,287
Harquahala Mountains.....	22,865
Big Horn Mountains.....	20,600
Hummingbird Springs.....	30,170
Eagletail Mountains.....	94,100
Signal Mountains.....	15,250
Woolsey Peak.....	61,000
Sierra Estrella.....	14,500
Table Top Mountain.....	34,400
Coyote Mountains.....	5,080
Baboquivari Peak.....	2,065
Needle's Eye.....	9,201
North Santa Teresa.....	6,590
Fishhooks.....	10,883
Dos Cabezas.....	11,998

Redfield Canyon.....	6,600
Gibraltar Mountain.....	18,805
Swansea.....	15,755
Trigo Mountain.....	29,095
Muggins Mountain.....	8,855
Hells Canyon.....	9,200
North Maricopa Mountains.....	63,600
South Maricopa Mountains.....	72,004
Wabayuma Peak.....	38,400
Upper Burro Creek.....	27,390
Hassayampa River Canyon.....	11,840
White canyon.....	5,800
Tres Alamos.....	8,700
Peloncillo Mountains.....	19,650
New Water Mountains.....	21,860
Aravaipa Wilderness additions.....	12,711

A more complete discussion of these areas follows:

Mount Wilson

Situated about 10 miles southeast of Hoover Dam and bordering Lake Mead National Recreation Area, the proposed 23,600 acre Mount Wilson Wilderness affords visitors with an exceptional wilderness experience. The isolation, ruggedness, lack of development and human impact make this area one of the most pristine BLM wilderness areas in Arizona. The area includes nine miles of Wilson Ridge and its summit, the 5,445 foot-high Mount Wilson, the highest and most prominent topographic features in the Hoover Dam area. With a vertical relief of over 3,000 feet, visitors see breathtaking views of the Grand Canyon, Lake Mead and distant mountains in Nevada from atop the wilderness unit.

The Mount Wilson Wilderness provides a complete desert system, from the ridge tops to the bajadas below. Desert springs sustain a wide variety of wildlife. In particular, Mount Wilson is crucial habitat for the desert bighorn sheep, with a population of over 100 sheep inhabiting the area. Five protected plant species are also present in the wilderness.

With its exceptional wilderness qualities, this area provides ample opportunity for primitive and unconfined wilderness recreation. Hikers, backpackers, campers and hunters especially will enjoy utilizing the Mount Wilson Wilderness.

Mount Tipton

Rising abruptly from the surrounding valleys, the Cerbat Mountains form the setting for the proposed Mount Tipton Wilderness. Elevations in the region range from 3,400 feet to 7,148 feet at the summit of Mount Tipton. The intricately carved Cerbat Pinnacles provide an interesting geological contrast to Mount Tipton. The wild and scenic mountains of this area show virtually no sign of human intrusion, offering excellent opportunities to seek solitude and engage in primitive recreation.

A variety of vegetation can be found in the Mount Tipton region. Lying within the Mohave Desert, the area is a fine example of the desert environment. But the area also contains chaparral and scrub, semi-desert grasslands such as black grama and stands of ponderosa pine in the upper reaches of the range. The Cerbat Mountains provide an excellent home for mule deer, bobcats and

numerous raptors. Cougars are occasionally seen in the area as well. Of the areas animal inhabitants, 17 species have some special status.

Recent land acquisitions by the BLM have allowed for designation of a slightly larger portion of the WSA than originally proposed. The 31,070 acre proposed wilderness now includes the scenic Antelope Canyon and a section of Joshua tree forest typical of the Mohave Desert.

Mount Nutt

Located within the Black Mountains 15 miles west of Kingman, the proposed Mount Nutt Wilderness is one of the finest examples of desert wilderness in northwest Arizona. This is an area of complex and fascinating terrain. Prominent buttes and mesas are cut by deep canyons and washes providing excellent opportunities for solitude. The craggy peaks and pinnacles are awash in colors ranging from deep pink to brown.

Vegetation ranges from Mohave scrub in the lower elevations to Upper Sonoran juniper grasslands in the higher elevations. Several springs in the area provide riparian habitats which include cottonwoods, willows and oaks. Among the abundant wildlife to be found here are 21 special status species. The area provides critical habitat for the desert bighorn sheep and is suitable for the endangered peregrine falcon, desert tortoise and Gila monster.

In addition to the scenic values of the region and its importance to desert plants and animals, the Mount Nutt area is rich in archeological sites. Some of the best examples of red, black and white paintings, possibly Mohave in origin, are found here in addition to other pictographs and rock shelters. Bighorn Cave, occupied for some 2,000 years by ancient peoples, has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Boundary adjustments have been made to provide access to and maintenance of the water supply for the town of Oatman and to protect mineral interests.

Warm Springs

The proposed Warm Springs Wilderness is found in the southern stretches of the Black Mountains. This large area contains a wide variety of plant and animal species and varied topography. Several distinct vegetation communities exist in the Warm Springs region. The lower reaches contain creosote and related types. Brittlebush and Mohave cholla carpet the steep slopes. Visitors to the summit of Black Mesa will find prominent stands of Mohave Yucca. In addition, Warm Springs is one of the few proposed wilderness areas containing the smoke tree.

This area is also important to desert wildlife. Large portions of the proposed wilderness provide critical lambing grounds for the desert bighorn as well as habitat for the endangered Gila monster and desert tortoise. Other typical desert dwellers inhabit the area including several species of rodents, snakes and lizards. Mule deer and golden eagles are often spotted here.

The boundaries of the 76,600 acre Warm Springs Wilderness represent a somewhat smaller area than the BLM state office originally recommended. A large, open area at the southern end of the

WSA was eliminated to facilitate management of the wilderness. The McHeffy Butte area was released to accommodate mining interests utilizing the area.

Aubrey Peak

The 15,900 acres of the Aubrey Peak Wilderness present a splendid variety of landforms and features. This volcanic area contains buttes, dikes, plugs, natural windows, tafoni caves, spires, overhangs and slickrock terraces. With elevations ranging from 1,800 feet to 3,221 feet, the wilderness offers a challenge to experienced hikers and climbers as well as less strenuous stretches of desert washes, outwash plains, and pristine interior basins.

Located where the Sonoran and Mohave Deserts merge, the wilderness offers an abundant variety of plant and animal life. Visitors will frequently see the most conspicuous denizens of the two deserts, the saguaro cactus and the Joshua tree, growing side by side. Among the 331 species of wildlife found here are 11 special-status species, including prairie falcons, golden eagles and rosy boas.

East Cactus Plain

This proposed wilderness area is separated from the Cactus Plain WSA by the Central Arizona Project. Together with Cactus Plain, proposed to remain in study status, the wilderness area provides visitors a glimpse of a unique biological community. In contrast to the mountainous terrain of most desert wildernesses, this is a region of rolling sand dunes, sand sculptures and rounded hills. The soft, rolling terrain and breathtaking vistas afford a solitary and distinctive wilderness experience.

The mix of Sonoran Desert and Mohave Desert vegetation provides a rare treat for Arizona nature lovers. Cut off from California by the Colorado River, the Arizona flora and fauna have developed separately in this region. These unique plant communities hold separate status with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the Arizona State Parks Department. In addition, several state and federally listed threatened animals inhabit the area, including the Mojave fringetoe lizard and the desert tortoise. Designation of this area as wilderness is essential to protect this exceptional Arizona treasure.

Rawhide Mountains

The proposed Rawhide Wilderness is one of the truly special areas designated by this legislation. Bisected by the perennially flowing Bill Williams River, the area provides an example of the rapidly vanishing riparian ecosystem. Located adjacent to Alamo State Park, the Rawhide Wilderness is easily accessible for both recreational and educational activities.

Elevations range from 1,730 feet to 2,430 feet. The Rawhide Mountains contain numerous rugged outcroppings and rocky canyons. Visitors are treated to a variety of landscapes from summit vistas to colorful and lush canyon floors. The 600-foot gorge enclosing the Bill Williams is a favorite of hikers.

The riparian environment, with reliable year-round water, attracts plant and animal varieties rarely found in other parts of Ari-

zona. Nineteen special status wildlife species are found in the Rawhide Mountains. Deer, fish, beavers and burros are drawn to the riparian environment. The area is also prime habitat for a variety of birds, including bald eagles which nest at nearby Alamo Lake. Most of the area is composed of typical lower Sonoran vegetation such as the palo verde-saguaro community. The banks of the Bill Williams host a cottonwood and willow environment that is uncommon in Arizona.

In developing the bill as reported, the Committee has taken into consideration certain matters concerning the relationship between the Rawhide Mountains and Swansea areas and the existing Alamo Dam and Reservoir. Both the Rawhide Mountains and Swansea Wildernesses designated by the bill include reaches of the Bill Williams River below the existing Alamo Dam and Reservoir. Alamo Dam was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. The project was constructed primarily for flood control, but the report of the Corps of Engineers leading to congressional authorization showed that the reservoir could also serve the purposes of, among others, water conservation, recreation and wildlife. Therefore the project was sized to allow benefits for these purposes to be realized. The Arizona Department of Game and Fish currently holds water rights for fishery purposes in Alamo Dam. The Arizona State Parks Department maintains a boat ramp on the lake for recreational purposes.

Furthermore, a pair of Southern Bald Eagles, an endangered species, are nesting on the lake, and on the advice of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Corps of Engineers is currently managing the reservoir to maintain a water level to protect the eagles.

Near the confluence of the Bill Williams River and the Colorado River is the Bill Williams unit of the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge. While the federal reserved water rights to the Colorado River for this refuge were quantified in the *Arizona v. California* litigation (373 U.S. 546, 376 U.S. 340), the water rights for the Bill Williams unit on the Bill Williams River have not been quantified.

The city of Scottsdale owns the Planet Ranch and the appurtenant water rights located below Alamo Dam and the wilderness areas, but above the National Wildlife Refuge. Scottsdale has applied to the Department of Water Resources for a permit to appropriate additional water from the Bill Williams River. The Central Arizona Water Conservation District, the umbrella repayment entity for the Central Arizona Project, has protested Scottsdale's application on the ground, among others, that any unappropriated water on the Bill Williams River as of 1968 has been dedicated to the Central Arizona Project. Also, the Bureau of Land Management has applied to the state for an instream flow appropriation on the Bill Williams River below Alamo Dam for fish, wildlife and recreation purposes.

If granted and perfected, the priority dates of the rights applied for by Scottsdale and BLM would antedate the rights reserved by this bill for the Swansea and Rawhide Mountains wilderness areas and the BLM rights may fully or partially fulfill the purposes of the wilderness designation. Nevertheless, the situation of these two areas is unique in its complexity. It is the intent of the Committee that the water rights for the Rawhide Mountains and Swansea Wil-

derness areas shall be quantified in a manner that recognizes vested water rights, takes into account the purposes of the Central Arizona Project, and is consistent with the laws the Secretary of the Army must follow in operating the Alamo Project, while still protecting the wilderness qualities of these two areas.

Finally, section 2(g) directs the Secretary of the Interior to file a claim in an appropriate stream adjudication for the quantification of the federal water rights reserved by this Act. The Committee recognizes that there currently are ongoing general adjudications in the Gila and Little Colorado River drainages, and that those adjudications are consuming a great deal of federal, state and local government resources. Some of the federal water rights reserved by this Act can be quantified in the context of those already ongoing proceedings. In view of the resource commitment required by those adjudications, however, the Committee does not intend that the Secretary immediately initiate a general adjudication for the federal reserved rights pertaining to areas in the Bill Williams River drainage. Several of the parties involved in the currently ongoing general adjudications for the Gila and Little Colorado rivers will also be involved in an adjudication on the Bill Williams River. These parties will be in a better position to decide to commence a new general adjudication at some later time, preferably after the state makes a decision on the applications to appropriate made by BLM and Scottsdale. Therefore, the Committee does not expect the Secretary to initiate a general adjudication in the Bill Williams River drainage unless it is plainly necessary.

The reservation of federal water rights in this Act should not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of any water rights previously reserved or obtained by the United States, and the reservation in this Act will operate to protect water for wilderness purposes to the extent, if at all, that such protection is not provided by existing water rights held by the United States.

Arrastra Mountains

Due to an extensive land trade between the BLM and the state, the proposed Arrastra Mountains Wilderness has been expanded to include the Black Mountain/Ives Peak Wilderness Study Area along with parcels of land adjoining these areas. These acquisitions make Arrastra Mountains, at 129,525 acres, the largest wilderness area proposed in this legislation. Its size, diversity of plant and animal life and its riparian environment make this proposed wilderness one of the truly exceptional natural areas in the desert Southwest.

With two mountain ranges, the Poachie and the Black Mountains, and two river systems, the Big Sandy and the Santa Maria, the Arrastra area provides visitors with an array of varied scenery and recreational opportunities. Elevations in the Poachie Mountains reach 4,807 feet at Arrastra Mountain. Further east in the rugged Black Mountains, elevations reach 4,091 feet. A series of lengthy canyons and washes drain from the slopes of the mountains into the Santa Maria or Big Sandy river systems. Peoples Canyon, in particular, is described by the BLM as a "unique desert oasis." A riparian habitat and aquatic scenery led the Arizo-

na Water Quality Control Council to designate Peoples Canyon Creek as "unique waters of exceptional significance" in 1985.

This region is located where the Sonoran and Mohave Deserts merge, yielding an unusual blend of desert ecosystems. The area's bajadas are characterized by the saguaro community of the Sonoran Desert and the Joshua tree community of the Mohave desert. High quality riparian habitat is found in the canyons and along the rivers with a lush bounty of cottonwoods, sycamores and willows among other species. The Santa Maria River also supports an extensive mesquite bosque, a rare and vanishing ecosystem.

Numerous wildlife are attracted by the reliable water in the region. Nearly 300 species of wildlife are found here, with as many as 20 special status species. Bird life is especially plentiful with bald eagles, golden eagles, snowy egrets and great blue herons all finding a home here.

With its close proximity to Highway 93 and Alamo State Park and the abundant and reliable water sources, unparalleled recreational opportunities exist in the Arrastra wilderness. Numerous areas are ideal for dayhikes and few other areas offer the same prospects for extended backpacking trips. Hunting, rockhounding, wildlife and nature study are exemplary here. River running is also possible in Arrastra during periods of high run-off.

Harcuvar Mountains

This isolated and rarely-visited parcel of 25,287 acres offers outstanding opportunities for wilderness recreation. The Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness consists of an island of rugged mountains rising abruptly from the desert floor. Elevations range from 2,400 feet to 5,135 feet. The canyons and ridgelines throughout the mountains provide an excellent setting for hiking and backpacking, as well as hunting, climbing and horseback riding. Solitude and undisturbed interaction with nature are easily found in this nearly trackless expanse.

A great diversity of desert flora and fauna thrive in this wilderness. A 3,500 acre "island" of chaparral habitat is found on the northern ridgeline of the Harcuvars, containing virtually undisturbed stands of native grasses. The island is an important home for several species of wildlife cut off from their parent populations for thousands of years, including Gilbert's skink, rosy boas and desert night lizards. Also found in the Harcuvars are desert bighorn sheep, cougars, golden eagles and various hawks.

Additionally, several important cultural sites exist in the area, including three sites eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In setting boundaries, the Committee followed the recommendations of the BLM, which eliminated some areas, including lands on the south with heavy mineral interest.

Harquahala Mountains

Located in the relatively unpopulated expense of southwest Arizona, the Harquahala Mountains present almost unequalled opportunities for solitude and seclusion. While being remote, this area is quite accessible and provides a needed respite from the growing population centers in the state. The 22,865 acre wilderness includes most of the Harquahala Mountains. Elevations range from 1,400

feet on the valley floor to 5,681 feet at the summit of Harquahala Peak, the highest point in southwestern Arizona. The view from the Peak presents a breathtaking panorama of the surrounding desert and distant mountain ranges.

Uncommon for most Arizona mountains, the Harquahalas contain an extensive and screened interior. The canyons, outcrops and hills in this sheltered interior furnishes the solitary and secluded experience so treasured by wilderness visitors.

Year-round water sustains critical habitat for such species as the desert bighorn and the desert tortoise. In addition, a 32,000 acre "island" of chaparral habitat on the higher ridges supports a variety of plant and animal species.

The Committee adopted the recommendations of the BLM in setting acreage and boundaries, resulting in deletion of about two-thirds of the unit for mineral and manageability concerns.

Big Horn Mountains

Visible from 40 miles away, spectacular Big Horn Peak towers over the surrounding ranges at 3,480 feet high. Near Interstate 10, the proposed Big Horn mountains Wilderness is easily accessible. Visitors can wander the narrow canyons or climb to the top of the range to be rewarded with views of thousands of undisturbed acres all around the region. The proposed Hummingbird Springs Wilderness lies just northeast of the area, separated from Big Horn Mountains by a jeep trail.

Although water is scarce here, there are no perennial streams and rainfall is slight, dense vegetation abounds. The hills and grasslands are carpeted with thickets of palo verde, ironwood, saguaro, ocotillo and wildflowers. The region contains 13,000 acres of crucial bighorn sheep habitat. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and Gila monsters are also among the wildlife found here.

Designation of this 20,600 acre wilderness will provide important protection for the natural and scenic values of the area. With its easy access and nearness to population centers, this wilderness will also provide an important source of recreation to the state.

A small boundary adjustment has been made on the north of the unit to accommodate active mining of fire agates and similar minerals.

Hummingbird Springs

Located about 60 miles west of Phoenix and near Interstate 10, this proposed area offers significant recreational potential for city dwellers and local residents seeking to "get away from it all." Although the region is geographically an extension of the Bighorn Mountains, Hummingbird Springs differs substantially from the proposed Bighorn Mountains wilderness abutting it on the west. Most desert mountains are "islands" rising abruptly from the desert floor. The area's dominant Sugarloaf Mountain, however, contains a complex and expansive system of foothills and drainages that is unusual in western Arizona. The complexity and diversity of landforms, the dense vegetation and the awesome natural beauty of the proposed wilderness combine to present a wealth of activities to visitors of all ages and abilities.

The variety of plant life presents a classic Sonoran Desert landscape of saguaros, chollas, ocotillos, palo verdes and mesquite. The spring hiker will be rewarded with lush grasses and wildflowers thriving in the valleys and foothills. Most of the region is also crucial habitat for the desert bighorn sheep and desert tortoise. Among other wildlife frequenting the area are Cooper's hawks, golden eagles, kit foxes and the rare Gila monster.

Hummingbird Springs was not included in this legislation as first introduced. Public support for this area, however, was overwhelming and the Committee decided its inclusion would be a valuable addition to the bill. The boundaries of the 30,170 acre wilderness were drawn to exclude conflicts with mineral activities and human impacts on the east and west, leaving a core area rich in scenic and recreational values.

Eagletail Mountains

Located 65 miles west of Phoenix, this spectacular range of mountains offers visitors a rich wilderness experience. With Courthouse Rock and Eagletail Peak as the prominent features of the range, the jagged peaks, spires, weathered cliffs and diverse landforms furnish challenging climbing and hiking opportunities. Sightseers and nature lovers will find abundant natural arches and windows in the Eagletails. Wilderness designation of the bajadas to the west of the Eagletails is vital to protect brittle, floury desert soils.

Among the varied plant life in the mountain range, four special status species are found, qualifying the area to be proposed as a Natural Area by the Arizona Academy of Science. Evidence of prehistoric man is plentiful in the wilderness area, including lithic scatters, rock rings and shelters and numerous petroglyphs perhaps dating back 10,000 years.

The 94,100 acres comprising the proposed Eagletail Wilderness makes this area one of the larger parcels of land designated by this bill. The boundaries are slightly larger than originally proposed by the BLM state office. The additional acreage includes Cemetery Ridge within the wilderness boundary, providing important protection for the natural migration path of the desert bighorn sheep and increasing opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

Signal Mountain

The proposed 15,250 acre Signal Mountain Wilderness presents a rich variety of scenery and vegetation. Signal Mountain is a colorful volcanic peak rising 1,200 feet from the desert floor to an elevation of 2181 feet. The sharp peaks and craggy ridges of the mountain contrast with the rolling hills, gentle valleys and outwash plains surrounding it. The area presents a pristine example of the Sonoran Desert environment.

Many forms of wilderness recreation are available in the area including hiking, climbing, hunting and horseback riding. The varied and colorful topography provides a distinct contrast to nearby mountains, offering a refreshing change of scenery.

The Signal Mountain Wilderness is adjacent to the newly-designated Woolsey Peak Wilderness, separated by a four-wheel drive gravel road. This offers crucial protection for a recently introduced herd of desert bighorn sheep. The Committee adopted the recom-

mendations of the BLM state office in determining acreages and boundaries.

Woolsey Peak

The 61,000 acre proposed Woolsey Peak Wilderness is located just eleven miles north of Gila Bend and immediately south of the proposed Signal Mountain Wilderness. The region provides visitors with an appealing array of topography and geology. The proposed wilderness contains flat plains, low rolling hills, mesas, jagged desert mountains and wide valleys and washes. The complex geology of the area presents a variety of colors and textures which will entrance visitors.

The Woolsey Peak area exhibits classic lower Sonoran Desert vegetation. Creosote-bursage communities dominate the plains with the saguaro-palo verde communities occupying the slopes and bajadas. While the extreme aridity of the area makes vegetation sparse, there is still a surprising variety of plant species found here. While rare, sightings of bighorn sheep are possible. Eagles, deer, bobcats, cougars, hawks and owls are also known to frequent the region.

The diversity and ruggedness of the proposed wilderness combined with its size, offer the visitor extraordinary solitude. Primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities abound in this mysterious and scenic wilderness.

Sierra Estrella

Located just 15 miles southwest of Phoenix, the proposed Sierra Estrella Wilderness is in one of the most rugged mountain ranges in Arizona. The knife-edged ridgelines, steep talus slopes and rough canyons provide a challenging experience for hikers, backpackers and climbers.

All major species of plants in the Sonoran Desert are found here. A remnant herd of desert bighorns roams the mountain range and the endangered Gila monster and desert tortoise inhabit the area. Large populations of mule deer, javelina and coyotes in addition to the occasional mountain lion reside in the Sierra Estrella.

Prehistoric cultures were known to use the entire area for hunting and gathering. Numerous archeological sites and artifacts may be found within 14,500 acre wilderness area.

A northerly segment of the unit was deleted in part as a possible addition to a county park.

Table Top

Consisting of several rugged peaks with a maze of ravines, ridges and deep canyons, this 34,400 acre tract is easily accessible to residents of the burgeoning Phoenix and Tucson areas. Table Top Mountain, at 4,373 feet, is the highest peak in the region. Its flat-topped summit is a familiar landmark and can be recognized from Phoenix, 40 miles to the north.

While fairly accessible, the proposed wilderness shows few signs of human intrusion. Hikers venturing into the interior of the range are rewarded with solitude. The view from atop the range provides a magnificent panorama of the surrounding desert. The diverse ter-

rain and abundant flora and fauna present a wealth of opportunities to enjoy the wilderness experience.

The vegetation in the area is typical of the Sonoran desert. Magnificent saguaros, often as thick as in Saguaro National Monument or Organ Pipe National Monument, dot the landscape along with palo verdes, ironwood trees and tall grasses. This lush desert environment provides habitat for a variety of raptors, including Cooper's hawks, red-tailed hawks, kestrels and the occasional golden eagle. Herds of mule deer and javelinas also find a home here. Almost half of the proposed wilderness has been identified as having a high probability of containing cultural and archeological resources. A large prehistoric habitation site considered for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places was discovered in 1982.

Coyote Mountains

Found 40 miles southeast of Tucson, this 5,080 acre wilderness area encompasses the major portion of the Coyote Mountains. Although relatively small, the Coyote Mountains Wilderness offers a distinct array of wilderness values. Spectacular scenery, diverse vegetation and abundant wildlife provide exceptional wilderness recreation opportunities.

With an elevation change of 3,500 feet, the Coyote Mountains contain both the Upper and Lower Sonoran life zones, from palo verde-saguaro communities in the canyon floors to oak and native grass communities at the higher elevations. A variety of big and small game and abundant bird life is also found in the wilderness as well as seven special-status wildlife species and eight protected plant species.

This spectacular area of granite domes, cliffs, steep canyons, streams and washes make this a popular area with birders, backpackers, climbers, photographers, hunters, artists and sightseers. Archeological sites are also common in the area.

Baboquivari Peak

Baboquivari Peak is sacred to the Tohono O'Odham Indians, who consider it the center of the universe. Non-Indians have long regarded this distinctive peak as an important scenic reference, visible from much of southern Arizona. Although small, only 2,065 acres, this area has many qualities unique to Arizona wilderness.

The complex terrain of the Baboquivari Mountains provide excellent hiking and climbing opportunities. Baboquivari Peak itself, 7,734 feet high, can be reached only with climbing equipment. As the only truly technical mountain in Arizona, the peak attracts climbers from all over the nation. The steep mountain slopes and heavy vegetation offer a solitary experience for visitors, with views in all directions virtually devoid of any evidence of human activity.

A variety of important plant and animal species thrive in the wilderness area. Four state-listed and BLM sensitive species are found here: the mountain skink, thick-billed kingbird, five-striped sparrow and the Gila monster. In addition, peregrine falcons, golden eagles and other special-status raptors may inhabit the area. The elevation range and relatively abundant water supplies also support a wide variety of vegetation.

Because of its cultural significance, several prehistoric sites of considerable antiquity are found just outside the wilderness area. At present, no public access to the wilderness exists. Entry is permitted on both sides of the range; access from the west is controlled by the Tohono O'Odham and eastern access across state and private land is controlled by ranchers.

Needle's Eye

Located 15 miles southeast of Globe, the proposed 9,201 acre Needle's Eye Wilderness contains a gorgeous canyon for the Gila River. Numerous side canyons slice through the surrounding countryside as they drain into the river. The magnificent cliffs of the Mescal Mountains not only provide breathtaking views, but also provide excellent nesting sites for raptors such as the bald eagle. Typical Sonoran vegetation such as the saguaro and palo verde dot the wilderness with lush riparian vegetation, including cottonwoods and willows, line the river and its tributaries.

A 44 kv powerline transverses the Needle's Eye Wilderness area. The Bureau of Land Management anticipates that the line will be surveyed every 90 days, by helicopter, to determine maintenance needs. Should maintenance be necessary, access will be by foot, horseback and/or helicopter. Within the next 10 years, the powerline is expected to be upgraded to a 69 kv capacity.

The Committee has included language to guarantee the rights of ingress and egress for purposes of operating and maintaining the powerline, as well as upgrading the powerline in the future, subject to reasonable requirements to protect wilderness values. The powerline, currently owned and operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is expected to be transferred to new ownership as a result of the pending divestiture of the San Carlos Irrigation Project. The Committee does not intend such transfer to affect the rights of ingress and egress, or the right to upgrade the powerline.

North Santa Teresa

Formerly known as the Black Rock WSA, the proposed North Santa Teresa Wilderness is adjacent to the National Forest Service Santa Teresa Wilderness, providing for an integrated wilderness unit. Visitors to the area are greeted with a variety of interesting topography, such as Jackson Mountain, rising to 5,892 feet, Holdout Mesa, Holdup Canyon and Black Rock itself. A large volcanic plug, Black Rock rises 1,000 feet above the surrounding plain. In addition to providing good climbing opportunities, Black Rock provides important nesting sites for golden eagles and peregrine falcons. Along the larger drainages, riparian vegetation such as sycamore and walnut can be found along with three special status plant species. The 6,590 acre wilderness area also contains a high density of prehistoric cultural sites.

During consideration of this area, the Committee was told of concerns by some parties that designation might lead to increased use of the Black Rock Wash road, which is outside the wilderness area, by persons wishing to visit the wilderness area. The Committee has noted that the status of this road was addressed in P.L. 98-406, the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984, and the Committee's Report (H. Rept. 98-642, Part 1) on the bill that became that public law. As

the Committee noted then, use of the road is vital to several ranching families in the area. Since the time of that Report, the possibility of the road being closed again has been raised by the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe, although the road and the ranches pre-date by nearly a half-century a land transfer which brought the road within the boundaries of that Tribe's reservation. As it did in 1984, the Committee believes that closure of the road would be unacceptable. Use of the road by owners of property in the area, by the land-managing agencies, and by others should continue to be permitted, although of course applicable restrictions on off-road activities should be enforced.

Fishhooks

Abutting the San Carlos Indian Reservation, the Fishhooks Wilderness provides important protection for unique plant and animal communities. Visitors to this wilderness area will find outstanding opportunities for isolated and solitary wilderness experiences. Low rolling hills and rugged mountain crests combine to provide users with a variety of activities commensurate with their ability levels.

The Fishhooks Wilderness abounds in important plant species, some found in few other areas. A variety of plant communities exist in the area, ranging from the Sonoran Desert zone, with its saguaro and creosote flats, to the pinyon/juniper and mountain shrub communities at the higher elevations. One of the largest continuous stands of Lowell Ash, a candidate for federal "threatened" species status, is found in the wilderness. In addition, the Fishhooks Wilderness contains unique "transition" vegetation. This zone between the oak-juniper woodlands and the mountain mahogany-oak shrub belt is not found in any existing wilderness area.

Large wildlife populations also find homes in the Fishhooks Wilderness, including the black hawk and the bald eagle. The wilderness is also rife with prehistoric cultural sites such as lithic scatters, rock shelters and petroglyphs.

In designating the Fishhooks Wilderness, the Committee adopted the 10,883 acre recommendation of the BLM state office.

Dos Cabezas Mountains

The proposed Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness lies 20 miles east of Wilcox on the rugged slopes of the Dos Cabezas Mountains. Elevations range from 4,080 feet to 7,500 feet, allowing for a variety of plant and animal life as well as excellent recreational opportunities. Visitors will find a diverse terrain consisting of steep mountain slopes, granite outcroppings and canyon floors. This rugged and remote environment provides a rich wilderness experience.

Several developed and natural springs in the wilderness provide water for the abundant wildlife. White-tail and mule deer, mountain lions, golden eagles and bald eagles inhabit the Dos Cabezas Mountains. The beautiful and unusual collared lizard may be found in the upper portions of Buckeye Canyon. The Peregrine Falcon, a state and federally listed endangered species, visits the area on its migration path.

The boundaries of the 11,998 acre wilderness area are those recommended by the BLM state office. The unit does not contain Dos

Cabezas Peak itself in large part because a road separating it from the body of the unit is proposed to be upgraded. Other deletions were made to accommodate mineral interests.

Redfield Canyon

The proposed 6,600 acre Redfield Canyon Wilderness abuts the southern boundary of the existing Galiuro Wilderness on U.S. Forest Service land, providing important protection for the Redfield Canyon drainage as well as increased opportunity for primitive recreation. This is a spectacular area of steep, plunging escarpments, volcanic outcroppings and rugged canyons. Elevations range from 3,500 feet in Redfield Canyon to 6,219 feet along the escarpment on the eastern boundary of the wilderness. A variety of plant species inhabit the area from desert grasslands and shrubs at the lower elevations to oak and evergreen woodlands at the higher elevations. The diverse geology and vegetation provide excellent habitat for a number of animal species. Golden eagles and peregrine falcons nest here above herds of bighorn sheep and deer. Black bears and mountain lions are not uncommon in this area.

The boundary in this case has been carefully drawn to exclude most state and private lands in the area. One exception is lands owned by the Nature Conservancy, which supports inclusion of their property in the wilderness. The length of Jackson Cabin Road, an extremely rough vehicle way, has been cherrystemmed to provide access to the area.

Gibraltar Mountain

This rugged area just 10 miles northeast of Parker is distinguished by the solitude afforded visitors. Elevations range from 640 feet above sea level to nearly 1,900 feet. Narrow washes provide penetration deep into the convoluted mountain mass. The steep mountain slopes and canyon walls provide an alternative challenge for hikers and climbers. The area is ideal for other primitive recreational pursuits such as horseback riding, photography, backpacking and orienteering.

Gibraltar Mountain is an important area for several threatened species such as the Gila monster and desert tortoise. The wilderness contains habitat for the endangered bald eagle and peregrine falcon and is a crucial desert bighorn habitat with two lambing grounds found here.

The boundaries of this 18,805 acre wilderness were drawn to exclude evidence of past and present mining activity on the west, allowing visitors to roam the region without any distractions or intrusions.

Swansea

With the Bill Williams River flowing through the heart of the proposed wilderness, this area offers visitors an incredible assortment of flora, fauna and topography. Elevations in this 15,755 acre wilderness range from 750 feet at the river to around 2,500 feet atop the peaks south of the river. North of the Bill Williams and dominating the landscape of the Swansea Wilderness is Black Mesa looming over Centennial Wash and the broadening river.

The riparian environment supports a rich variety of plants and animals. As a transition zone between the Sonoran and Mohave Deserts, this area includes species not normally found together in the rest of the state. Many sensitive wildlife species dwell along the river and its tributaries. Rare species of birds, such as the yellow-billed cuckoo, summer tanager and white-faced ibis may be seen here. In addition, other threatened species such as the desert tortoise and Gila monster frequent the area.

With many different attractions in this region, recreational opportunities flourish. Hiking and backpacking are popular and the river provides chances for kayaking and rafting. The wealth of wildlife makes this area ideal for bird, nature study and hunting.

Large areas of the unit have been excluded due to mining and manageability concerns and evidence of non-wilderness intrusions. Access to the Bill Williams River itself has been provided on the understanding that inappropriate access along the river corridor can be prevented by area managers.

In addition, the Committee notes the location of the proposed wilderness downstream from Alamo Dam and takes into consideration those matters discussed above in reference to the Rawhide Mountains Wilderness. That discussion applies equally to the Swansea Wilderness.

Trigo Mountains

The proposed 29,095 acre Trigo Mountains Wilderness is located 25 miles north of Yuma and adjacent to the proposed Imperial National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness. This primitive area consists of complex mountains separated by interior valleys, rolling hills, deep, winding washes and broad washes such as Lopez and Clip Wash. Elevations range from 220 feet above sea level to 1,250 feet. This area provides splendid opportunities for camping, day hiking, horseback riding, photography and general wilderness exploration.

Wildlife abounds in the Trigo Mountain Wilderness. The area is critical habitat for the desert bighorn sheep and a variety of other mammals, including the elusive Yuma Puma, a type of mountain lion specially adapted to harsh desert life. Several species of birds, lizards and snakes also call the Trigo Mountains home in addition to two federal candidate species of cactus.

In designating this wilderness area, the Committee left Clip Wash open to provide important access for hunters using the nearby wildlife refuge. In addition, Clip Wash provides access to private inholdings in the Imperial Refuge. The Committee, however, is concerned that access across Clip Wash could have an adverse impact on both the Trigo Mountain and the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge Wildernesses. Nothing in this Act is meant to diminish the ability of wilderness managers to control access along Clip Wash to protect resources on both BLM and refuge lands.

Muggins Mountain

Located 25 miles east of Yuma, the proposed Muggins Mountain Wilderness provides an important recreational resource to residents of southwestern Arizona. This is an area of diverse terrain, comprised of rocky and rugged mountains in the western half of

the wilderness and low hills and rocky outcrops dissected by desert washes in the rest of the wilderness.

Plant and wildlife species found here are typical of the central Sonoran Desert. Vegetation includes saguaro cacti, ocotillo, palo verde trees, mesquite and ironwood trees. Wildlife in the area consists of the endangered Gila monster, desert bighorn sheep and cactus wren, among others.

In designating the 8,855 acres of Muggins Mountain as a wilderness, the Committee followed the recommendations of the BLM state office to delete lands in the east which have mineral potential and evidence of past intrusions.

Hell's Canyon

This proposed wilderness area consists of a highly scenic, 9,200 acre portion of the Hieroglyphic Mountains. The diversity of landforms and ecosystems in the Hell's Canyon Wilderness make it a valuable addition to the nation's wilderness system.

The narrow gorges, steep-sided peaks, open valleys and rolling hills of the unit furnish visitors with a high-quality wilderness experience. Backpacking, horseback riding, hunting and climbing are popular here. With its close proximity to the Phoenix area, it is ideal for dayhikes and sightseeing, even for senior citizens whose support for the area was a notable factor in its designation. Little evidence of man intrudes on the quiet, solitary wilderness experience that is found here.

A variety of plant life exists in Hell's Canyon. Water-loving plants such as cottonwood trees, cattails, ferns and grasses are found near the perennial streams of the rocky canyons. Mesquite thickets and typical Sonoran Desert vegetation, such as the saguaro, cholla and ocotillo, are abundant in the wider canyons. Additionally, Cedar Basin, in the northwest corner of the wilderness, contains 250 acres of chaparral habitat at an elevation of 2,600 feet, nearly 2,000 feet below its normal occurrence as well as a variety of plant and animal species not normally found together.

Designating Hell's Canyon as wilderness provides protection for at least 12 special-status animal species, including Gila monsters, desert tortoises, golden eagles and snowy egrets. Important cultural sites dot the wilderness including the remains of a prehistoric village dating back to perhaps 1100 A.D.

North Maricopa Mountains

The proposed 63,600 acre North Maricopa Mountains Wilderness is located about 12 miles northeast of Gila Bend and is easily accessible. The area's size, rugged terrain and general wildness combine to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. This diverse area is appropriate for family-oriented activities as well as presenting a challenge to even the most experienced outdoor enthusiast.

Unlike most desert mountain ranges rising to a single ridgeline, the North Maricopas are a jumble of long ridges and isolated peaks, separated and bisected by numerous washes. The large stands of saguaro, ocotillo, cholla and other Sonoran Desert species rival that of Saguaro National Forest. The springtime visitor will find the area ablaze with wildflowers. The region provides impor-

tant habitat for the desert bighorn and the desert tortoise. The proposed wilderness includes several prehistoric cultural sites and remnants of the historic Butterfield Stage line may be found just south of the wilderness area.

The Committee believes that the presence of the North and South Maricopa units, discussed below, in the rapidly growing West Valley area of Phoenix will make these areas especially important in the future as oases of nature and solitude in an urban center.

South Maricopa Mountains

The 72,004 acre proposed South Maricopa Mountains Wilderness presents an excellent example of relatively undisturbed Sonoran Desert environment. Characterizing the area is a steep, sloping range surrounded by desert plain. To the east of the wilderness is a more complex system of canyons and washes cutting through several mountains and mesas. Vegetation epitomizes the Sonoran Desert with mesquite and palo verde lining the washes and extensive stands of saguaro, ocotillo, cholla and barrel cactus in other areas. The size and primitive nature of this region provide numerous opportunities for wilderness recreation and solitude.

Wabayuma Peak

This 38,400 acre proposed wilderness encompasses the towering and rugged Wabayuma Peak at the southern end of the Hualapai Mountains and is one of the most outstanding units in the BLM inventory. Elevations in the wilderness range from 2,700 feet to 7,160 feet. This extensive elevation change accommodates a broad spectrum of ecosystems, making this a valuable scientific and recreational area. A mixture of Sonoran and Mohave Desert vegetation is found in the lower reaches of the wilderness with ponderosa pine forests on the mountain summits. This combination of life zones provides for a wealth of animal life, ranging from mule deer and coyotes to raptors and kangaroo rats. Recreational opportunities abound in this diverse region. Hiking, backpacking and horseback riding are possible year-round.

Upper Burro Creek

The proposed 27,390 acre Upper Burro Creek Wilderness is truly one of the "crown jewels" in this legislation. Few other areas combine the scenic, recreational and wildlife resources that are found here. The proposed area lies along the upper reaches of Burro Creek, a perennial stream and one of the few streams in Arizona to flow relatively undisturbed into the lowland desert. Burro Creek often runs deep creating beautiful waterfalls and pools. Encasing Burro Creek are steep and rocky canyon walls. The surrounding landscape is a veritable microcosm of the state's geology, with colorful bluffs, broad mesas, side canyons and desert peaks.

Three major types of vegetation occur in this riparian environment: Cottonwood-willow, mesquite bosque, and mixed broadleaf. The lower reaches of the wilderness area are typified by the Sonoran Desert with saguaros and palo verdes dominating. Grasslands and chaparral communities may be found in the higher elevations.

The exceptional abundance of wildlife, however, distinguishes Upper Burro Creek from most other wild areas of the state. Over

one quarter of all animal species in the state are found here, including 17 special status species such as the bald eagle and golden eagle. The largest breeding colony of black hawks in North America is found along the drainage of Upper Burro Creek. All in all, the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness area contains the largest number of raptors of any other known tract of land administered by the BLM.

The unit boasts many high-quality archeological and cultural sites, especially in the riparian area. Many have been nominated for the National Register.

The Committee understands that the facilities providing the water supply for the town of Bagdad are outside the unit. Access to these facilities for maintenance and improvement will not be precluded.

The Committee also notes the presence of the large Cypress Bagdad copper mine in close proximity to the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness. The Committee does not believe nor intend that designation of this unit will adversely effect operation of the mine.

Hassayampa River Canyon

The proposed Hassayampa River Canyon Wilderness includes several miles of the free-flowing Hassayampa River and its associated riparian habitat. The dramatic scenery, diverse terrain, rich biology and relatively undisturbed riparian habitat make this area outstanding in wilderness values. The river itself flows through a channel of diverse scenery. Rocky grass fields border the river in some areas and lush, shady vegetation is found alongside it in others. As the river progresses southward, it cuts through a gradually steeper canyon providing stunning views of nearby rock formations.

A wide variety of plant life is found here, dominated by the unique riparian ecosystem. Willows, cottonwoods, maples and ash are common along the river. Flowering plants such as the yellow columbine may also be found here. The plateau in the northern sections of the wilderness includes chaparral and grassland communities as well as the saguaro cactus. This riparian habitat is also home for an abundance of wildlife. Sixteen rare or threatened wildlife species are known to exist in the Hassayampa River Canyon, including the spotted bat, great and snowy egret, back-crowned night heron, golden eagle and Gila monster. Designation of this wilderness area would provide needed protection for one of the last remaining riparian areas in western Arizona.

The Committee has deleted significant portions of the unit. State lands in the river canyon and on the north of the area have been deleted to ease management concerns. In addition, the Committee notes that the annual ride of the "Desert Caballeros" has and may continue to traverse the area. It is the Committee's understanding that should this activity continue, it can be conducted in a manner that will protect the unit's wilderness qualities.

White Canyon

Located 8 miles south of Superior and within easy reach of the Phoenix metropolitan area, the proposed 5,800 acre White Canyon Wilderness is an area of stunning scenery and tremendous

diversity. The focal point of the proposed wilderness is White Canyon itself, a deep, colorful gorge cutting through layers of volcanic ash flows and welded tuffs. Instead of a well-defined canyon rim, the river is enclosed by a series of weirdly eroded ridgelines and terraces. A rich variety of wildlife is found along the stream, including several special status species. Mountain lions are abundant here and black bear are occasionally sighted. The area's vegetation is typical of the Sonoran Desert, with huge saguaros found in the canyon. A pinyon tree thought to be one of the largest in the world can be found in White Canyon. The Committee notes that this unit is adjacent to lands on the Tonto National Forest that may well be suitable additions to the White Canyon Wilderness. These Forest Service lands were not studied in RARE II. Lacking any suitability review or recommendation, the Committee declined to consider extension of the wilderness to Forest Service lands at this time, but believes that such a study should be conducted at the earliest appropriate time.

Tres Alamos

The proposed 8,700 acre Tres Alamos Wilderness is located at the southern tip of the Black Mountains. Sawyer Peak, the highest point in the wilderness, rises spectacularly above the desert floor for 2,000 feet. This area is on the border between the Sonoran and Mohave deserts. On the eastern side of the unit, Mohave species such as the Joshua tree flourish. Saguaros and barrel cacti representative of the Sonoran Desert are found in the southern and western bajadas. The bajadas to the north and east of the region blend the two desert systems.

Three special status wildlife species are found here: the Gila monster, the prairie falcon and the golden eagle. Two federally listed species of fish inhabit two ponds located in the southern reaches of the wilderness. The oases formed by these ponds is unique to the desert and provides a home for many other species of animals. Combined with the proposed large Arrastra Wilderness nearby, these areas form an important wilderness complex providing protection for the many plant and animal species and sensitive cultural resources found in the region.

Peloncillo Mountains

The proposed Peloncillo Wilderness is found within the rugged Peloncillo Range, which stretches from Mexico to the Gila River. This remote and primitive area adjacent to the New Mexico border shows little signs of human activity. The primary recreational uses are hunting and rockhounding with outstanding potential for other uses, such as camping, backpacking and photography. Visitors reaching the upper peaks and ridges, with elevations over 6,000 feet, are rewarded with grand views of the Chiricahua and Dos Cabezas Mountains to the southwest and the Animas Valley stretching east to the mountains of New Mexico.

Desert bighorn sheep have been recently reintroduced to the region and share their home with peregrine falcons and four other sensitive animal species. The flora ranges from desert shrub grasslands in the surrounding flatlands to oak-juniper woodlands in the higher reaches. The area is also rich in archeological sites

with the historic route of the Butterfield Stage forming the southern boundary of the proposed wilderness.

Although not originally recommended by the BLM state office as wilderness, recent land acquisitions by the BLM have eliminated the management problems posed by the ragged WSA boundary. The 19,650 acres proposed in this legislation thus represents a larger area than originally contemplated, creating even greater opportunities to enjoy this wilderness area.

New Water Mountains

This picturesque range of sheer rock outcroppings, spires and natural arches is located adjacent to the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge, also proposed for wilderness status. Black Mesa and the New Water Range itself are the dominant features of the area. A large natural arch known as "the eagle eye" in the northwest end of the range is a well-known landmark, visible from the interstate many miles away. The Sonoran Desert life zone dominates the sparse vegetation with palo verde, creosote and other desert shrubs common. The New Water Mountains are crucial bighorn sheep habitat, with two lambing areas found within the wilderness. The New Waters contain one of the highest densities of sheep in any of the areas proposed for wilderness by this legislation. Over 500 desert tortoises live in the area of the New Water range as well. The scenic splendor and relatively undisturbed nature of this area offer visitors excellent opportunities for solitude and isolation.

Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness addition

With its spectacular scenery and important wildlife habitat, the existing Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness has long been recognized as one of the treasures of the Arizona wilderness system. The additions proposed in this legislation will provide crucial protection for the watersheds surrounding the canyon. The tributary canyon bottoms contain riparian habitats of cottonwood, sycamore, ash and alder. Much of the tablelands above the canyons are covered with grasslands with juniper and pinyon found at the higher elevations.

Opportunities for primitive recreation are abundant in the areas adjoining Aravaipa Canyon, often rivaling the existing wilderness. The steep, narrow canyons feeding into Aravaipa Canyon are reminiscent of the sandstone canyons of southern Utah. A perennial stream flows through Oak Grove Canyon, providing extensive riparian vegetation. The tablelands above the canyons offer outstanding scenic vistas of the canyons below as well as the surrounding countryside.

The Committee notes that a portion of the southern boundary of the unit is marked by an extremely poor road currently impassable due to landslides and other obstacles. This boundary excludes the Upper Virgus Canyon from the wilderness. BLM has expressed interest in opening the road for management purposes. Should BLM reject this course in the future, extension of the wilderness to include Upper Virgus Canyon should be strongly considered.

Management

Section 2(b) provides that the above areas are to be managed in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act. BLM will be the managing agency.

Section 2(c) requires the Secretary to file a map and legal description of each area designated by H.R. 2570.

Section 2(d) incorporates standard language stating Congress' intent not to establish "buffer zones" around wilderness areas. By this, Congress means that non-wilderness activities outside wilderness areas should not be precluded by the simple fact that sights and sounds associated with those activities can be perceived from within the wilderness. Concerns have been raised about the meaning of the phrase "of itself" in the context of the buffer zone prohibition. The Committee intends by the inclusion of this phrase that, standing alone, the designation of wilderness areas by this Act should not be construed to extend restrictions on non-wilderness sights and sounds to land outside the boundary of the wilderness area. Such non-wilderness sights and sounds would be subject to regulation, if any, flowing only from the application of other law. For example, the fact that a mining operation can be seen or heard from a point within a wilderness area is not sufficient to impose restrictions on that mining operation that are not the result of provisions in other applicable law.

Section 2(e) contains standard language affirming that H.R. 2570 is not intended to affect state jurisdiction over fish and wildlife.

Grazing

Section (f) deals with the management of livestock grazing in the BLM-managed wilderness areas designated by the bill. During its consideration of the bill, the Committee reviewed the way in which grazing has been managed in previously-designated wilderness areas, especially as such management has been carried out since enactment of Public Law 96-650 in 1980, which included (in section 108) a requirement that Wilderness Act provisions relating to grazing be interpreted and administered with guidelines included in the Committee's Report on the bill (H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress) that eventually became Public Law 96-560. Similar provisions have routinely been included in subsequent Acts that designated wilderness areas located within the National Forest System.

(It should be noted that, as the Committee pointed out in the 1979 report just cited, "Including those areas established by the Wilderness Act of 1964, Congress has designated . . . lands administered by the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. A number of these areas contain active grazing programs, which are conducted pursuant to existing authorities. In all such cases, when enacting legislation classifying an area as wilderness, it has been the intent of the Congress . . . that the practical language of the Wilderness Act would apply to grazing within wilderness areas administered by all Federal agencies, not just the Forest Service.")

After this review, the Committee concluded that the 1980 guidelines have been successful in providing for proper implementation

of relevant provisions of the Wilderness Act, and that they should be explicitly made applicable to the wilderness areas in this bill, which are to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Therefore, subsection 2(f) includes (in paragraph (1)) a requirement that grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas designated by the bill, where established prior to its enactment, is to be administered in accordance with section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act and with the cited guidelines, which for ease of reference the Committee has included in Appendix A of this report.

Further, paragraph (2) of this subsection would direct that BLM's policies and practices regarding grazing in BLM wilderness areas in Arizona be reviewed to ensure their conformity with the guidelines; this is included because this is the first bill which would designate on a statewide basis a large number of wilderness areas to be managed by BLM, and should not be read as indicating any expectation that BLM is not properly prepared to manage grazing in wilderness areas in a way that fully conforms to the requirements of the Wilderness Act and this bill. On the contrary, the Committee has noted that the BLM is already properly managing grazing in existing wilderness areas under exactly the policies and practices set forth in Appendix A.

Water rights

Subsection 2(g) deals with water rights. It expressly reserves to the United States a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of each of the wilderness areas that would be designated by the bill, and establishes the priority date of such rights as being the date of its enactment. It also would require the Secretary of the Interior to file a claim for the quantification of such rights in an appropriate stream adjudication, and to take all steps necessary to protect the reserved rights in such adjudication. It further specifies that these reserved rights are new rights, in addition to any other water rights that the United States may have reserved or otherwise obtained for other purposes; the purpose of this is to preclude any improper construing of this subsection as in some way constituting an abandonment or relinquishment of any part of such previously-obtained rights of the United States.

The Committee has included this subsection merely to make clear what rights are intended to be reserved with respect to the wilderness areas designated by this bill, and the inclusion of this subsection should not be viewed as reflecting any conclusion by the Committee as to the proper interpretation of any other Act or as relating to any designation of wilderness made by or pursuant to any other Act. The language of the subsection conforms closely to the language of the corresponding provisions of Public Law 101-195 (Nevada Wilderness), and in the opinion of the Committee would not alter existing Federal law regarding the jurisdiction of Federal or State courts relating to protection of rights of the type reserved by the subsection.

Wildlife management

Subsection 2(h) deals with wildlife management activities within the wilderness areas designated by the bill. The Committee has included this subsection in order to clarify that, consistent with and

in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act, certain management activities may be carried out in wilderness areas in order to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations or the habitat that supports such populations, provided that these activities are consistent with applicable wilderness management plans. To provide further clarification with regard to this matter, the subsection also specifies that such activities are to be carried out in accordance with appropriate policies and guidelines such as those that the Committee has included in Appendix B of this Report.

It should be noted that the Committee's decision to include this subsection, and to set forth relevant policies and guidelines in Appendix B, does not arise from any belief that BLM policy with respect to this matter does not conform to Congressional intent. On the contrary, the policies and guidelines in Appendix B are precisely those which BLM has incorporated into its wilderness management manual; the Committee has opted to include the statutory reference in this subsection only to remove any doubt as to the applicability of these guidelines and policy (or similar ones that also are consistent with the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act) to the wilderness areas designated by this bill.

Areas "Released"

Section 3 declares that all public lands administered by BLM in Arizona that are not designated as wilderness or otherwise provided for by H.R. 2570 have been sufficiently studied for wilderness designation under Section 603 of FLPMA, and are no longer subject to the management restrictions of subsection 603(c) of that Act. These restrictions generally require that the area be managed so as not to impair its suitability for wilderness designation. Therefore, upon enactment, all existing BLM wilderness study lands in Arizona not designated as wilderness or otherwise provided for would be managed as multiple use lands under all laws normally applicable to the public lands.

The Committee has exempted two areas from this so-called release. The first is the Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area. This 4,814-acre area is located in Cochise County, Arizona and is unusually rich in wildlife. It is part of a corridor for wildlife connecting ecosystems in Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. Breeding and transient animal populations rarely seen elsewhere in the United States are found here, including coatimundi, Coues' whitetail deer, mountain lion, jaguars, the rare Mexican wolf and bobcat. Bird life is especially extraordinary with unusual populations of hummingbirds, woodpeckers, trogons and bats, among others. A great variety of rare and endangered plants, including Chichuahua pine, Mexican pinyon and Arizona rosewood have been identified.

The Committee chose to neither designate nor release the area because it is contiguous to, or in close proximity of, wilderness study lands in New Mexico and similar Forest Service lands. It was felt that final status of the Baker Canyon lands should be part of a comprehensive resolution of lands in both states and agencies.

The second unreleased area is the Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area. A 70,360-acre study area 10 miles east of the town of Parker, Cactus Plain is the most botanically important of all wilderness

study areas in the Arizona BLM inventory. An exceptional variety of rare and endangered plants exist in this very colorful, stabilized sand dune complex. In appearance, resource values, pristine quiet and overall wilderness quality, Cactus Plain is unlike any other area. It also is extremely vulnerable to long-term damage from ORV use and other non-wilderness activities. The Committee expects BLM to aggressively protect these resources and values.

The status of Cactus Plain is clouded by unresolved questions concerning the possible relocation of the Town of Parker to a town-site directly adjacent to an perhaps within a portion of the original study area boundary. Although the Committee does not see that designation of a significant portion of the Cactus Plain need interfere with the proposed relocation, it believes it would be prudent, however, to withhold final determination of the status of Cactus Plain until matters relating to Parker have been clarified. In order to assure that consideration of the relocation issue proceed unimpeded by questions about wilderness management, the Committee has chosen to retain most of the area in its present status, but to delete about 15,000 acres from the area's western boundary. This deletion should remove from restrictive management any public lands that might be involved in the Parker relocation.

Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area

Section 4 establishes the 20,900-acre Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area in Graham and Greenlee Counties. This is only the fifth National Conservation Area ever established on BLM lands and the second Riparian National Conservation Area.¹ The first, the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, was created in the 100th Congress and is also located in southeastern Arizona. It provides the blueprint on which the Gila Box area is closely modeled.

Riparian, or streamside, areas are among the richest wildlife habitats in the interior West of the United States because of their abundance of water and cover. This is all the more the case in the desert regions of Arizona where creeks and rivers are literally streams of life, gathering places not only for wildlife but also for plant communities. But the water that attracts wildlife also attracts development and utilization by man. Much of the West's aboriginal riparian habitat has suffered from development of past overuse that led to elimination of cover and forage, reduction of water flow due to habitat changes and water diversions, severe erosion problems and invasion by alien species such as tamarisk. All of these factors have combined to greatly degrade the value of many of the West's riparian areas for wildlife habitat and healthy plant communities. This concern is particularly acute in states of the desert Southwest, such as Arizona, where the Arizona Commission on the Environment, among other entities, called for strong action to preserve and restore the State's diminished riparian resource.

The Gila Box and associated riverways offer an extraordinary opportunity to reverse this trend. The spectacular wild area consists

of scenic, steep-walled canyons surrounding perennial desert rivers and creeks and one of the healthiest riparian zones in the Southwest. Lush riparian vegetation provides habitat for at least 17 species of animals that are on state or federal protective lists or that are candidates for those lists. Birds of prey, such as the peregrine falcon and bald eagle, are active. Rafting, canoeing, backpacking, hiking, nature study, birding, horseback riding and camping are all extremely popular activities in the area.

For many years, this extraordinary area has been the subject of a variety of proposals for its protection, including wild and scenic river status and even designation as a national park. The creation of the 17,831-acre Gila Box Wilderness Study Area, however, was the seed for the conservation area proposal in H.R. 2570. The area was not recommended for wilderness by the BLM state office. However, support for wilderness designation was so powerful that it was contained in H.R. 2570 as introduced.

As debate over the bill proceeded, it became apparent that application of the concepts embodied in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area might be suitable for the management of the area and might also bridge the gap between proponents and opponents of wilderness designation for Gila Box. The NCA designation is not intended to supplant the factors favoring wilderness, but to protect Gila Box by incorporating it and associated streams into a conservation area expressly designed to protect and enhance the particular riparian and other resources and values of the area.

Therefore, the conservation area boundaries were extended beyond the Gila Box study area to include a segment of Bonita Creek and an additional segment of the Gila River east to the Old Safford Road.

The Committee also believes that Eagle Creek would be a highly appropriate addition to the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. This highly scenic waterway flows into the Gila River just above the Gila Box and offers natural resources and recreational opportunities of national significance. However, Eagle Creek and lands immediately adjacent to it are under the private ownership of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation. The Committee has provided in Section 4(g), therefore, authority for BLM to acquire lands within the Eagle Creek riparian area, but only by donation, exchange or purchase from a willing seller. Upon such acquisition, if any, the Secretary is authorized to expand the boundaries of the conservation area to incorporate any acquired lands, as well as certain existing public lands immediately adjacent thereto.

The key provisions of Section 4 require the Secretary to manage this conservation area to conserve, protect and enhance its riparian area and the natural resources associated with it, including wildlife and wildlife habitat and archeological, paleontological, scientific, cultural, recreational, educational and scenic resources. This mandate is intended to be as protective as possible of the natural and cultural resources referred to above. The bill provides that the Secretary may only allow such uses of the conservation area as will further the primary purposes for which it is designated, namely, as outlined in Section 4(a) of the bill.

The Committee is aware that livestock grazing has been a permitted activity on lands within the conservation area and has been

¹ The California Desert Conservation Area, established in 1976 under FLPMA, is not designated a "National" Conservation Area.

a longstanding use of those lands. The provisions of this section do not mandate its termination, although they do establish certain requirements that must be considered by the land manager in evaluating the permissibility of this and other uses. In particular, grazing should be carefully managed so as to provide protection for the riparian resource, and the Committee understands that current allotment management plans do utilize methods and strategies for livestock management within the riparian area. The Committee intends for BLM to work cooperatively with local permittees to ensure that careful attention be paid to control the entry of livestock into the canyon bottoms by developing and maintaining livestock watering facilities in upland areas and the erection of fences where appropriate and feasible.

The Committee also notes the language in Section 4(d)(2) of the bill requiring use of motorized vehicles to be permitted only on roads specifically designated for their use. ORV use in the river bottoms of the area has been a longstanding controversy. The language of this section is clearly intended to terminate this activity in the conservation area and keep all motorized access limited only to those parts of the conservation area where such use will not conflict with the primary mandate to conserve, protect and enhance the area's resources and values.

Section 4(h) provides language addressing the question of a buffer zone around the conservation area. An important purpose of this legislation, in addition to establishing areas to be protected, is to release other BLM lands for multiple uses. This subsection is included to make it clear that establishment of the conservation area is not intended to preclude resource developments on undesignated lands outside the conservation area. The Committee intends that the management prescriptions for the conservation area not extend to lands outside the area. This means that mining and other developments which are not permitted within the conservation area may occur on federal and non-federal lands outside the area to the extent consistent with other applicable law. This point is especially meaningful in light of the presence of one of the world's largest copper mines, Phelps-Dodge's Morenci mine, virtually on the doorstep of the conservation area.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT, COST AND BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE

In the opinion of the Committee, costs for the implementation of H.R. 2570 will be insignificant in comparison to the benefits to be derived, and enactment of the bill will have no inflationary impact on the national economy. No estimate was received from the Congressional Budget Office prior to the filing of this report.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY, OVERSIGHT STATEMENT AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

H.R. 2570 was introduced by Representative Udall on June 7, 1989. On June 9, 1989 the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands held a hearing on the bill in Phoenix, Arizona; additional hearings were held by the Subcommittee on June 10, 1989, in Lake Havasu City, Arizona, and on September 21, 1989, in Washington.

On September 21, 1989, the Subcommittee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute and favorably referred the bill as so amended to the Full Committee. On February 7, 1990, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute and by voice vote ordered the bill as so amended favorably reported to the House. No recommendations were received by the Committee pursuant to Rule X, Clause 2(b)(2).

SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS

Nearly two years of intensive work, especially during the past year, has gone into this legislation and its companion bill, H.R. 2571, designating as wilderness the four National Wildlife Refuges in Arizona. In general, the significant amount of public participation and review, along with the detailed and personal involvement of the Members of the Arizona Congressional Delegation, has been truly an impressive and open process.

I am in general agreement with the Delegation "consensus" agreement on the acreage and areas designated as wilderness and the one National Riparian Conservation Area designated by the bill. I was among the Members of the Delegation who endorsed that consensus, but I do have continuing reservations and concerns about some of the areas with moderate to high mineral potential that were included in the consensus.

On the other hand, more than a dozen areas with important mineral potential were removed from the bill as originally introduced. In other cases, detailed involvement by a variety of interest groups resulted in boundary modifications to several of the areas which were designated as wilderness. These boundary adjustments were made not only to reduce mineral conflicts, but also to attempt to address other issues such as hunter access, wildlife and wildlife habitat water maintenance needs, and to some degree, public access for recreational purposes. As a proponent of multiple-use management, it is important to recognize that this legislation also releases back to multiple-use management, nearly one-million acres of BLM land that has been managed as wilderness during the study period.

WILDERNESS CONFLICTS

Several areas should not have been designated as wilderness because of significant man-made intrusions and other conflicts. An example is the Needles Eye Wilderness. It's a small area of 9,200 acres through which traverses a high voltage powerline. The compromise here was to include statutory language protecting the right-of-way and acknowledging the need for the planned upgrading of the powerline, and periodic maintenance. While I approve of the compromise, it seems to me such a significant intrusion is not compatible with the wilderness experience. The Needles Eye area should not have been designated.

Another example is the designation of Upper Burro Creek as wilderness. Santa Fe Minerals owns substantial subsurface mineral rights within the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness Study Area (WSA). I argued against designation of Upper Burro Creek for that reason and others, including the proximity of the WSA to the Cyprus Bagdad Copper Mine.

The Santa Fe mineral holdings are private property rights. I do not believe it is proper for the federal government to lock up that land and make mining nearly impossible. To me, it amounts to a federal taking of Santa Fe Minerals' private property rights. There is a possibility Santa Fe could exchange those rights for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land elsewhere in the State. But that is a time consuming, expensive and not always successful process. I do not believe the federal government should force private interests into such a position.

Wildlife and wildlife habitat

I am pleased the delegation and the Committee accepted statutory language I proposed, along with explanatory Report language, to make sure the public land managers recognize wildlife and wildlife habitat as a wilderness resource. During our work on this bill, we were told that some federal policy makers believed the maintenance and construction of wildlife habitat improvements, such as simple watering facilities in the wilderness, were not compatible with the wilderness resource. By including this statutory and Report language, the Committee refutes any such contention. Wildlife water facilities and other habitat improvements can be maintained, repaired and reconstructed in accordance with the wilderness management plan developed by the land and wildlife managers.

The Committee also recognizes, as it has since 1980, in statutory language and Report language, the fact that grazing may continue where established prior to wilderness designation of these BLM lands. This statutory language and extensive Report guidelines have been included in every Forest Service wilderness bill since 1980. Both are included in full in this bill and Report to affirm that the situation is unchanged in this, the first state-wide wilderness bill for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands.

WATER RIGHTS DISPUTE

The single item of serious disagreement which I have with this legislation concerns the statutory federal water rights language. Several of my colleagues in the Arizona Congressional Delegation share this concern.

Our concern is not with whether there should be federal reserved water rights granted to these wilderness areas. There is no dispute among us about that basic issue. Our disagreement is with the manner and forum in which those rights are quantified and adjudicated. It's really a basic states' rights issue in our view. Our conviction is that these federal rights should be applied for, quantified, and adjudicated within the established water adjudication system in the State of Arizona. It's a simple concept, but one which has, as of the filing of this Report, eluded our best efforts to find in the English language the right combination of words accurately to enunciate that concept.

Another problem is that as it currently stands, the statutory language in the bill and the explanation of it in the Majority's Report are diametrically opposed to each other. If this were to be litigated

in the bill's present form, judicial history is clear that the statutory language would win out over the non-binding Report language.

Simply put, the bill language says that the federal water rights reserved by the bill "shall be in addition to any water rights which may have been previously obtained by the United States for other than wilderness purposes." Even the Arizona Department of Water Resources (DWR) opposes that language. In its transmittal Memo of January 24, 1990, of preferred Report language, DWR expressed its expectation that "Wilderness Water Rights will not result in 'double-counting' of rights wholly additive to those already obtained."

DWR's draft Report language (which is included in the Majority's Report essentially verbatim) clearly states DWR's position that "the reservation in this Act will operate to protect water for wilderness purposes to the extent, if at all, that such protection is not provided by existing water rights held by the United States." In other words, as the DWR Memo states, "in practical effect it (the federal wilderness water right) would come into play only if and to the extent prior rights are insufficient."

Finally, the DWR Memo says, "It would clear up some questions if the last sentence of the section on water in the bill passed out of the subcommittee were struck." But, that was not done. The language appears in the bill as reported from the Committee. This, the contradiction exists between the bill language and the Majority's own Report language.

Now, an equally serious flaw in the statutory language concerns the quantification and adjudication of the federal water rights granted in the bill. As mentioned previously, I believe there should be explicit language in the statute to say the federal claim for these water rights should be made first in the Courts of the State of Arizona. These federal claims should be quantified and adjudicated in the context of a State forum where they can be properly considered along with all other water right claims filed by private individuals, other entities, or other government agencies in any given stream adjudication within the State. The U.S. Supreme Court has historically given a clear preference for the quantification and adjudication of federal water rights in State Courts and proceedings. The so-called McCarran Amendment allows the federal government to waive its sovereign immunity when joined by a State in a general stream adjudication.

All we have been asking is for an explicit statutory direction to the Secretary of the Interior that he file claims for the reserved water rights for these Arizona wilderness designations, first in the Courts of the State of Arizona. We are not asking that the Secretary relinquish any future rights he may have in Federal District Court. These issues of federal reserved water rights are federal matters and as such can always be prosecuted in Federal Courts if the outcome at the State level is for some reason not acceptable to federal interests.

Even those who are opposed to our point-of-view say they intend for these federal water rights to be quantified and adjudicated in the Arizona judicial system. But, for some reason, they are unwilling to put that intent in statutory language. We have traded back-

and-forth many versions of possible language to accomplish our goal. But, they as yet will not accept our best, good-faith efforts to resolve this important issue. We may decide to pursue our concerns on the floor of the House of Representatives.

We discussed this issue to some extent on the floor of the House of Representatives on November 17, 1989, during floor debate on an amendment I offered to the Nevada Wilderness Bill (S. 974). Unfortunately, that was not the best forum in which to pursue a high-level, detailed discussion that would contribute to a full understanding of the meaning of my amendment. Simply put, this is a matter of "states' rights" pertaining to the adjudication of western water rights.

The specific discussion at that time, and which I want to pursue for the record in this legislation, pertains to the adjudication of Federal reserved water rights under the so-called McCarran Amendment. The basic argument on the part of those who opposed the Rhodes amendment to the Nevada Wilderness bill was that somehow my amendment (which simply would have added to the water rights language in the bill, the phrase—"pursuant to the laws of the State of Nevada") would deny the provisions of the McCarran Amendment that allow applications to federal courts as well as state courts. That simply is not the intent, and it would not be the end result of amendment as proposed at that time, nor is we have been discussing in relation to the Arizona wilderness bills we are marking up today.

I want to set forth here the legislation and legal history of the McCarran Amendment, in an effort to help demonstrate its meaning and intent. The fact is, a provision in the original McCarran bill specifically giving the United States a right of removal to the federal court of any suit to which it was a party, was taken out on the basis of testimony by a Justice Department witness opposing Senator McCarran's bill who said:

... But if this legislation as now written is enacted, you will have two procedures in existence in the State, and it would be a serious detriment to the small water user here if he were to sue the United States and we were to remove over here to the city and county of Denver and he would have to come across the mountain to protect his rights. I don't think that is desirable at all . . .²

In *Colorado River Water Conservation District v. United States*, 424 U.S. 800 (1976), where the Supreme Court was faced with choosing between whether a reserved water rights case for Indians should have been transferred to a state court, rather than remaining in the Federal District Court in Denver where it had been properly brought, it was held that a number of factors clearly counseled against concurrent federal proceedings. Most important was the clear federal policy evinced by the McCarran amendment: "... the avoidance of piecemeal adjudication of water rights in a river system" (at 819). This policy was said to be akin to that of avoiding the generation of additional litigation through permitting inconsistent dispositions of property. "This concern is heightened with re-

² Hearings on S. 18, Senate Judiciary Committee, 82d Cong., 1st Sess. (1951)

spect to water rights, the relationships among which are highly interdependent". (id.) The Court said:

The consent to jurisdiction given by the McCarran amendment bespeaks a policy that recognizes the availability of comprehensive state systems for adjudication of water rights as a means of achieving these goals. (424 U.S. 800 at 819.)

The Court also found significant: (a) there had not been any real proceeding in the District Court, (b) the extensive involvement of state water rights with 1000 defendants having been named, (c) the 300 mile distance between the District Court and the courthouse where state proceedings would take place, and (d) existing participation by the Federal government in other water proceedings in the state. All of these factors, but "particularly the policy underlining the McCarran Amendment" were found to have justified the dismissal of the case brought in federal court, even though it had been filed six weeks earlier than the state court suit (at 820).

That decision by the Supreme Court in 1976 in *Colorado River Water Conservation District v. United States* relied heavily on two earlier Supreme Court cases in which the River District had also been a major participant. These cases were *United States v. District Court in and for the County of Eagle et al.*, 401 U.S. 520 (1971) and *United States v. District Court in and for Water Division No. 5 et al.*, 401 U.S. 527 (1971). In the first case, *Eagle County*, the United States had been served by the River District, as provided under 43 U.S.C. § 666 (the McCarran Amendment), in a supplemental water adjudication wherein the Colorado Court issued a notice asking owners and claimants of water rights in the streams affected "to file a statement of claim and to appear . . . in regard to all water rights owned or claimed by them" (401 U.S. at 522). The United States moved to be dismissed as a party asserting that the McCarran Amendment did not constitute consent to have adjudicated in a state court the reserved water rights of the United States. When the state district court overruled the U.S. objections, the government sought a writ of prohibition to the Colorado Supreme Court, which affirmed the lower court. The United States then sought certiorari from the U.S. Supreme Court which the River District, acting as counsel for the Colorado courts, supported, in order to get the high court to rule on the case. In accepting the case and ruling on it the Court had no difficulty brushing aside various U.S. objections, holding McCarran to be "an all-inclusive statute concerning 'the adjudication of rights to the use of water of a river system', which in § 666(a)(1) has no exceptions and which as we read it includes appropriative rights, riparian rights and reserved rights" (at 524). In response to a claim that the *Eagle County* case was not a "general" adjudication the Court pointed out that the proceeding involved was not a private one to determine whether a few named claimants had priority over the United States. The Court noted that "the whole community of claims is involved" and resorting to the statute's legislative history, cited to Senator McCarran who said in the course of Senate deliberations that his bill was not intended to be used for any other purpose:

. . . than to allow the United States to be joined in a suit herein it is necessary to adjudicate all of the rights of various owners on a given stream. This is so because unless all of the parties owning or in the process of acquiring water rights on a particular stream can be joined as parties defendant, any subsequent decree would be of little value.

(401 U.S. at 525).

A further technical objection as to how a priority for a reserved right could be integrated into the priority system was also brushed aside by the Court on the basis that once the claims of the United States had been presented, if any collision developed between already adjudicated rights and any reserved rights of the United States, that all such questions, including the volume and scope of particular reserved rights:

. . . are federal questions which, if preserved, can be reviewed here after final judgment by the Colorado court.

(at 526).

Similarly, in the *Water Division No. 5* case, the Court rejected an argument that a general adjudication was not involved. It affirmed that McCarran did not cover consent by the United States to be sued in a private suit to determine its rights against a few claimants but found that this suit included vastly more extensive water rights than those involved in the *Eagle County* case, pointing to the existence of four separate national forests in the area, the activities of several bureaus of the Department of the Interior and the Navy oil shale reserves. This suit, however like, *Eagle County*, "reaches all claims, perhaps month by month, but inclusively in the totality." The Court repeated its statement in *Eagle* to the effect that the Federal question with respect to reserved rights and any collision with prior adjudicated rights could be preserved in the state decision and brought to the Supreme Court for review, if necessary (401 U.S. at 530).

Thus, these several cases demonstrate that State adjudications are the appropriate forum to try the water claims of the United States, from whatever source derived. Indeed, these cases make abundantly plain that the Congressional purpose reflected in the McCarran Amendment to avoid piecemeal litigation, makes the state court the preferred forum for the quantification of all claims to the use of water. This preference was particularly marked in the 1976 *Colorado River Water Conservation District v. U.S.* case where claims on behalf of Indian Tribes were specifically involved together with assertions that such claims would not get fair treatment in unfriendly state courts, not unlike the apprehensive arguments by Mr. Vento that states might ignore the need "for at least some water being allocated to keep plants and animals [in wilderness areas] alive"; or that state court judgments might not be sound or in accordance with law. Such claims in the cited Colorado cases to the effect that state courts were prejudiced, were totally ignored by the Supreme Court.

Finally, it may be fairly asserted on the basis of the Supreme Court's construction of McCarran, that the Nevada bill, in light of the legislative history produced in the context of the Rhodes

amendment to S. 974, in effect collides with the central purpose of McCarran to require the U.S. to appear and adjudicate its claim in state proceedings when joined as a necessary party. The argument that the Rhodes proposal would deny McCarran provisions allowing applications to Federal courts, could be asserted to build into McCarran a right of removal to a Federal Court which was taken out of the original bill by Senator McCarran, and which Congress later refused to insert. That there is no undisputed right to remove at the present time is made crystal clear from the following statement by a Justice Department witness in Congressional hearings³, after the Court's opinions in *Eagle County and Water Division No. 5* had been announced:

Again, as stated above with respect to the question whether or not 43 U.S.C. 666 consents to the adjudication of water rights reserved for the benefits of Indians or Indian tribes, the surest resolution of this problem would be legislation making clear that the United States shall have an undisputed right to remove to the United States District Court any suit which purports to join the United States as a defendant under authority of this statute. You may be interested to know that S. 18, this bill which was eventually enacted as 43 U.S.C. 666, as originally introduced, contained such a provision. This provision was eliminated after a witness speaking for this Department objected to it. However, the Department has since changed its views on the question of removing these cases to the Federal district courts.

We suggest that now may be an appropriate time for the Committee on the Judiciary to alleviate some of the problems which have plagued our lawyers for years in the defense of actions against the government under this statute and to consider an amendment which could alleviate the problems created in 1951 when the Department's spokesman objected to the removal provision which was then in S. 18.

Despite this exhortation and others made during the hearings that Congress take some action, it has not seen fit to do so. There should be no permissible implication, as a consequence of the Nevada wilderness debate, that McCarran has now somehow become a tool to get reserved rights cases into Federal court, when McCarran's clear purpose was to permit water users to get Federal claimants into State court, where all water claims should be adjudicated.

JOHN J. RHODES III.

³ Hearings by the Subcommittee on Practice and Procedure, Senate Judiciary Committee, Administrative Practices and Procedures Relating to the Protection of Indian Natural Resources, 92d Cong. 1st Sess (1971-72), Part 1, p. 14.

APPENDIX A.—GRAZING GUIDELINES

Section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act states: "the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture".

The legislative history of this language is very clear in its intent that livestock grazing, and activities and the necessary facilities to support a livestock grazing program, will be permitted to continue in National Forest wilderness areas, when such grazing was established prior to classification of an area as wilderness.

Including those areas designated in 1964 by the Wilderness Act, Congress has designated a large number of wilderness areas, including areas which are managed the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management. A number of these areas contain active grazing program, which are conducted pursuant to existing authorities. In all such cases, when enacting legislation classifying an area as wilderness, it has been the intent of the Congress that the cited language of the Wilderness Act would apply to grazing within wilderness areas administered by all Federal agencies.

To avoid any possible confusion, however, the Committee believes it would appropriate to reiterate the guidelines and policies (which have been set out previously in the Committee's Report on H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress, House Report N. 96-617) that are to be utilized by BLM in implementing the relevant provisions of the Wilderness Act with respect to livestock grazing in the wilderness areas designated by this bill. It is the intention of the Committee that these guidelines and policies be considered in the overall context of the purposes and direction of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and this bill, and that they be promptly, fully, and diligently implemented and made available to Bureau of Land Management personnel at all levels and to all holders of permits for grazing in the wilderness areas designated by this bill.

The guidelines and policies are as follows:

1. There shall be no curtailments of grazing in wilderness areas simply because an area is, or has been designated as wilderness, nor should wilderness designations be used an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing. Any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness areas should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process, giving consideration to legal mandates, range condition, and the protection of the range resource from deterioration.

It is anticipated that the number of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness would remain at the approximate levels at the time an area enters the wilderness system. If land manage-

ment plans reveal conclusively that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months (AUMs) could be made available with no adverse impact on wilderness values such as plant communities, primitive recreation, and wildlife populations or habitat, some increases in AUMs may be permissible. This is not to imply, however, that wilderness lends itself to AUM or livestock increases and construction of substantial new facilities that might be appropriate for intensive grazing management in non-wilderness areas.

2. The maintenance of supporting facilities, existing in an area prior to its classification as wilderness (including fences, line cabins, water wells and lines, stock tanks, etc.), is permissible in wilderness. Where practical alternatives do not exist, maintenance or other activities may be accomplished through the occasional use of motorized equipment. This may include, for example, the use of backhoes to maintain stock ponds, pickup trucks for major fence repairs, or specialized equipment to repair stock watering facilities. Such occasional use of motorized equipment should be expressly authorized in the grazing permits for the area involved. The use of motorized equipment should be based on a rule of practical necessity and reasonableness. For example, motorized equipment need not be allowed for the placement of small quantities of salt or other activities where such activities can reasonably and practically be accomplished on horseback or foot. On the other hand, it may be appropriate to permit the occasional use of motorized equipment to haul large quantities of salt to distribution points. Moreover, under the rule of reasonableness, occasional use of motorized equipment should be permitted where practical alternatives are not available and such use would not have a significant adverse impact on the natural environment. Such motorized equipment uses will normally only be permitted in those portions of a wilderness area where they had occurred prior to the area's designation as wilderness or are established by prior agreement.

3. The replacement or reconstruction of deteriorated facilities or improvements should not be required to be accomplished using "natural materials", unless the material and labor costs of using natural materials are such that their use would not impose unreasonable additional costs on grazing permittees.

4. The construction or new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in wilderness is permissible if in accordance with these guidelines and management plans governing the area involved. However, the construction of new improvements should be primarily for the purpose of resource protection and the more effective management of these resources rather than to accommodate increased numbers of livestock.

5. The use of motorized equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is also permissible. This privilege is to be exercised only in true emergencies, and should not be abused by permittees.

In summary, subject to the conditions and policies outlined in this report, the general rule of thumb on grazing management in wilderness should be that activities or facilities established prior to the date of an area's designation as wilderness should be allowed to remain in place and may be replaced when necessary for the permittee to properly administer the grazing program. Thus, if live-stock grazing activities and facilities were established in an area at the time Congress determined that the area was suitable for wilderness and placed the specific area in the wilderness system, they should be allowed to continue. With respect to areas designated as wilderness prior to the date of this Act, these guidelines shall not be considered as a direction to reestablish uses where such uses have been discontinued.

APPENDIX B.—WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Subsection 2(h) of H.R. 2570 explicitly provides that, in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act, management activities to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats that support those populations may be carried out in wilderness areas, where consistent with relevant wilderness management plans, in accordance with appropriate policies and guidelines.

The Committee has reviewed the existing BLM policies and guidelines for fish and wildlife management in Bureau of Land Management wilderness areas, as set out in BLM's wilderness management manual, and has found them to be in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act. Those policies and guidelines are as follows:

A. PURPOSE

This statement of policy and the following guidelines are intended to provide guidance to State and Federal personnel for the management of fish and wildlife in wilderness in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 USC 1131-1136). Both State and Federal agencies are responsible for fostering mutual understanding and cooperation in the management of fish and wildlife in wilderness. These guidelines should serve as a framework for cooperation among the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the States in the coordination of fish and wildlife management and in the development of cooperative agreements or other management plans.

These policies and guidelines were developed within the overall context of the purpose and direction of the Wilderness Act, and they should be made available to all agencies responsible for management of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to appropriate State fish and wildlife agencies, and to other interested parties.

B. GENERAL POLICY

Fish and wildlife management activities in wilderness will be planned and carried out in conformance with the Wilderness Act's purpose of securing an "enduring resource of wilderness" for the American people. The wilderness resource is defined in section 2(c) of the Act, as an area essentially "untrammeled by man", where natural ecological processes operate freely and the area is "affected primarily by the forces of nature." The National Wilderness Preservation System will be managed to ensure that ecological succession, including fire and infestation of insects, operate as freely as possible with only minimum influence by humans.

Fish and wildlife management activities will emphasize the protection of natural processes. Management activities will be guided by the principle of doing only the minimum necessary to manage the area as wilderness.

Section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act stipulates that "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests." Angling, hunting, and trapping are legitimate wilderness activities, subject to applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

This nation is fortunate in having a National Wilderness Preservation System encompassing a wide range of ecosystems. Specific on-the-ground conditions will result in slightly different application of these guidelines in so vast a system. These different applications are spelled out in National Forest Plans or wilderness management plans. This is both appropriate and proper, if we are to allow nature to play the dominant role.

1. Use of motorized equipment

Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act states:

Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

The emphasis is on the management of the area as wilderness as opposed to the management of a particular resource. This language is viewed as direction that all management activities within wilderness be done without motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport, unless truly necessary to administer the area or are specifically permitted by other provisions in the Act. It means that any such use should be rare and temporary; that no roads can be built; and that wilderness managers must determine such use is the minimum necessary to accomplish the task. Any use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport requires advance approval by the administering agency.

2. Fish and wildlife research and management surveys

Research on fish and wildlife, their habitats and the recreational users of these resources is a legitimate activity in wilderness when conducted "in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment" (Sec. 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act). Methods that temporarily infringe on the wilderness environment may be approved if alternative methods or other locations are not available. Research or management surveys must be approved in writing, on a case-by-case basis, by the administering agency.

Helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft overflights may be used to conduct approved fish and wildlife research activities. Aircraft

must be used in a manner that minimizes disturbance of other users, including humans and wildlife.

All fish and wildlife studies within and over wilderness must be conducted so as to preserve the natural character of the wilderness. Aerial counts and observations of wildlife may be permissible for management of wilderness wildlife resources. Capturing and marking of animals, radio telemetry, and occasional temporary installations (such as shelters for cameras and scientific apparatus and enclosures and exclosures essential for wildlife research or management surveys) may be permitted, if they are essential to studies that cannot be accomplished elsewhere.

Guidelines

- a. Obtain specific written approval or permits from the administering agency before erecting any structure, enclosure, or exclosure.
- b. Locate and construct all structures so as to make them unobtrusive on the landscape.
- c. Construct structures of native materials or camouflage to make them blend with their natural surroundings.
- d. Plan aircraft flights over wilderness to minimize disturbance. Consider time of day, season of the year, route and altitude of flight, and location of landing areas on the perimeter of the wilderness.
- e. Research projects underway when a wilderness is designated may continue, but modify research methods to minimize disturbance of the wilderness environment.
- f. Installation of permanent base stations within wilderness is not permitted for monitoring of radio-instrumented animals.
- g. The administering agency should only approve capture methods that minimize the impact on the wilderness environment.

3. Facility development and habitat alteration

In rare instances, facility development and habitat alteration may be necessary to alleviate adverse impacts caused by human activities on fish and wildlife. For the benefit of wildlife that spend only part of the year in wilderness, give first priority to locating facilities or habitat alterations outside wilderness.

Flow-maintenance dams, water developments, water diversion devices, ditches and associated structures, and other fish and wildlife habitat developments necessary for fish and wildlife management (which were in existence before wilderness designation) may be permitted to remain in operation.

Clearing of debris that impedes the migratory movements of fish on primary spawning streams may be permitted, but only in a manner compatible with the wilderness resource.

Maintenance of existing water supplies and development of additional water supplies may be permitted, but only when essential to preserve the wilderness resource and to correct unnatural conditions resulting from human influence.

Guidelines

- a. Submit proposals for new structures or habitat alterations to the administering agency for approval.

b. Build or maintain new and existing structures permitted for wildlife management in a manner that minimizes the visual impacts on the landscape.

c. Limit clearing of debris from spawning streams to those identified in the wilderness management plan as being critical to the propagation of fish.

d. Use only nonmotorized equipment to clear debris. Use explosives only when the use of hand tools is not practical, and only outside of heavy visitor-use periods.

e. The administering agency and the State agency will jointly make decisions to remove existing water related improvements.

f. If it is necessary to restore essential food plants after human disturbance, use only indigenous plant species.

4. Threatened and endangered species

Many wilderness areas provide important habitat for Federally listed threatened and endangered species of wildlife. Actions necessary to protect or recover threatened or endangered species, including habitat manipulation and special protection measures, may be implemented in wilderness. But such actions must be necessary for the perpetuation of recovery of the species and it must be demonstrated that the actions cannot be done more effectively outside wilderness. Use only the minimum actions necessary and the methods most appropriate in wilderness.

Guidelines

a. Manage wilderness to protect known populations of Federally listed threatened or endangered species where necessary for their perpetuation and to aid in their recovery in previously occupied habitat.

b. When alternative areas outside of wilderness offer equal or better opportunities for habitat improvement or species protection, take actions to recover threatened or endangered species outside of wilderness first.

c. Threatened and endangered species may be transplanted into previously occupied habitat within wilderness.

d. All transplants or habitat improvement projects require approval by the administering agency.

e. To prevent Federal listing, protect indigenous species that could become threatened or endangered or are listed as threatened or endangered by States.

5. Angling, hunting and trapping

Angling, hunting and trapping are legitimate wilderness activities subject to applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

6. Population sampling

Scientific sampling of fish and wildlife populations is an essential procedure in the protection of natural populations in wilderness.

Guidelines

a. Use only methods that are compatible with the wilderness environment.

b. Gill netting, battery-operated electrofishing, and other standard techniques of population sampling may be used.

c. Closely coordinate sampling activities with the administering agency and schedule them to avoid heavy public-use periods.

7. Chemical treatment

Chemical treatment may be necessary to prepare waters for the reestablishment of indigenous species, to protect or recover Federally listed threatened or endangered species, or to correct undesirable conditions resulting from the influence of man. Species of fish traditionally stocked before wilderness designation may be considered indigenous if the species is likely to survive. Undesirable conditions and affected species shall be identified in wilderness plans.

Guidelines

a. Use only registered pesticides according to label directions.

b. In selecting pesticides, give preference to those that will have the least impact on non-target species and on the wilderness environment.

c. Schedule chemical treatments during periods of low human use, insofar as possible.

d. Immediately dispose of fish removed in a manner agreed to by the administering agency and the State agency.

8. Spawn taking

The collection of fish spawn shall be permitted from wilderness when alternative sources are unavailable or unreliable, or where spawn taking was an established practice before wilderness designation.

Guidelines

a. Do not use motorized equipment to assist in collecting and removing spawn.

b. Use of techniques and facilities necessary to take spawn, which were in existence before wilderness designation, may continue as provided for in the wilderness management plan.

c. Facilities for spawn-taking stations approved after wilderness designation must be removed after the termination of each season's operation.

d. Decisions to prohibit spawn taking, where it was an established practice before wilderness designation, will be made jointly by the administering agency and the state agency.

9. Fish stocking

Fish stocking may be conducted by the State agency in coordination with the administering agency, using means appropriate for wilderness, when either of the following criteria is met: (a) to reestablish or maintain an indigenous species adversely affected by human influence; or (b) to perpetuate or recover a threatened or endangered species.

Selection of species for stocking will be determined jointly by the administering agency and the state agency. Exotic species of fish shall not be stocked. The order of preference for stocking fish species is (a) Federally listed threatened or endangered indigenous spe-

cies, (b) indigenous species. Species of fish traditionally stocked before wilderness designation may be considered indigenous if the species is likely to survive. Numbers and size of fish and time of stocking will be determined by the State agency.

Barren lakes and streams may be considered for stocking, if there is mutual agreement that no appreciable loss of scientific values or adverse effects on wilderness resources will occur.

Guidelines

a. The State agency shall make fish stocking schedules available to the administering agency, indicating what species and numbers are planned for each water within a wilderness.

b. Adjust stocking rates to minimize the likelihood of exceeding the carrying capacity of the water being stocked so as to reduce the chance of producing a population imbalance and to minimize the likelihood of attracting overuse detrimental to the wilderness resource.

10. Aerial fish stocking

Aerial stocking of fish shall be permitted for those waters in wilderness where this was an established practice before wilderness designation or where other practical means are not available. Aerial stocking requires approval by the administering agency.

Guidelines

a. As justification for aerial stocking, the State agency will supply the administering agency a list of those waters where stocking with aircraft was an established practice before wilderness designation, indicating the type of aircraft used (fixed-wing or helicopter). This justification will become a part of the wilderness management plan.

b. To stock waters that had not been aurally stocked before wilderness designation, the State agency will demonstrate to the administering agency the need for using aircraft.

c. Plan aircraft flights over wilderness to minimize disturbance. Consider season of year, time of day, route and altitude of flight, and location of landing areas on the perimeter of the wilderness.

11. Transplanting wildlife

Transplants (removal, reintroduction, or supplemental introduction) of terrestrial wildlife species in wilderness may be permitted if necessary: (a) to perpetuate or recover a threatened or endangered species; or (b) to restore the population of an indigenous species eliminated or reduced by human influence.

Transplants shall be made in a manner compatible with the wilderness character of the area. Transplant projects, including follow-up monitoring, require advance written approval by the administering agency.

Guidelines

a. Motorized methods and temporary holding and handling facilities may be permitted if they are the minimum necessary to accomplish an approved transplant.

12. *Wildlife damage control*

Wildlife damage control in wilderness may be necessary to protect Federally listed threatened or endangered species, to prevent transmission of diseases or parasites affecting other wildlife and humans, or to prevent serious losses of domestic livestock. Control of nonindigenous species, also may be necessary to reduce conflicts with indigenous species, particularly if the latter species are threatened or endangered.

Guidelines

a. Acceptable control measures include lethal and nonlethal methods, depending upon need, justification, location, conditions, efficiency and applicability of State and Federal laws.

b. Control measures will be implemented by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the administering agency, the State fish and wildlife agency, or other approved State agency, pursuant to cooperative agreements or memoranda of understanding. Wildlife damage control must be approved by the administering agency on a case-by-case basis.

c. Direct control at individual animals causing the problem.

d. Use only the minimum amount of control necessary to solve the problem.

e. Use pesticides only where other measures are impractical. Use only registered pesticides according to label directions and subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Pesticides may be applied only by certified pesticide applicators.

(2) The placement of pesticides shall be accurately indicated on the largest scale USGS map available.

(3) Place warning signs at the entrance to the area where pesticides are being used to warn the public of any dangers to themselves or their pets.

(4) In the selection of pesticides, give preference to those that will have the least impact on non-target species and on the wilderness environment.

13. *Visitor management to protect wilderness wildlife resources*

Many wildlife species are sensitive to human encroachments on their ranges. Grizzly bear, bighorn sheep, elk, mountain goat, birds of prey (such as peregrine falcon and bald eagle), other migratory and resident birds, and certain other wilderness wildlife species cannot tolerate excessive human disturbance, particularly during certain seasons of the year.

When necessary to reduce human disturbance to a wildlife species, the administering agency, in coordination with the State agency, may take direct or indirect management actions to control visitor use.

Guidelines

a. Specify in the wilderness management plan the management actions necessary and the agency responsible to reduce conflicts with wildlife.

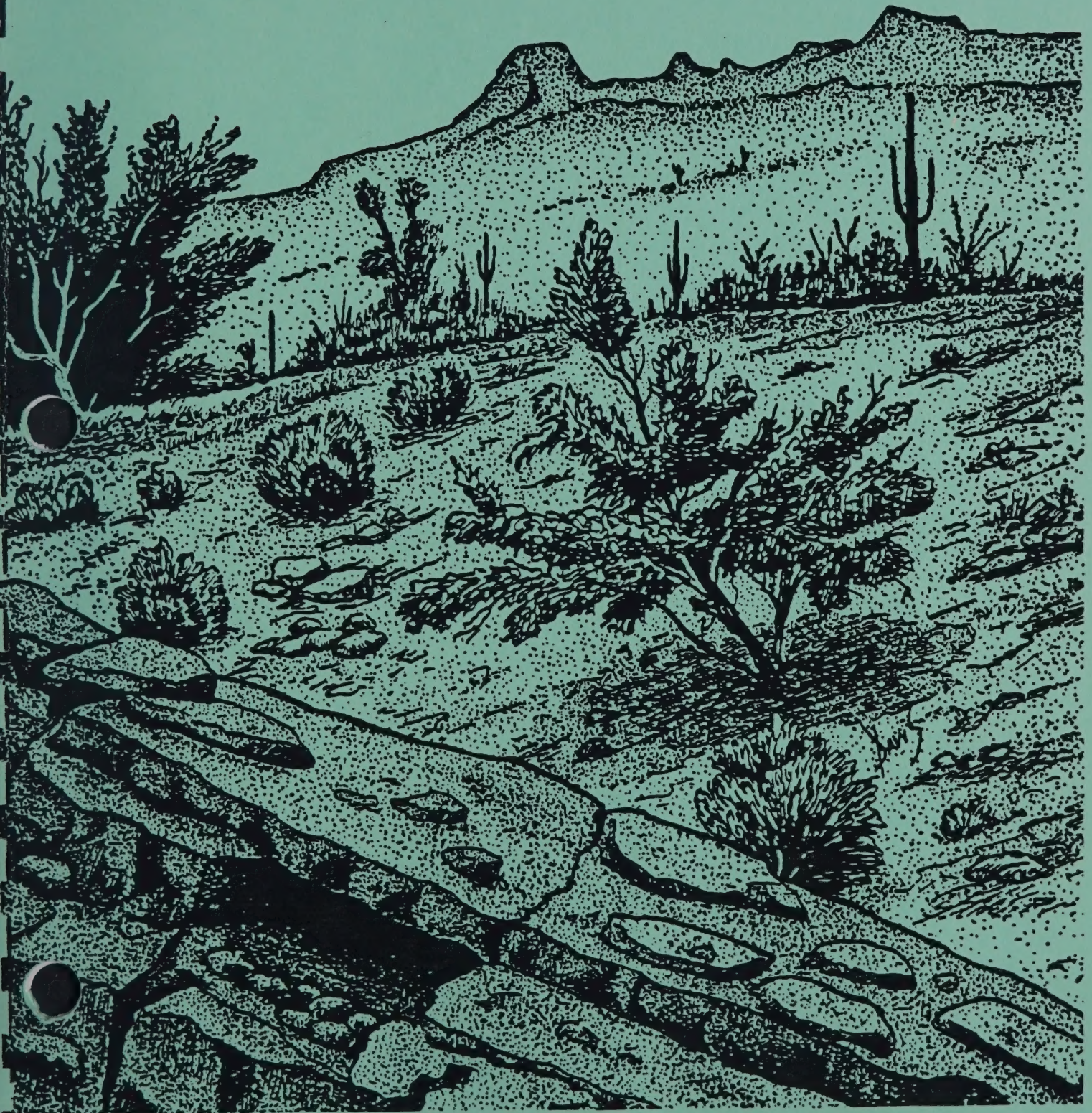
b. If and when it becomes apparent that public use is significantly degrading the wilderness wildlife resources, limitations on visitor use may be imposed and enforced by the appropriate agency. Any limitations will be applied equitably to all wilderness visitors.

14. Management of fire

The objectives of fire management in wilderness are to: (a) permit lightning-caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness and (b) reduce, to an acceptable level, the risks and consequences of wildfire within wilderness or escaping from wilderness. Fire ignited by lightning will be permitted to burn or will be suppressed as prescribed in an approved plan. Prescribed fires ignited by man may be permitted to reduce unnatural buildup of fuels only if necessary to meet objectives (a) and (b) above. Although additional benefits may result from man-ignited prescribed fire, vegetative manipulation will not be used to justify such fires.

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

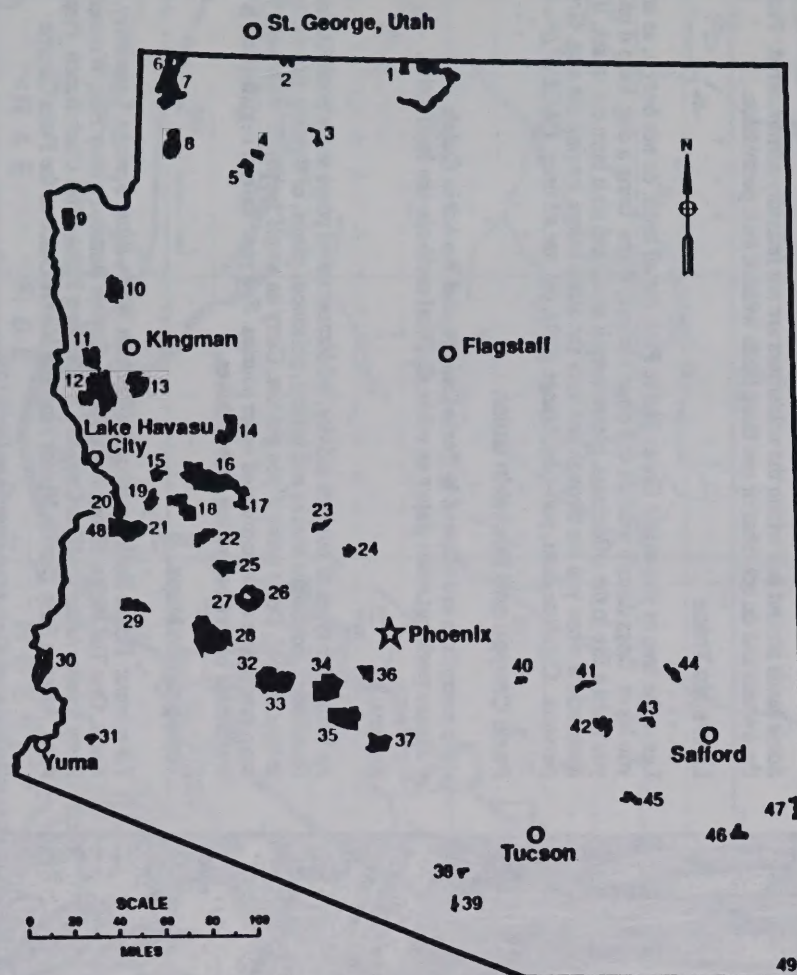
BLM WILDERNESS AREA MAPS and INFORMATION



DESIGNATED AREAS

- 1 Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs
- 2 Cottonwood Point
- 3 Kanab Creek
- 4 Mt. Trumbull
- 5 Mt. Logan
- 6 Beaver Dam Mtns.
- 7 Paiute
- 8 Grand Wash Cliffs
- 9 Mount Wilson
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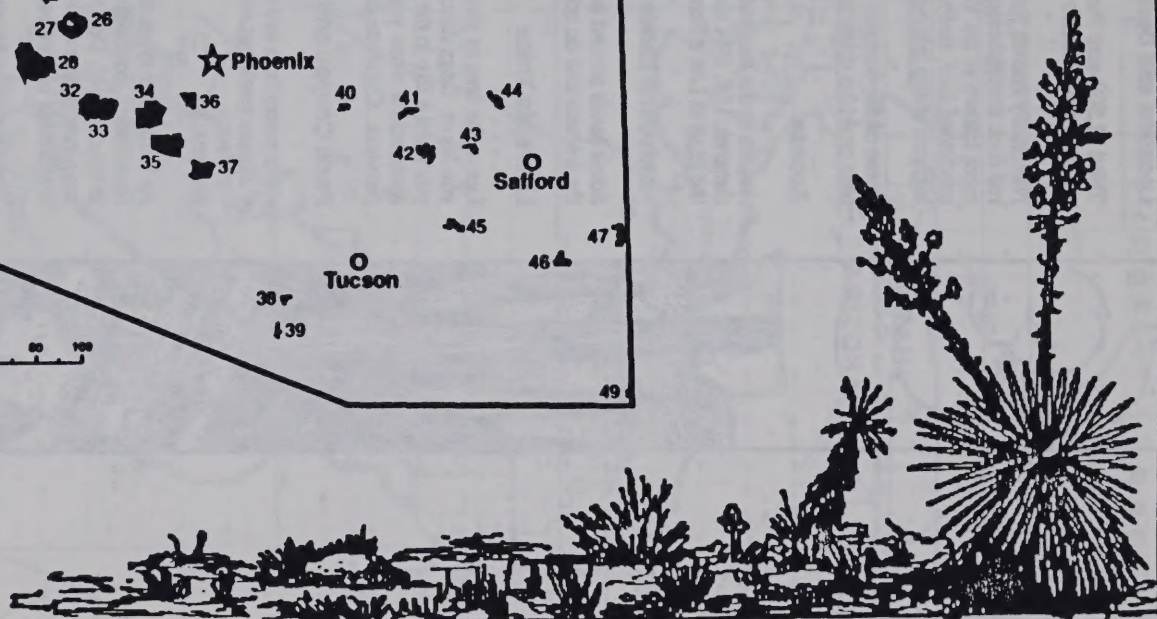
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PARIA CANYON-VERMILION CLIFFS WILDERNESS

Location and Description

The 112,500-acre Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness lies approximately 10 miles west of Page, Arizona in Coconino County, Arizona and Kane County, Utah.

Nationally known for its beauty, the Paria Canyon has towering walls streaked with desert varnish, huge red rock amphitheaters, sandstone arches, wooded terraces, and hanging gardens. The 3,000-foot escarpment known as the Vermilion Cliffs dominates the remainder of the wilderness with its thick Navajo sandstone face, steep, boulder-strewn slopes, rugged arroyos and stark overall appearance. Deer and desert bighorn sheep inhabit the area.

Some of the best slot canyon hiking opportunities on the Colorado Plateau are found here. The wilderness also provides opportunities for backpacking, photography, and solitude.

Access

Access to the northern portion of the wilderness is via U.S. Highway 89, which passes within three miles of the area. U.S. 89A skirts the base of the Vermilion Cliffs on the south while access to the eastern portion is the road to Lee's Ferry. Access on the west is the House Rock/Coyote Valley Road.

Nonfederal Lands

Some lands around and within the wilderness are not federally administered. Please respect the property of the owners and do not cross or use these lands without their permission.

Leave No Trace

Leave the area as you would like to find it. Pack out all trash; do not bury it, as animals will dig it up after you leave. Dogs disturb wildlife and other visitors; if you bring a dog, keep it under control at all times. If you need a fire in the wilderness, please keep it small and let it burn out to ash. If a fire ring is built, please dismantle it when you are through and bury the ashes before leaving the area. Group size is limited to 10 persons. Cigarette butts, pull-tabs, orange peels, etc. are all litter. **PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT.**

Paria Canyon and Buckskin Gulch

- No campfires are allowed in Paria Canyon and Buckskin Gulch.
- Please pack out toilet paper as other disposal methods are ineffective.

Safety

As with other types of outdoor activity, wilderness travel poses some potential hazards. You may encounter flashfloods, poisonous snakes and insects, poisonous plants, or lighting storms. Be aware of your exposure to heat or cold. Don't panic if you get lost. Carry an ample supply of water with you since many areas may have inadequate or contaminated water sources. For your safety, registration is required at the trailheads before beginning canyon hikes.

Topographic Maps

7.5 minute: House Rock Emmett Hill, Emmett Wash, Bitter Springs, Lees Ferry, Navajo Bridge, The Big Knoll, One Toe Ridge, House Rock Spring, Coyote Buttes, Poverty Flat, Wrather Arch, Water Pockets, Ferry Swale, Arizona; Glen Canyon City, Bridger Point, West Clark Bench, Pine Hollow Canyon, Utah. Also, Arizona Strip District Visitor Map and Hikers Guide to the Paria Canyon

Game and Fish Management Unit-12B

For more information contact
Bureau of Land Management
Vermillion Resource Area
225 North Bluff Street
St. George, Utah 84770
(801) 628-4491



The most effective defenses of wildness seem to be rooted squarely in the needs and interests of civilized people.

Roderick Nash, 1982

Rev 5/92

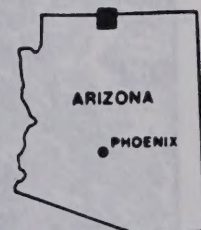




U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

PARIA CANYON - VERMILION CLIFFS WILDERNESS

— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY



LOCATION MAP

Basemap © ADOT

0 SCALE 4
Miles

100 1

COTTONWOOD POINT WILDERNESS

Location and Description

This 6,860-acre wilderness is just east of Colorado City, Arizona, in Mohave County. Cottonwood Point Wilderness is contiguous to the 47,170-acre Canaan Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Utah.

The wilderness contains 1,000-foot-high, multicolored Navajo sandstone cliffs, small wooded canyons, and craggy pinnacles. Pinyon and juniper woodlands cover much of the wilderness in association with sagebrush. Willow and cottonwood are found in the wetter canyons. Mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion use the area.

Recreation opportunities in the wilderness include day hiking, photography, watching wildlife and sightseeing.

Access

Major access to the wilderness is Arizona State Road 389, which passes close to the western boundary. Mohave County Road 237 passes along the southern and eastern fringe of the wilderness.

Nonfederal Lands

Many lands surrounding the wilderness are not federally administered. Please respect the property rights of the owners and do not cross or use these lands without their permission.

Leave No Trace

Leave the area as you would like to find it. Pack out all trash; do not bury it, as animals will dig it up after you leave. Dogs disturb wildlife and other visitors; if you bring a dog, keep it under control at all times. If you need a fire, keep it small and away from rock outcrops. If you build a fire ring, please dismantle it when you're through and bury the ashes before leaving the area. Cigarette butts, pull-tabs, orange peels, etc. are all litter. **PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT.**

Safety

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Topographic Maps

7.5-minute: Colorado City, Moccasin
Also, Arizona Strip District Visitor Map

Game and Fish Management Unit—13A

For more information contact

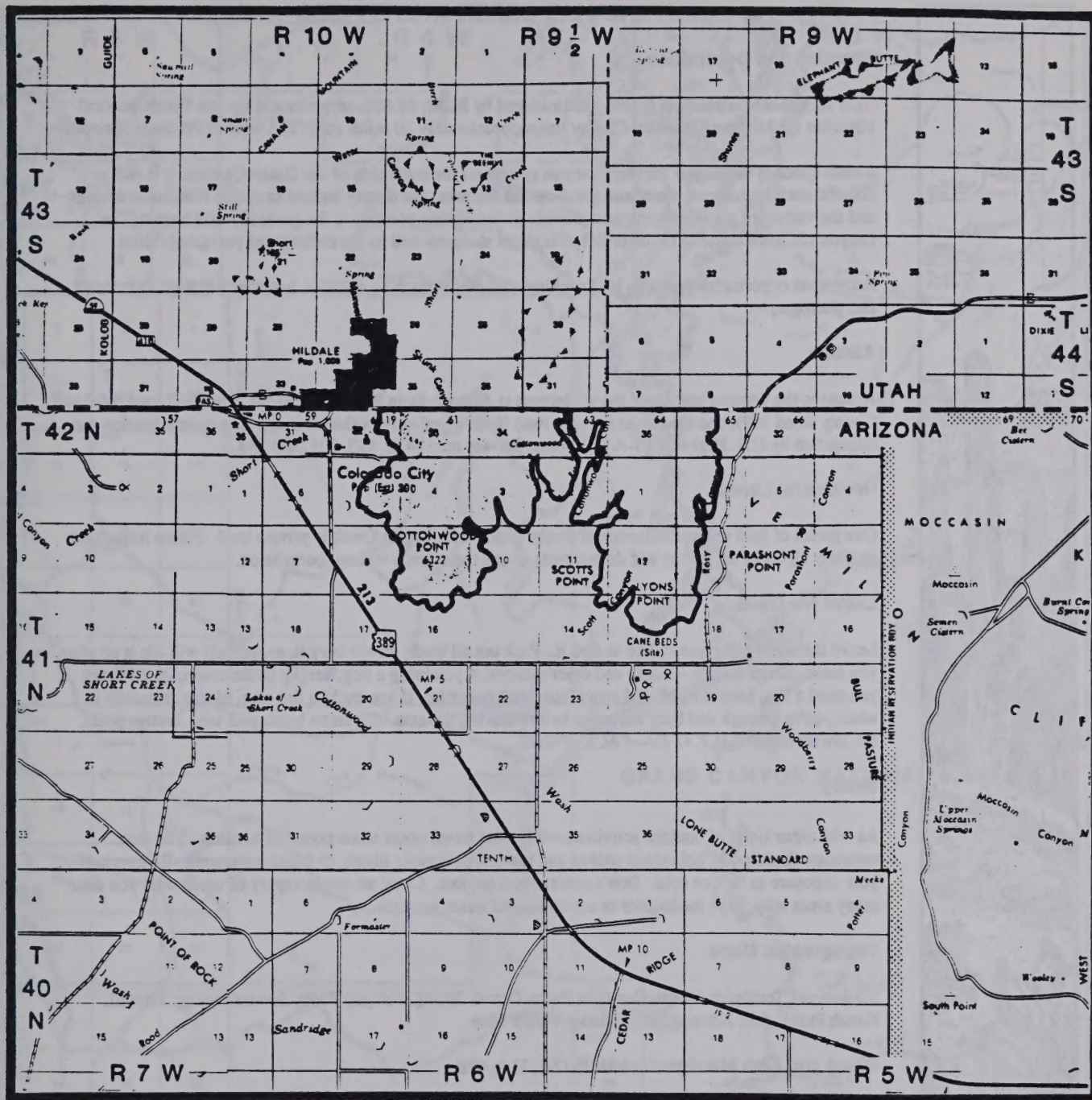
Bureau of Land Management
Vermillion Resource Area
225 North Bluff Street
St. George, Utah 84770
(801) 628-4491



Wilderness is an idea as much as a place, with modern man learning to pass the shadow of a cloud across what he did not make and cannot improve.

Gilbert M. Grosvenor (1875-1966)





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Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

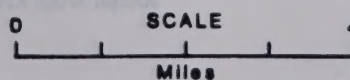
COTTONWOOD POINT WILDERNESS

— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY



LOCATION MAP

Base map © ADOT



1991

KANAB CREEK WILDERNESS

Location and Description

This 75,300-acre wilderness (6,700, administered by BLM; 68,600, administered by the Forest Service) straddles the Mohave/Coconino County line, approximately 30 miles south and west of Fredonia, Arizona.

Kanab Creek is the largest tributary canyon system on the north side of the Grand Canyon. It is rich in colorful rock formations, water and wind-carved features, and deeply incised canyons. Numerous springs and the variety of plants they support provide an interesting contrast to the generally arid terrain. The canyon cliffs are home to bands of desert bighorn sheep as well as the endangered peregrine falcon.

Recreation opportunities include backpacking, camping, watching wildlife, horseback riding, sightseeing and photography.

Access

Access to the western portion of the wilderness is Arizona State Road 389, the Mt. Trumbull road (Mohave County Road 109), and the Hacks Canyon road (four-wheel-drive vehicles only). The eastern portion can be reached by U.S. Highway 89-A and Forest Service roads 422, 423, 201, and 233.

Nonfederal Lands

One parcel of land at the confluence of Snake Gulch with Kanab Creek is private land. Please respect the property rights of the owner and do not cross or use these lands without permission.

Leave No Trace

Leave the area as you would like to find it. Pack out all trash; do not bury it, as animals will dig it up after you leave. Dogs disturb wildlife and other visitors; if you bring a dog, keep it under control at all times. If you need a fire, keep it small and away from rock outcrops. If you build a fire ring, please dismantle it when you're through and bury the ashes before leaving the area. Cigarette butts, pull-tabs, orange peels, etc. are all litter. **PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT.**

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Topographic Maps

7.5-minute: Toothpick Ridge, Gunsight Point, Grama Spring, Jumpup Point, Sowats Spring, Fishtail, Kanab Point; also, Arizona Strip District Visitor Map

Game and Fish Management Unit-13A, 12A, 12B

For more information contact

Bureau of Land Management
Vermillion Resource Area
225 North Bluff Street
St. George, Utah 84770
(801) 628-4491

or:

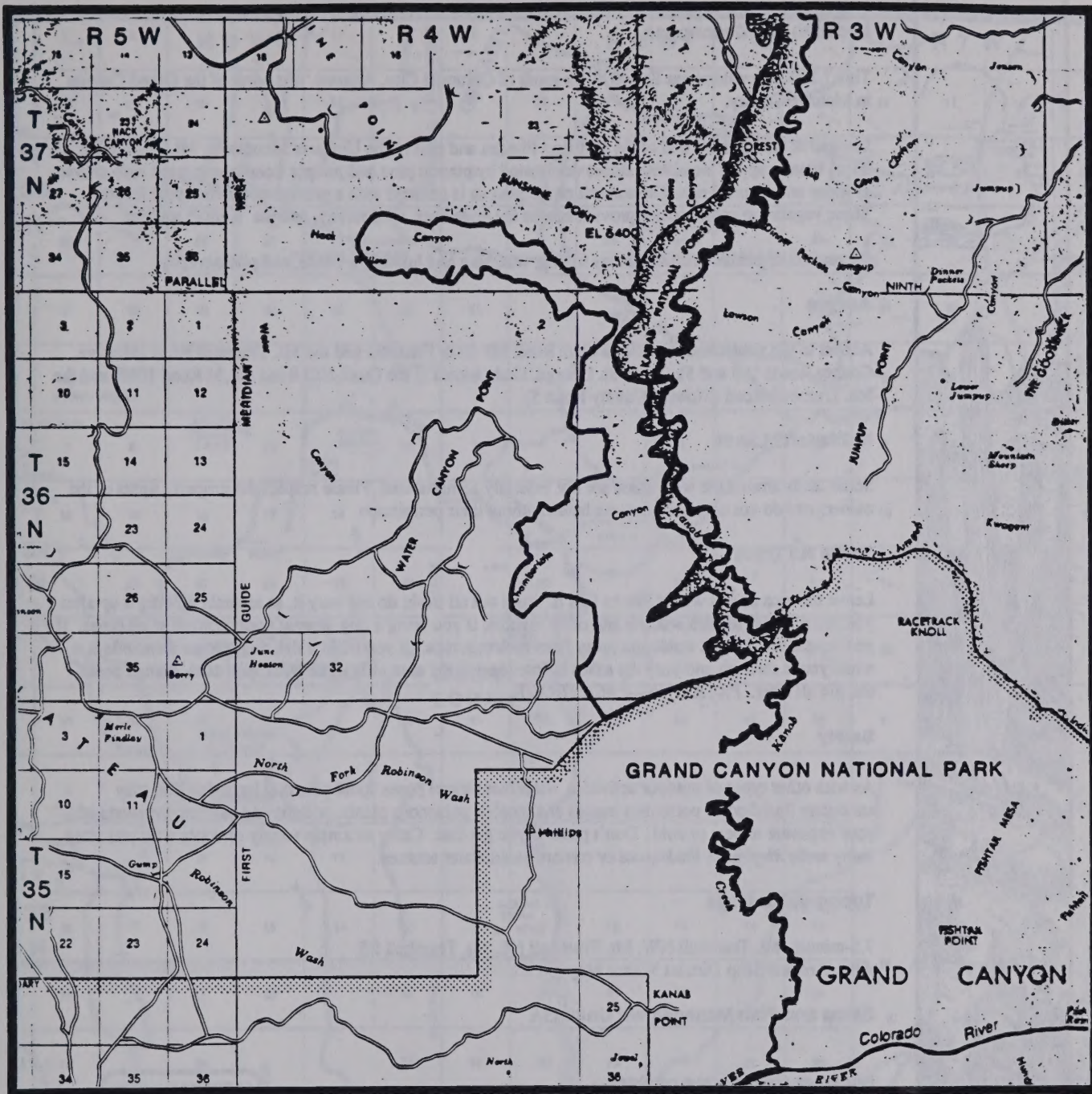
North Kaibab Ranger District
Kaibab National Forest
430 South Main
Fredonia, Arizona 86022
(602) 643-7395



How many generations will pass before it will have become nearly impossible to be alone even for an hour, ... to see anywhere nature as she is without man's improvements?

Joseph Wool Krutch, 1958

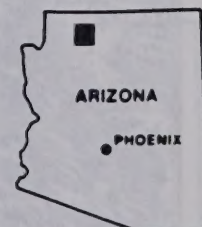




U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

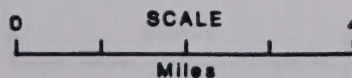
KANAB CREEK WILDERNESS

— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY



LOCATION MAP

Base map © ADOT



1991

MT. TRUMBULL WILDERNESS

Location and Description

This 7,880-acre wilderness lies 40 miles south of Colorado City, Arizona, just north of the Grand Canyon in Mohave County.

Located at the southern end of the Uinkaret Plateau and part of the Uinkaret Mountains, Mt. Trumbull is a large, basalt-capped mesa with slopes dominated by pinyon pine and juniper trees interspersed with groves of aspen and Gambel oak. The summit or the plateau is covered with a pristine ponderosa pine forest. These vegetation communities provide homes for mule deer, wild turkey, and the Kaibab squirrel.

Recreation opportunities include day hiking, watching and hunting wildlife, and photography.

Access

Access to the wilderness is Arizona State Road 389 from Fredonia and the Mt. Trumbull Road (Mohave County Roads 109 and 5). From St. George, Utah, access is the Quail Hill Road (BLM Road 1069) and the Mt. Trumbull Road (Mohave County Road 5).

Nonfederal Lands

Some lands around the wilderness are not federally administered. Please respect the property rights of the owners and do not cross or use these lands without their permission.

Leave No Trace

Leave the area as you would like to find it. Pack out all trash; do not bury it, as animals will dig it up after you leave. Dogs disturb wildlife and other visitors; if you bring a dog, keep it under control at all times. If you need a fire, keep it small and away from rock outcrops. If you build a fire ring, please dismantle it when you're through and bury the ashes before leaving the area. Cigarette butts, pull-tabs, orange peels, etc. are all litter. **PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT.**

Safety

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Topographic Maps

7.5-minute: Mt. Trumbull NW, Mt. Trumbull NE, Mt. Trumbull SE
Also, Arizona Strip District Visitor Map

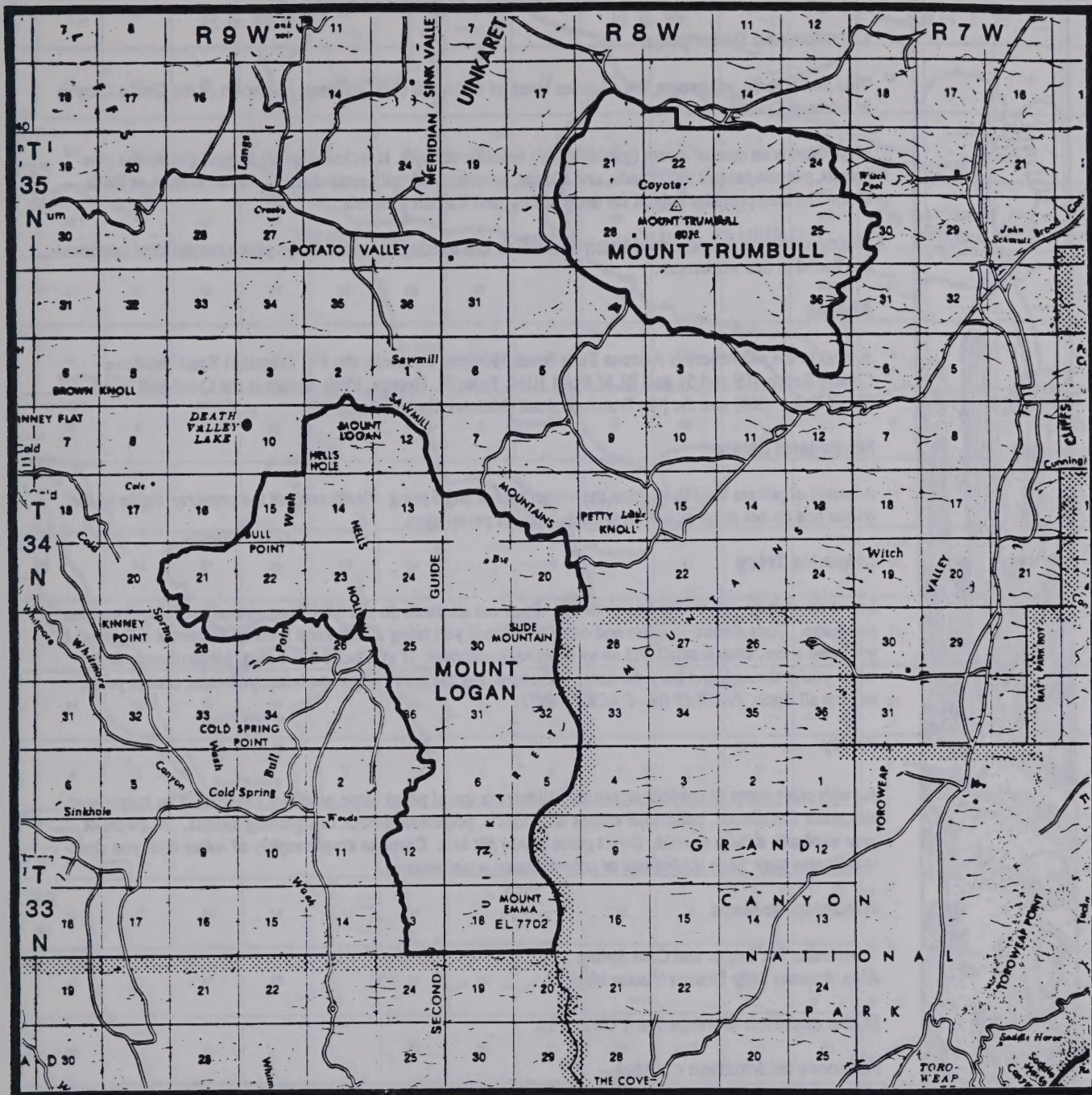
Game and Fish Management Unit—13A

For more information contact
Bureau of Land Management
Vermillion Resource Area
225 North Bluff Street
St. George, Utah 84770
(801) 628-4491



No one must be allowed in the wild outdoors until he can prove he is ecologically housebroken.
Paul Petzoldt, 1974





U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

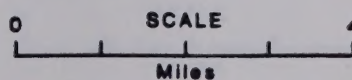
MOUNT TRUMBULL WILDERNESS MOUNT LOGAN WILDERNESS

Base map © ADOT

— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY



LOCATION MAP



1991

MT. LOGAN WILDERNESS

Location and Description

This 14,650-acre wilderness lies 45 miles south of Colorado City, Arizona, just north of the Grand Canyon in Mohave County.

Mt. Logan is an area of recent (geologically) volcanic activity. It includes basalt ledges, ponderosa pine forests, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and a large, colorful, naturally eroded amphitheater known as Hells Hole. The area provides habitat for deer, turkey, and Kaibab squirrels.

Hiking, camping, scenic vistas, watching wildlife and hunting are some of the prime recreational opportunities found in this wilderness.

Access

Access to the wilderness is Arizona State Road 389 from Fredonia, the Mt. Trumbull Road (Mohave County Roads 109 and 5), and BLM Road 1044. From St. George, Utah, access is the Quail Hill Road (BLM Road 1069) and the Mt. Trumbull Road (Mohave County Road 5).

Nonfederal Lands

A parcel of private land lies within the wilderness at Big Spring. Please respect the property rights of the owner and do not cross or use these lands without permission.

Leave No Trace

Leave the area as you would like to find it. Pack out all trash; do not bury it, as animals will dig it up after you leave. Dogs disturb wildlife and other visitors; if you bring a dog, keep it under control at all times. If you need a fire, keep it small and away from rock outcrops. If you build a fire ring, please dismantle it when you're through and bury the ashes before leaving the area. Cigarette butts, pull-tabs, orange peels, etc. are all litter. **PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT.**

Safety

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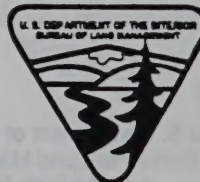
Topographic Maps

7.5-minute: Mt. Logan and Cold Spring
Also, Arizona Strip District Visitor Map

Game and Fish Management Unit—13A

For more information contact

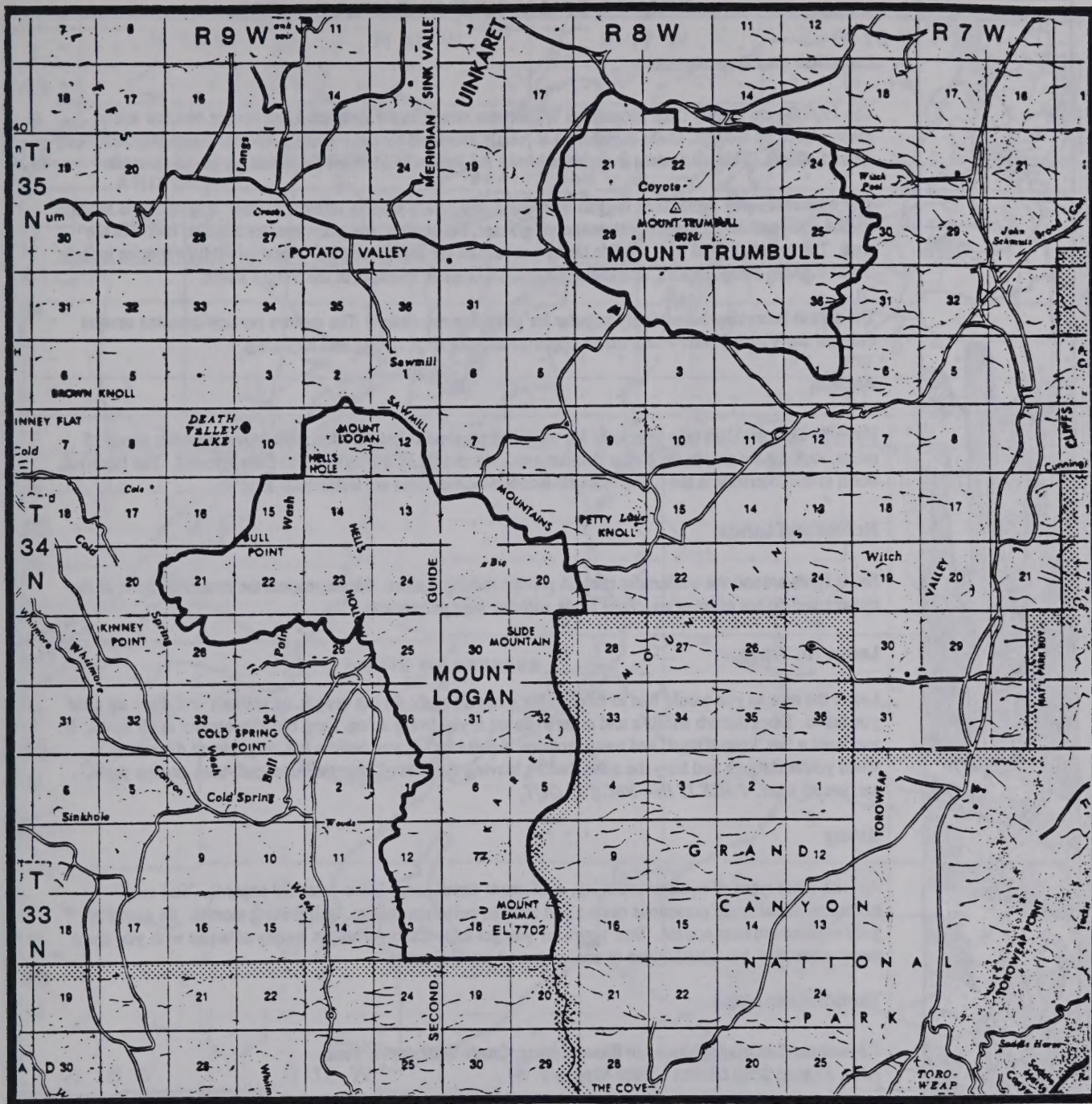
Bureau of Land Management
Vermillion Resource Area
225 North Bluff Street
St. George, Utah 84770
(801) 628-4491



Perhaps when the time comes that there is no more silence and no more aloneness, there will also be no longer anyone who wants to be alone.

Joseph Wood Krutch, 1958





U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

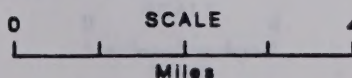
MOUNT TRUMBULL WILDERNESS MOUNT LOGAN WILDERNESS

Base map © ADOT

— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY



LOCATION MAP



1991

BEAVER DAM MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS

Location and Description

The 19,600-acre Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness straddles the Arizona-Utah border and few miles southwest of St. George, Utah; therefore it is jointly managed by the Bureau's Arizona Strip and Cedar City district offices. This wilderness is separated from the Paiute Wilderness by the Interstate 15 corridor.

The wilderness area consists of rugged mountains and gently sloping alluvial plains. Vegetation is mainly Joshua trees and desert shrubs with scattered grasses, but several rare plant species are also found in the area. The broad alluvial fans provide important habitat for desert tortoise. Notable wildlife species include desert bighorn sheep, raptors, and the endangered woundfin minnow in the Virgin River.

The area is becoming increasingly popular for primitive recreation. The eastern portion contains several miles of the Virgin River, which offers opportunities for river rafting and kayaking.

Access

From St. George, Utah take Interstate 15, traveling southwest toward Mesquite, Nevada. After about 15 miles, look for the exit to the Cedar Pockets rest area and BLM's Virgin River Campground. The dirt road, north of the Interstate is the Cedar Pockets Road, which divides the wilderness area.

Nonfederal Lands

Some lands around the wilderness contain private mining claims. Please respect the property rights of the owners and do not cross or use these lands without their permission.

Leave No Trace

Leave the area as you would like to find it. Pack out all trash; do not bury it, as animals will dig it up after you leave. Dogs disturb wildlife and other visitors; if you bring a dog, keep it under control at all times. If you need a fire, keep it small and away from rock outcrops. If you build a fire ring, please dismantle it when you're through and bury the ashes before leaving the area. Cigarette butts, pull-tabs, orange peels, etc. are all litter. **PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT.**

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Topographic Maps

7.5-minute: Littlefield, Mountain Sheep Spring, Castle Cliff, Jarvis Peak
Also, Arizona Strip District Visitor Map

Game and Fish Management Unit—13B

For more information contact
Bureau of Land Management
Shivwits Resource Area
225 North Bluff Street
St. George, UT 84770
(801) 628-4491



I have seen much that is beautiful, interesting, and commanding in the wild scenery of nature.
James O. Pattie, 1831



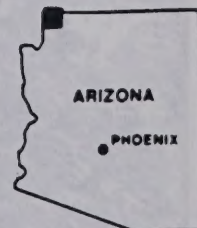


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Arizona Strip District

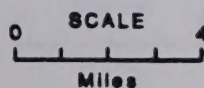
BEAVER DAM MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS PAIUTE WILDERNESS

Basemap © ADOT

— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY



LOCATION MAP



199 1

PAIUTE WILDERNESS

Location and Description

The 87,900-acre Paiute Wilderness, several miles southwest of St. George, Utah, dominates the northwest portion of the Arizona Strip. It is separated from the Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness by Interstate 15. The Virgin Mountains form the backbone of this area rising over 5,600 feet from the desert floor. Mt. Bangs, the highest peak in the area at 8,012 feet, provides a commanding view of the area and the Basin and Range country to the west.

The area's vegetation varies, ranging from ponderosa on top of Mt. Bangs, through pinyon forests, to scrub oak and sagebrush, and at the area's perimeter, Joshua trees, yucca and barrel cactus. These ecotypes host over 250 animal species including mule deer, mountain lion, desert bighorn sheep and desert tortoise. The deep canyons have several beautiful and secret places with water which attract campers and backpackers.

Access

From St. George, Utah, travel Interstate 15 toward Mesquite, Nevada to Cedar Pockets rest area/Virgin River Gorge Campground (about 15 miles southwest from St. George) the wilderness lies south of Interstate 15 and the Virgin River. Alternatively take Interstate 15 to the Black Rock Junction (about six miles southwest of St. George) turn off the freeway and head south on road 1009 to its junction with road 1004 (about 20 miles) the wilderness is adjacent to road 1004 for about 10 miles especially to the west of the 1009/1004 junction. The Arizona Strip District has a visitor map which shows the district's wilderness and roads in detail.

Nonfederal Lands

Some lands around and within the wilderness are not federally administered. Please respect the property of the owners and do not cross or use these lands without their permission.

Leave No Trace

Leave the area as you would like to find it. Pack out all trash; do not bury it, as animals will dig it up after you leave. Dogs disturb wildlife and other visitors; if you bring a dog, keep it under control at all times. If you need a fire, keep it small and away from rock outcrops. If you build a fire ring, please dismantle it when you're through and bury the ashes before leaving the area. Cigarette butts, pull-tabs, orange peels, etc. are all litter. **PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT.**

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Topographic Maps

7.5-minute: Littlefield, Mountain Sheep Spring, Elbow Canyon, Mount Bangs, Jacobs Well, Cane Springs, Purgatory Canyon, Wolf Hole Mtn. W., Mustang Knoll; also, Arizona Strip District Visitor Map

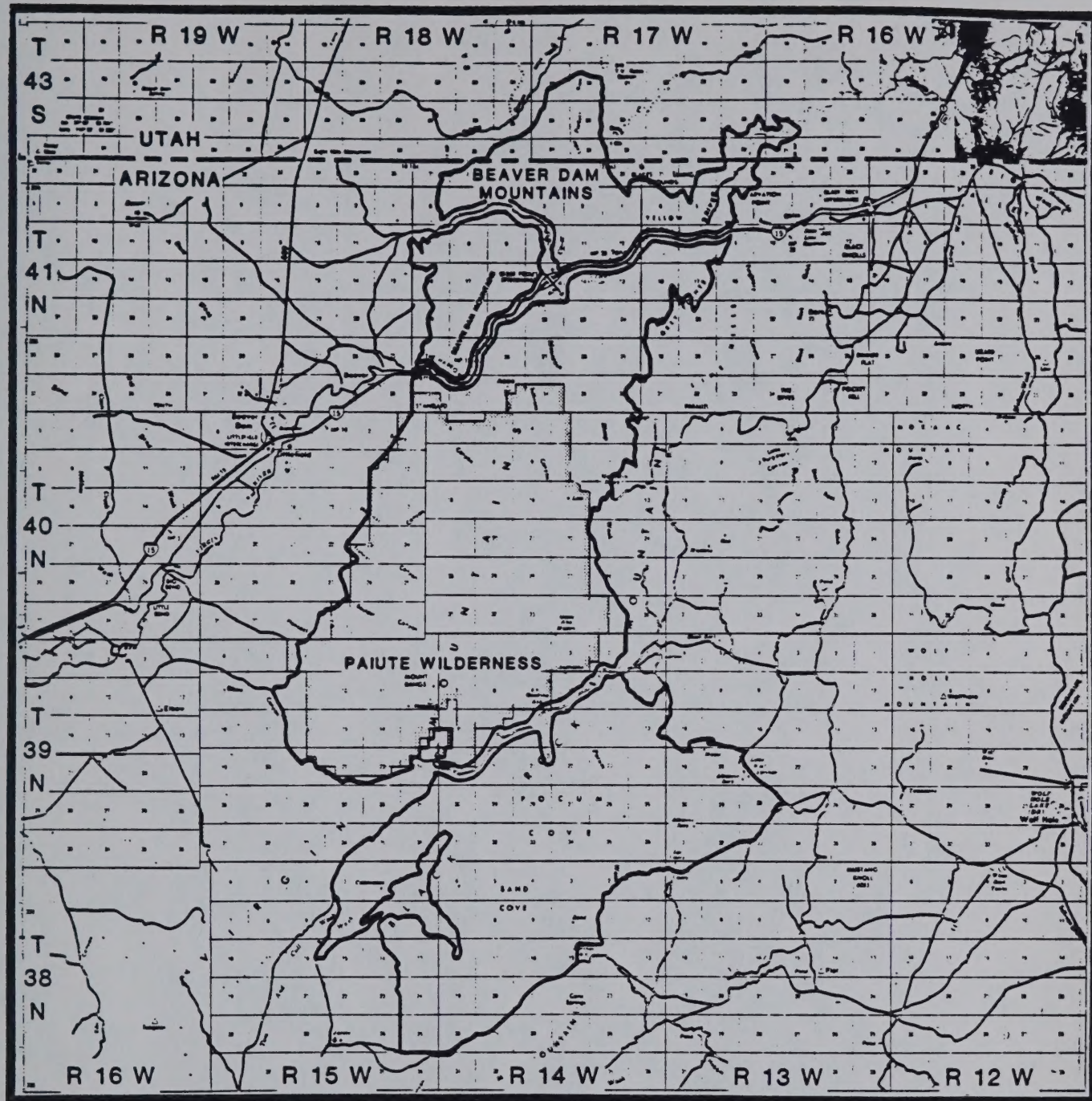
Game and Fish Management Unit-13B

For more information contact
Bureau of Land Management
Shivwits Resource Area
225 North Bluff Street
St. George, Utah 84770
(801) 628-4491



Man could be a lover and defender of the wilderness without ever in his lifetime leaving the boundaries of asphalt, power lines, and right-angled surfaces . . . We need the possibility of escape as surely as we need hope.
Edward Abbey





U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

BEAVER DAM MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS PAIUTE WILDERNESS

Basemap © ADOT

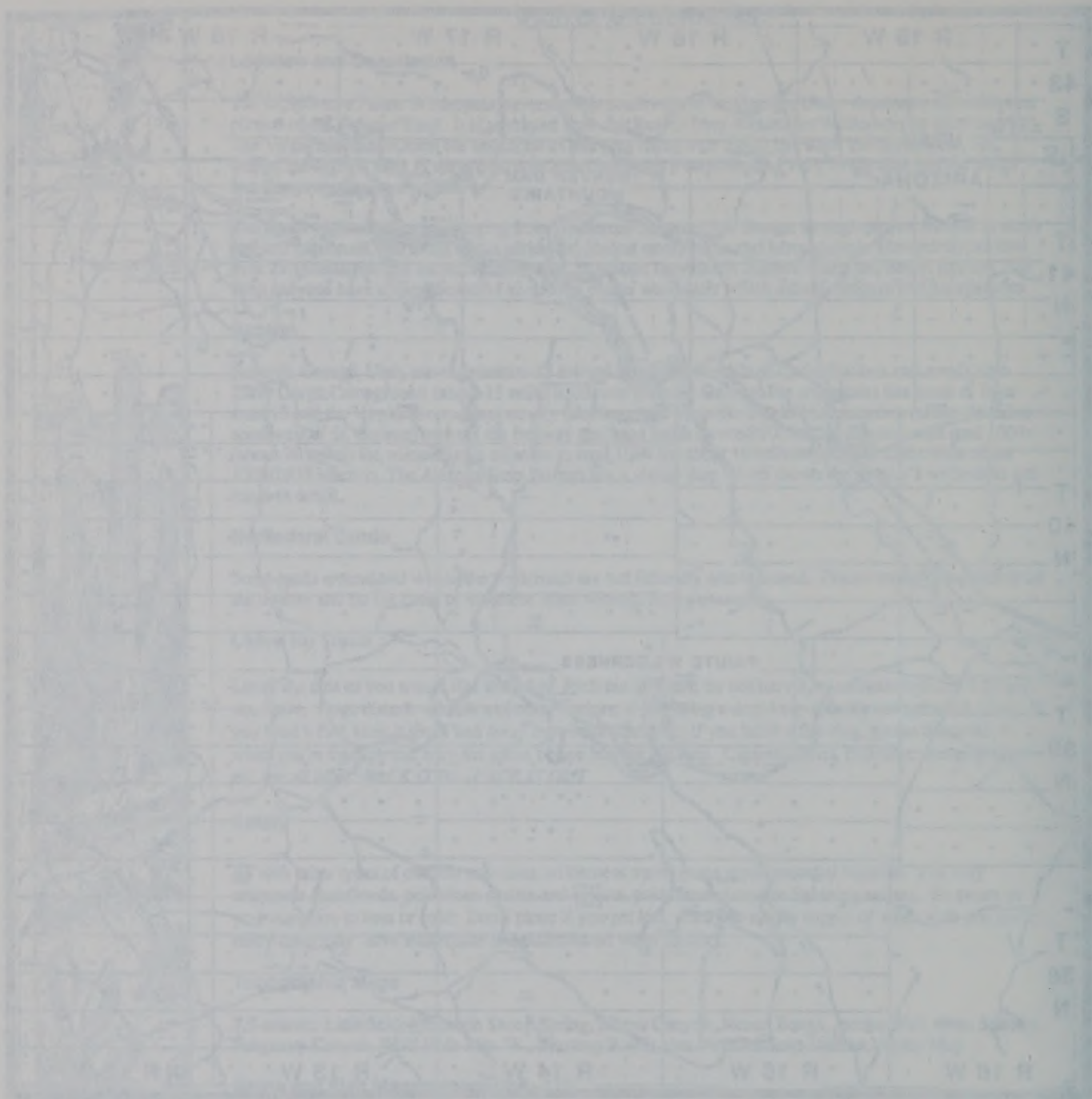
— WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY



LOCATION MAP

0 SCALE 4
Miles

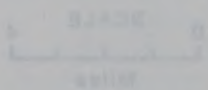
1991



For more information, contact the
National Forest Service
at the following address:
WILDERNESS AREA
10100 10th Street
10100 10th Street

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D.C.

BEAVER DAM MOUNTAINS
WILDERNESS
PAIUTE WILDERNESS



DRAFT WILDERNESS ACTION PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 will establish 39 wilderness areas (# total acres) within the Arizona Bureau of Land Management (AZ BLM) jurisdiction. In April of 1990, a task group consisting of representatives from various levels within AZ BLM and the BLM Washington Office (see Wilderness Implementation/Action Plan Workshop, List of Participants) met to identify the major responsibilities and tasks that were expected to arise with passage of the legislation. This effort resulted in the attached Wilderness Action Plan (WAP). The WAP includes the following categories of actions that will be taken in response to the legislation:

1. Public Affairs - passage of the legislation is the first major statewide wilderness bill designating wilderness areas on Bureau of Land Management land. The task group developed a public affairs plan to publicize passage of the bill and to respond to the anticipated requests for information.
2. Notification - various user groups must be notified of the change in status of land from wilderness study areas to designated wilderness areas. The task group identified the groups this will affect, drafted up sample letters and established responsibilities for carrying out notification.
3. Internal Briefings and Training - BLM personnel in Arizona will be briefed on the implications of the legislation including its effects on workload and budget, location of the areas, how they will be managed and how to respond to public requests for information. The task group established the framework for providing this information to BLM employees and responsibilities for implementing the training.
4. Wilderness Management - wilderness areas are managed in accordance with BLM Wilderness Management policies, regulations and guidelines. Wilderness management plans outlining the specific management prescription for each wilderness area will be developed eventually through the standard BLM planning process. These plans will take several years to complete. In the meantime, the areas must be managed as required by relevant law and regulation without the aid of plans. The task group identified anticipated key management issues and developed standard operating procedures for wilderness management. These procedures provide a non-inclusive overview of existing guidance as well as references to sources for additional information.

The WAP also includes a Delegation of Authority Table to clarify management responsibilities for wilderness decision making. Responsibilities for completion of tasks outlined in the WAP are established throughout the text and in a flowchart outlining WAP implementation in relation to designation.

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

1203 - DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Ref. Code	Activity	Authority delegated to:											
		910	912	920	930	940	950	960	DM	ADM Adm	ADM Min	ADM LRR	ADM Ops
8372.2(c)(3)	Approves maximum time by which an SRP application will be accepted.	X							X				X
8372.3	Approves issuing an SRP.	X							X				X
8372.4(b)	Approves charging larger than minimum fees for SRPs. Applies only when estimated cost exceeds \$5,000.	X							X				X
8372.4	Approves posting of payment bond or other guarantee and set payment date.	X							X				X
8372.4(c)(3)	Approves waiving SRP fees or determining fees and SRPs are not necessary.	X							X				X
8372.5(a)(1)	Approves suspending an SRP.	X							X				X
8372.5(a)(2)	Approves length of SRP.	X							X				X
8372.5(a)(3)	Approves size of area covered by SRP.	X							X				X
8372.5(a)(4)	Approves records of commercial operator holding an SRP.	X							X				X
8372.5(b)	Approves stipulations as necessary in an SRP.	X							X				X
8372.5(c) & (d)	Approves requiring bonds and insurance for use under an SRP.	X							X				X
8372.5(d)	Approves amount of insurance required for use under an SRP.	X				X(931) ¹							
8400	Approves visual resource management documents for public and private information.	X							X				X
8411	Approves interim VRM classification.	X							X				X
8411	Approves level of VRM sensitivity survey.	X							X				X
8430	Acts on appeals of persons adversely affected by VRM program actions.	X							X				X
8431	Approves permit stipulations as necessary for program compliance for visual resource contrast ratings.	X							X				X
8500	Approves training of field personnel in BLM policy, standards, and procedures for wilderness inventories, studies, reporting, and management.	X							X				X
8500	Approves provisions for State public involvement in the State wilderness program, affecting Congressional, State and local government, intra-departmental and interagency coordination, and liaison.	X							X				X

¹ Cannot be redelegated

1203 - DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Ref. Code	Activity	Authority delegated to:												
		910	912	920	930	940	950	960	DM	ADM	ADM	ADM	ADM	AM
8510	Approves initial and intensive inventory decisions (FLPMA, Sec. 201(1), 603(a); 43 CFR 4, 1601).	X							X					X
	- Approves provisions for public participation in proposed inventory decisions	X							X					X
	- Approves inventories	X							X					X
	- Approves responses to public protests	X							X					X
	- Approves provisions affecting compliance with appeal procedures in accordance with 43 CFR 4	X			X(931) ¹				X					X
8520	Studies (FLPMA, Sec. 603(a); 43 CFR 1601).													
	- Approves preparation of associated management plans (MFP/RMP) or revisions thereto, and Draft Environmental Impact Statements (DEIS) where required	X							X					X
	- Approves filing and publishing DEIS on plan or plan amendment	X ¹												
	- Approves provisions for public review and comment and appointing wilderness public hearing officers	X ¹												
8550	Approves interim management, pending congressional determinations as to designation of ISAs and WSAs so as not to impair suitability for preservation as wilderness.	X							X					X
8560	Management of Designated Wilderness Areas.													
	- Approves cooperative management agreements with other Federal agencies for wilderness management	X							X*					
	- Approves use of mechanized or mechanical equipment (such as hand-held portable power tools and aircraft) for construction, maintenance, and removal of recreation and visitor use facilities and improvements	X							X*					
	- Approves cultural resources projects, including data recovery, rehabilitation, stabilization, reconstruction, and restoration work, excavations, and intensive inventories	X							X*					
	- Approves reforestation	X							X*					
	- Approves vegetation manipulation projects for fish and wildlife purposes	X							X*					
	- Approves habitat manipulation by chemical or mechanical means	X							X*					
	- Approves prescribed burning	X							X*					
	- Approves aerial stocking of fish	X							X*					
	- Approves rodent control projects	X							X*					
	- Approves use of aircraft for control of insects and disease	X							X*					

¹ Cannot be redelegated

* Delegated only with an approved Wilderness Management Plan

1203 - DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Ref Code	Activity	Authority delegated to:										
		910	912	920	930	940	950	960	DM	ADM	ADM	ADM
8560 cont.	Management of Designated Wilderness Areas.											
	- Approves predator control actions	X							X*			
	- Approves reconstruction of, or routine maintenance and repair of, existing water developments	X							X*			
	- Approves restoration of a natural body of water to its original or historic level	X							X*			
	- Approves excavation of paleontological sites, and collection of specimens	X							X*			
	- Approves administrative site facilities replacement	X							X*			
	- Approves construction and maintenance of heliports and helispots	X							X*			
	- Approves use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport in emergency conditions involving the health and safety of visitors	X							X*			
	- Approves use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport during a fire suppression emergency	X							X*			
	- Approves use of aircraft in nonemergency situations to deliver supplies or materials to construct or maintain improvements	X							X*			
	- Approves use of mechanized or motorized equipment for wilderness research, and other wilderness enhancing purposes	X							X*			
	- Approves use of mechanized or motorized equipment for gathering information about resources	X							X*			
	- Approves use of mechanized or motorized equipment to meet temporary emergencies involving violations of criminal law and/or including the pursuit of fugitives	X							X*			
	- Approves use of motorized equipment or construction of temporary or permanent structures for conducting research and other studies	X							X*			
8561	Approves Wilderness Management Plans.	X ¹										
8701	Approves developing, issuing, and updating state policy, procedures, regulations, the BLM Manual, and directives; prepares budget submissions, resource allocations, and annual work plans.	X			X ¹							
8702	Evaluates state application of standards, program direction, adequacy; prepares regular and special reports as needed.	X			X ¹							

¹ Cannot be redelegated

* Delegated only with an approved Wilderness Management Plan

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PLAN

The following pages are the pieces of/ or considerations for the public affairs plan. It includes a list of items or actions, with timeframes and leads; more specific considerations by phases; questions about the wilderness areas themselves relating to how they should be "marketed."

CONSIDERATIONS FOR ARIZONA WILDERNESS PUBLIC AFFAIRS PLAN

PHASE I

Generic news release on passage of Wilderness Bill

Media fact sheet - Short description of each wilderness area: location, size, resource values, what is and is not allowed in wilderness areas, function of Wilderness Management Plans, management concerns, signing, etc.

Overall location map for reproduction by media and specific individual maps for individuals who want to visit areas.

Generic wilderness brochure.

Coordinate with Arizona Department of Game & Fish, Wilderness Society, and others in getting articles in their newsletters, scheduling BLM speakers, etc.

Schedule media interviews/tours/field trips as desired and requested.

Schedule presentations to clubs and other groups through speakers bureau.

Begin planning wilderness dedication ceremony

PHASE II

Have Wilderness Dedication Ceremony

Criteria for dedication site and time: Accessible by car, representative area, reasonably close to population centers, suitable for walking tours, hold during cooler month (November-March).

Produce brochures on individual designated wilderness areas.

Produce news releases/articles on specifically designated wilderness areas.

Produce news releases/briefings on management concerns, problems, decisions as they develop.

PHASE III

Produce color brochures/maps of all wilderness areas

Continue featuring particular wilderness areas in articles, tours, cooperative efforts, etc.

Do news releases, etc. as wilderness management plans are produced.

ARIZONA WILDERNESS PUBLIC AFFAIRS PLAN

ITEM	TIME	LEAD
Wilderness notification	At designation (begin immediately)	SO, DOs, RAs
Initial news release	At designation	SO
Compilation of mailing lists	By designation (begin immediately)	SO, DOs, RAs
Brochure & descriptions	At designation (begin immediately)	SO
Overall B&W map	By designation (begin immediately)	SO
Area maps	By designation (begin immediately)	SO
Fact sheets	By designation (begin immediately)	SO
Photos for brochure & news releases	ASAP (by May 15)	DOs, RAs
Identify Highlighted Areas	May 1	DOs
Local media tours, media interviews, etc.	After designation	DOs, RAs, SO
Coordination with WO	Immediate	SO
Coordination with state & other agencies	Immediate	SO, DOs
Coordination with local groups, clubs, etc.	Immediately & after dedication	SO, DOs, RAs
Coordination with District Advisory Boards	Immediate	DOs
Coordination with Grazing Advisory Boards	Immediate	DOs
Coordination with Indian Tribes	Immediate	SO
Coordination with FAA, military and local airports	Immediate	SO

QUESTIONS ON ARIZONA WILDERNESS AREAS

We should be prepared to answer several questions by the time the Arizona Wilderness Bill is passed, as the passage will generate immediate (and probably intensive) interest in the wilderness areas.

1. Which areas do we want to recommend immediately for visitor use?

The public will demand use of the wilderness. How can we best control that use in terms of good resource management?

2. Which areas do we want to downplay or to steer people away from to protect fragile ecosystems, endangered plants, bighorn sheep, etc.?

Examples of this type of area would be People's Canyon where there is a small, fragile ecosystem or areas where heavy hiker traffic might disturb bighorns.

(Answer: Mount Tipton (Peregrine Falcon eyrie); Aubrey Peak (lambing grounds); Black Mountains (lambing grounds))

3. How should we coordinate with Arizona Department of Game & Fish, Desert Bighorn Sheep Society, Fish & Wildlife Service and others to ensure we're all getting the same message out to the public on use and management of the wilderness areas and their resources?

(Answer: Co-publish a newsletter with AGFD on what activities can and can't occur - send to all ADBSS members.)

4. How will management of the areas change from what it has been?

(Answer: Fire may be an important item here; Elimination of motorized access except administrative use.)

5. What is a wilderness management plan? When will WMPs be prepared? Will there be public input?

6. Generally speaking, what uses will and will not be allowed in the new wilderness areas?

7. How will we be working with other agencies/groups (such as Desert Bighorn Sheep Society) on such projects as catchments, transplants, etc.?

(Answer: Same as always - BLM sets up the logistics)

8. Water rights. This question should be resolved by Congress by the time the bill is passed

9. What is BLM Arizona's principal concern/goal in wilderness management: To attract more visitors? To enhance wildlife populations? To preserve pristine areas?

10. What is the mining claim situation?

11. What restrictions will there be on visitor use of wilderness areas?

(Answer: it will be allowed but must be non-motorized use)

and lead officer

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR TRAINING
ARIZONA STATE WILDERNESS PROGRAM

State-Level Orientation

Who: District Managers
Associate District Managers
ADM for Resources
Area Managers? (Yes)
Deputy State Directors
State Office Program Specialists and Managers

When: Immediately after designation for one-half day.

Where: State Office

Objectives: To set the tone for the Arizona wilderness program

To brief participants on the implications of the legislation

To establish responsibilities for implementation

Suggested

Topics: State Director's statement about wilderness - establishing direction and priorities related to the wilderness program (other stuff too)

What is in the legislation

Budget and personnel implications (including who will be responsible for costs of tasks associated with wilderness)

Public affairs issues including dedication plans

Interdisciplinary approach to wilderness management and planning

Training priorities (including who and when) and sources of courses (See below, Additional Training Section).

Sources of information/training

Lead: State Office

District Level Briefing

Who: All employees at the district level (all RA employees attend)

When: Immediately following state-level meeting for 1/2 day

Where: District Offices and Detached Resource Areas (3 DOs and 2 detached RAs).

Objectives: To set the tone for the Arizona wilderness program

To brief participants on the implications of the legislation

Suggested

Topics:

Video of State Director's statement about wilderness - establishing direction and priorities related to the wilderness program

District Manager statement about importance of wilderness

Public affairs issues including dedication plans.

Content of the legislation

Budget and personnel implications

Wilderness boundary descriptions

Activities allowed and not allowed in wilderness areas

Interdisciplinary approach to wilderness management and planning.

Wilderness management planning

Question and Answer Session

Lead: District Office with support/assistance from State Office

District Specialist Working Session

Who: Program Leaders for all Resources affected by wilderness designation including Division of Resources staff
Area Managers
Resource Area specialists

When: Shortly after the District Briefing for 1 - 2 days

Where: District Office and detached Resource Areas

Objectives: To move from interim management to wilderness management

To set priorities for wilderness management and planning

To establish interdisciplinary team approach to wilderness management

To assign roles and responsibilities for wilderness management and planning

Suggested Topics:

Discuss division of various responsibilities including signing, determining range schedules, inventorying, monitoring (LAC), wildlife maintenance schedules, contacting users, writing plans, etc

Outline budget, training, and personnel needs
(adjust current budget year figures to reflect new units of accomplishments)

Review and adjust existing activity plans

Establish documentation procedure

Lead: District Office with support/assistance from State Office

Wilderness Area Orientation

Who: Program Leaders (DO? SO?) for all Resources affected by wilderness designation including Division of Resources staff Area Managers/District Manager Resource Area specialists

Where: In RA/DO office and in field as needed, run by Outdoor Recreation Planner (resource area)

When: Prior to or within 3 months of the legislation

Objectives: To familiarize participants with wilderness boundaries

To identify issues/project needs for wilderness management

To emphasize interdisciplinary/team approach to wilderness management

Content: To be determined by the Resource Area

Lead: Resource Area with support/assistance from District Office and State Office

Additional Training Ideas

A. Existing BLM Wilderness Training

Suggested order for taking courses:

1. Course #8500-1. Multiple Resource Management in Wilderness
Standard course for everyone
First Priority: Managers; Wilderness/Recreation Program Spec.
Second Priority: Wildlife, Range, Mineral, Cultural, Realty
and Forestry Program Spec. (identify
priorities among these specialists based on
the needs associated with specific wilderness
areas)

Alternative for new personnel in category 2: receive training at PTC within their program training (See below, Expansion of Existing BLM Training)

Also, to address the needs of resource specialists who have already gone through training, provide refresher course or circular for their manuals.

2. Course #8500-5 Writing and Using Wilderness Management Plans
Same as 1
3. Limits of Acceptable Change
Managers, Wilderness Specialists and Planning Team Leaders
during or after first year of legislation and before planning
4. Course #8500-3 Low Impact Use of Arid Land Environments
as appropriate for wilderness program specialists, rangers and
public affairs specialists

B. Expansion of Existing BLM Training

1. Develop courses to address specific topics associated with wilderness management (e.g., fragile ecosystems, non-conforming uses, wilderness and wildlife habitat, wilderness and range management, wilderness and minerals, wilderness and cultural resources)
2. Expand other program area training to incorporate a unit on wilderness management
3. Provide training in consistency in planning
4. Expand content of Limits of Acceptable Change to include measures beyond recreational resources

C. Generic Training (PC/GIS; Supervisory Skills; Volunteer Programs)

D. Sources of Training

Internal, Other Agencies (USFS), university courses, correspondence course on wilderness management (interagency project through Colorado State University)

E. Other Ideas

1. Develop a quarterly Wilderness Program newsletter or include a section on wilderness in the State Office newsletter

2. Create and use a Wilderness Information Library

3. Use a team approach to wilderness training - have the team travel around to places in need of training. Change training personnel from time to time as specialists involved with wilderness management gain experience. This experience should allow for new and specific examples of issues that will be of value to training participants.

Internal and boundary Archibald, DU letter?	DU/RA	DU/RA
Individuals, subsurface mineral for large or controversial DU letter?	DU/RA SU	DU/RA SU/DO/RA
AG State and Field Bene, DU/RA classification	DU	SU/TC/RA
Law Enforcement Agencies	DU/RA	DU/RA
Highway Dept (state and county)	DU/DO	SU/DO
Indian Tribes	SU/DO	SU/DO
FAA, military and local airport authorities	SU/DO	SU/DO
State Office wilderness mailing list	SU	SU
District Office EIS mailing list. EIS, Supervisors, Chapters of Congress, local interest groups, Native American organizations, cities, county, DP, etc. Does or does not do best at designation	DU/RA	DU/RA

Mailing Lists Compiled by: ???

Minerals, claims and leases - SU/DO
 Grazing Permits - DU/RA
 Individuals - DU/RA
 Rights-of-way holders - DU/RA
 Other Permittees (i.e., special recreation) - DU/RA
 Other Agencies, Federal and State level - SU
 Other Agencies, Local level - DU/RA
 Interest groups - SU, DO, RA
 Native American Tribes - SU/DO

NOTIFICATION PLAN AND LETTERS

The following eight pages are the list of users and draft letters of notification which will be sent to them. The letters to mining claimants will be sent from the State Office. Those to the grazing lessees will be sent from the Districts. There is one letter to the headquarters office of Game and Fish, but it suggests field office follow-up. The right-of-way holders should be few, but a draft letter to them is also attached.

Alternative for new personnel in category of receiving training at WMA within their program training (see below, Expansion of Existing WMA Training)

Also, to advance the needs of resource specialists who have already gone through training, provide refresher courses or seminars for their schools.

2. Course #4500-3 Wildlife and Wildlife Management Planning Phase
Year 1

3. Limits of Acceptable Change
Resource, Wilderness Specialists and Planning Team Leaders
during or after first year of legislation and before planning

4. Course #4500-3 Low Impact Use of Wildland Resources
as appropriate for wilderness program specialists, resource and public affairs specialists

B. Expansion of Existing WMA Training

1. Develop courses to address specific topics associated with wilderness management (e.g., fragile ecosystems, non-conforming uses, wilderness and wildlife habitat, wilderness and range management, wilderness and slow life, wilderness and cultural resources)

2. Expand other program area training to incorporate a unit on wilderness management

3. Provide training in consistency in planning

4. Expand content of Limits of Acceptable Change to include resource beyond recreational resources

C. Generic Training (PG/GIS; Supervisory Staff; Volunteer Program)

D. Sources of Training

Internal; Other Agencies (USGS); University courses; correspondence course on wilderness management (interagency project through Colorado State University)

Wilderness Notification

DRAFT

Specialized Users

<u>Notify at Designation</u>	<u>Mailing</u>	<u>Work Load</u>
Miners, Rabinoff	SO	SO
Oil and Gas Leasees?	SO	SO
Grazing, Ramey	DO/RA	SO/DO/RA
R/W holders/permittees/leasees Internal and boundaries Archibald, DO letter?	DO/RA	DO/RA
Inholders, subsurface mineral for large or controversial DO letter?	DO/RA SO	DO/RA SO/DO/RA
AZ Game and Fish Gene, DO/RA clarifications	SO	SO/DO/RA
Law Enforcement Agencies	DO/RA	DO/RA
Highway Depts (state and county)	SO/DO	SO/DO
Indian Tribes	SO/DO	SO/DO
FAA, military and local airport authorities	SO/DO	SO/DO

Generic Letter At dedication?

State Office wilderness mailing list	SO	SO
District Office EIS mailing list. County Supervisors, Chambers of Commerce, local interest groups, Native American Reservations, cities, corps, BR, etc. Come of these may be best at designation	DO/RA	DO/RA

Mailing Lists Compiled by: ????

Minerals, claims and leases - SO/DO
Grazing Permittees - DO/RA
Inholders - DO/RA
Rights-of-Way Holders - DO/RA
Other Permittees (i.e., special recreation) - DO/RA
Other Agencies, Federal and State level - SO
Other Agencies, Local level - DO/RA
Interest Groups - SO, DO, RA
Native American Tribes - SO? DO?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

3800 (922)
2983D

November 15, 1990

Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-91-17
Expires 09/30/91

To: District Managers

From: State Director

Subject: Management of Mining Claims in Newly Designated Wilderness Areas

Congress has passed legislation designating additional wilderness areas in Arizona. Planning for potential workload related to management of mining claims in wilderness areas commenced through the FY 91 PAWP process.

Upon wilderness designation, existing operations must immediately cease. The regulations in 43 CFR 8560.4-6(j) require that a validity examination be conducted with a finding of valid existing rights before new operations may be approved or existing operations may continue in wilderness areas (see exceptions below). Approval must be made pursuant to a plan of operations under 43 CFR 3809. The validity examination is required to be performed within the timeframes for 3809 plan approval. Note that even in situations where the examination is not completed within these timeframes, 43 CFR 3809 contains no provision allowing an operation to begin without explicit approval of the plan. (See supplementary information to 43 CFR 3809 in 45 FR 78,905 (November 26, 1980).)

Barring any other resource conflicts, it will be our policy to examine the validity of mining claims or sites only where the claim owner or operator wishes to continue existing operations or commence new operations. Note that where BLM manages only the mineral estate, 43 CFR 3809 does not apply; therefore, no plan of operations shall be required. However, validity determinations on such mining claims or sites may still be initiated at management discretion, as is the case on any mining claim or site. Claimants who do not wish to pursue continued operations must proceed to reclaim the area under a plan of operations approved by the authorized officer. A validity determination will not be necessary in such a case. See 43 CFR 8560.4-6(f) for reclamation schedules.

If, after a validity examination is performed, it is determined that a claimant has valid existing rights documented by an approved mineral report, the Bureau will approve a plan of operations subject to requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the land as well as reasonable measures to preserve its wilderness character. For existing operations with an approved mineral report finding valid existing rights, the Bureau may consider the suitability of a plan of operations previously approved under 43 CFR 3802 and approve it if it meets the requirements of a 3809 plan of operations. However, the Bureau must offer the claimant/operator the option

of BLM reassessing the 3802 stipulations attached to the approved plan of operations; stipulations that were formulated in order to prevent impairment of the area for wilderness suitability must be dropped if they exceed reasonable measures to preserve the wilderness character of the area.

If claims or sites examined by BLM are found to be invalid, plans of operations will be denied, a notice ordering cessation of operations will be issued, if needed, and contest proceedings will be promptly initiated to conclusively determine the validity of the claim.

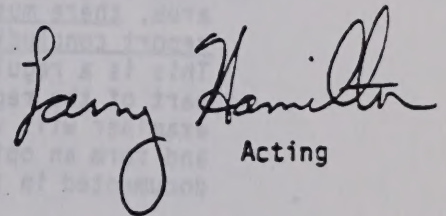
Unless for reasons other than wilderness designation, validity examinations will not be conducted for mining claims in wilderness areas where only casual use activities are performed by an operator. A plan of operations is not required for casual use activities.

Before the validity of a claim or site is determined, your office must approve plans of operations that cause "insignificant surface disturbance" and that allow an operator to conduct the minimum necessary annual assessment work as required by the mining laws. (See 43 CFR 8560.4-6(j).) The regulations associate insignificant surface disturbance with approval of a plan of operations. Therefore, such disturbance is by inference of greater magnitude than disturbance caused by casual use.

This office will notify those persons who own mining claims or sites in wilderness areas of the date of designation and the effect that designation has on their rights under the mining law. The attached sample letter will be used for such correspondence (a modified letter will be sent to any persons with mining claims or sites on surface estate not managed by BLM).

Your office should individually contact those persons conducting existing operations to advise them to either cease operations pending a validity examination and plan approval, or commence reclamation. Your compliance efforts must include monitoring these areas for unauthorized mining activity.

Questions on this matter may be addressed to Alan Rabinoff at FTS 261-5550 or (602) 640-5550.


Acting

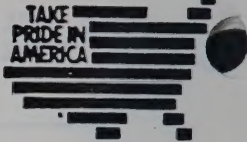
1 Attachment
1 - Sample Letter (2 pp)

Distribution
WO-680, Room 3538, w/attach.
WO-340, Room 3360, w/attach.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
3707 N. 7TH STREET
P.O. BOX 16563
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85011



IN REPLY REFER TO:

3800 (922)

December 18, 1990

Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested

Dear Mining Claimant:

On November 28, 1990, the President signed a law which designated 1,090,000 acres of new wilderness areas managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Arizona. Our records indicate that you are the owner of mining claims or sites which appear to be situated in one of these wilderness areas (see enclosed wilderness boundary map).

Subject to valid existing rights, the mining laws have ceased to apply in these wilderness areas. Valid existing rights under the mining laws must have been obtained as of November 28, 1990, by the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit on a mining claim or an appropriate use of a mill site. Such discovery or use must be verified by a BLM mineral examiner before operations will be allowed. The location of new mining claims or sites is prohibited. This new law has no effect on the status of mining claims that you own outside wilderness area boundaries.

If you propose new operations on mining claims/sites in a designated wilderness area, you must have a plan of operations as required under 43 CFR 3809 that has been approved after the date of wilderness designation by the proper BLM office. You may not operate under authority of a previously approved plan of operations.

In order for operations to be allowed on mining claims or sites that were in existence as of November 28, 1990, within the boundaries of this wilderness area, there must be on file with BLM an approved BLM mineral examination report concluding that the mining claims/sites are valid as of that date. This is a regulatory requirement found in 43 CFR 8560.4-6(j). A copy of that part of the regulations is enclosed for your reference. A BLM mineral examiner will visit the claims or sites, take mineral samples as appropriate, and form an opinion on the validity of the claims or sites that will be documented in the mineral examination report.

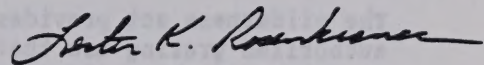
Plans of operations for claims or sites that have been determined to be valid after a mineral examination will be approved subject to requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation as well as reasonable measures to preserve the wilderness character of the land.

If the claims or sites examined by BLM are found to be invalid, contest proceedings will be promptly initiated to conclusively determine the validity of the claim. Mining claim/site validity determinations made by BLM are subject to administrative appeal. Reclamation of invalid claims or sites, if required by BLM, must start after final administrative decision.

Before the validity of a claim or site is conclusively determined, BLM will approve plans of operations that cause insignificant surface disturbance and that allow an operator to conduct the minimum necessary annual assessment work as required by the mining laws, or that allow an operator to take mineral samples to confirm mining claim validity as of November 28, 1990.

We encourage you to contact the BLM Yuma Resource Area Office for further information on this matter. Their address and phone number are: 3150 Winsor Avenue, Yuma, Arizona 85365, (602) 726-6300. You must contact them when you propose to start, modify, continue or reclaim operations on your mining claim or site.

Sincerely,



Lester K. Rosenkrance
State Director

Enclosures
Wilderness Area Map
43 CFR 3809
43 CFR 8560.4-6

TO BE SENT VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

To Range Permittee/Lessee
Address

DRAFT

Dear Mr. or Ms. xxxxx:

On MONTH XX, 1990, Congressional legislation was approved which designated 0,000,000 acres of wilderness areas in Arizona. Our grazing records indicate that you have grazing preference in the XXXXX grazing allotment which lies partially within the YYYYY wilderness. Refer to the enclosed wilderness boundary map.

The wilderness act provides for the continued active grazing preference and authorized grazing use that was valid as of the date of enactment. With the enactment of this wilderness designation, public land management and use within the designated wilderness areas must comply with the objectives of the law. A copy of the wilderness regulations, 43 CFR 8560, is enclosed for your reference. Also enclosed for your information is Appendix A, Grazing Guidelines, of the House and Senate Committee Report.

The BLM, restricted vehicle access to the wilderness study areas during the period that they were under consideration for wilderness designation. Vehicle or motorized access to the designated wilderness will continue to be restricted except by a specifically authorized route. We will identify the authorized access route(s) for your information and use during consultation. All other trails, ways or primitive roads are closed to motorized vehicle use. Exceptions to this prohibition are provide but require written permission by the District Manager. Examples of permissible motorized or mechanical encroachment on the wilderness are: for emergency access to care for sick or injured livestock and, in some instances, repair of livestock management improvements or facilities. The use of mechanical tools to perform maintenance on range improvements are allowed when BLM determines that such equipment is the minimum reasonable tool to complete the job.

I have assigned area range conservationist, Mr. or Ms. XXXXX to meet with you concerning the livestock management improvements and facilities that exist within the designated wilderness. The purpose of this consultation is to discuss the Arizona Guidelines for Maintaining Range Improvements in Designated Wilderness Areas. A copy will be provided at this meeting for your information and use. Please prepare to identify: the improvements and facilities that are currently needed and used in your livestock operation within the wilderness, the minimum reasonable tools for maintaining the improvements and your access requirements and the normal frequency the access would be required; and to assist in developing a maintenance schedule and plan for the wilderness portion of your allotment. Your considered consultation and cooperation in this important planning process will help us to understand your concerns and needs in conducting a livestock operation within the wilderness area(s).

We encourage you to contact us regarding any questions concerning your livestock operation within the wilderness. We can be reached at XXX XXX XXXX.

Sincerely,

xxxxxxx
Area Manager or
District Manager

Enclosures

- 1 Wilderness Map
- 2 Wilderness Regulations
- 3 Appendix A, Grazing Guidelines

APPENDIX A.—GRAZING GUIDELINES

Section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act states: "the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture".

The legislative history of this language is very clear in its intent that livestock grazing, and activities and the necessary facilities to support a livestock grazing program, will be permitted to continue in National Forest wilderness areas, when such grazing was established prior to classification of an area as wilderness.

Including those areas designated in 1964 by the Wilderness Act, Congress has designated a large number of wilderness areas, including areas which are managed the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management. A number of these areas contain active grazing program, which are conducted pursuant to existing authorities. In all such cases, when enacting legislation classifying an area as wilderness, it has been the intent of the Congress that the cited language of the Wilderness Act would apply to grazing within wilderness areas administered by all Federal agencies.

To avoid any possible confusion, however, the Committee believes it would appropriate to reiterate the guidelines and policies (which have been set out previously in the Committee's Report on H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress, House Report N. 96-617) that are to be utilized by BLM in implementing the relevant provisions of the Wilderness Act with respect to livestock grazing in the wilderness areas designated by this bill. It is the intention of the Committee that these guidelines and policies be considered in the overall context of the purposes and direction of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and this bill, and that they be promptly, fully, and diligently implemented and made available to Bureau of Land Management personnel at all levels and to all holders of permits for grazing in the wilderness areas designated by this bill.

The guidelines and policies are as follows:

1. There shall be no curtailments of grazing in wilderness areas simply because an area is, or has been designated as wilderness, nor should wilderness designations be used an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing. Any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness areas should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process, giving consideration to legal mandates, range condition, and the protection of the range resource from deterioration.

It is anticipated that the number of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness would remain at the approximate levels at the time an area enters the wilderness system. If land manage-

ment plans reveal conclusively that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months (AUMs) could be made available with no adverse impact on wilderness values such as plant communities, primitive recreation, and wildlife populations or habitat. Some increases in AUMs may be permissible. This is not to imply, however, that wilderness lends itself to AUM or livestock increases and construction of substantial new facilities that might be appropriate for intensive grazing management in non-wilderness areas.

2. The maintenance of supporting facilities, existing in an area prior to its classification as wilderness (including fences, line cabins, water wells and lines, stock tanks, etc.), is permissible in wilderness. Where practical alternatives do not exist, maintenance or other activities may be accomplished through the occasional use of motorized equipment. This may include, for example, the use of backhoes to maintain stock ponds, pickup trucks for major fence repairs, or specialized equipment to repair stock watering facilities. Such occasional use of motorized equipment should be expressly authorized in the grazing permits for the area involved. The use of motorized equipment should be based on a rule of practical necessity and reasonableness. For example, motorized equipment need not be allowed for the placement of small quantities of salt or other activities where such activities can reasonably and practically be accomplished on horseback or foot. On the other hand, it may be appropriate to permit the occasional use of motorized equipment to haul large quantities of salt to distribution points. Moreover, under the rule of reasonableness, occasional use of motorized equipment should be permitted where practical alternatives are not available and such use would not have a significant adverse impact on the natural environment. Such motorized equipment uses will normally only be permitted in those portions of a wilderness area where they had occurred prior to the area's designation as wilderness or are established by prior agreement.

3. The replacement or reconstruction of deteriorated facilities or improvements should not be required to be accomplished using "natural materials", unless the material and labor costs of using natural materials are such that their use would not impose unreasonable additional costs on grazing permittees.

4. The construction or new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in wilderness is permissible if in accordance with these guidelines and management plans governing the area involved. However, the construction of new improvements should be primarily for the purpose of resource protection and the more effective management of these resources rather than to accommodate increased numbers of livestock.

5. The use of motorized equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is also permissible. This privilege is to be exercised only in true emergencies, and should not be abused by permittees.

In summary, subject to the conditions and policies outlined in this report, the general rule of thumb on grazing management in wilderness should be that activities or facilities established prior to the date of an area's designation as wilderness should be allowed to remain in place and may be replaced when necessary for the permittee to properly administer the grazing program. Thus, if live-stock grazing activities and facilities were established in an area at the time Congress determined that the area was suitable for wilderness and placed the specific area in the wilderness system, they should be allowed to continue. With respect to areas designated as wilderness prior to the date of this Act, these guidelines shall not be considered as a direction to reestablish uses where such uses have been discontinued.

DRAFT

8560 (931)

DEC 18 1990

Mr. Duane L. Shroufe,
Director
Arizona Game and Fish Department
2222 West Greenway Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85023

Dear Mr. Shroufe:

On November 28, 1990, the President signed the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990. A preliminary copy is enclosed. This Act established 38 new wilderness areas on Bureau of Land Management administered public lands in Arizona. Congress recognized and provided that these lands are habitat to a variety of wildlife species and there may be a continuing need to manage this habitat to assure the welfare of that wildlife. Where such work would further the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Act of 1990, and where consistent with relevant wilderness management plans, management activities to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats on which they depend may be carried out within these new wilderness areas. The Bureau expects to work with the Department, as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the agencies, in planning and management of fish and wildlife populations and habitat in the designated wilderness areas.

The implementation of our cooperatively prepared Habitat Management Plans (HMPs), which cover most if not all of the lands in the newly designated wilderness areas, has resulted in the improvement of the habitat in these areas. This in turn has allowed the reestablishment or expansion of desert bighorn sheep and other wildlife species. These HMPs and the project proposals they contain were prepared without consideration for the strict requirements of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and prior to the passage of the 1990 Act. While both laws recognize that wildlife management activities may be necessary in designated wilderness, they may also place limitations on those activities and the manner in which they may be carried out.

Because of this, we must now consider the appropriateness of each of the HMP actions planned for what is now wilderness, and we must consider how maintenance of existing HMP projects will be carried out. Some of the proposed projects may not be permissible under the new law as planned. We

must also examine planned maintenance procedures to assure compliance with wilderness requirements. The specifics of these actions will be addressed in revised HMPs and in Wilderness Management Plans (WMPs) which the Bureau, with the involvement and cooperation of the Department and other interested parties, will prepare for the new wilderness areas.

As discussed in the June interagency coordination meeting, it will be some time before all the WMPs can be prepared. In the meanwhile, there is a present and ongoing need to carry out wildlife operations and maintenance activities in the new wilderness areas. The interim Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plans (WOMPs), to be developed jointly between Bureau and Department staff for each area, will serve as the temporary guidelines and authorizations. The WOMPs will address the immediate and short-term needs for access to and maintenance of habitat development projects in the areas, as well as annual population surveys and other work that the Department must accomplish. Through this temporary interim guidance, we can continue the ongoing management program while assuring that it complies with the requirements of the wilderness laws.

Until the approval of the WOMP for a new wilderness area, your personnel must work closely with the local Bureau managers to assure that their activities are in compliance with the requirements of the laws.

A meeting between the Bureau State Office and Department Headquarters staff is scheduled for Friday, December 14, to discuss progress to date on the development of a prototype WOMP. We look forward to working with you to develop a useful document for both agencies in this new era of wildlife and wilderness management.

Further, in order to better serve our mutual public interest and user groups, we would like to explore the possibility of your offices having maps and information sheets we are developing for each wilderness area available for public distribution (example also enclosed).

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Deputy State Director, Beaumont McClure, or Branch Chief, Phil Moreland, at 640-5509.

Sincerely,

Lester K Rosenkrance

State Director

Enclosures

✓ cc: Game and Fish Regional Supervisors
 ✓ without enclosures; District
 Managers, 010, 020, 040, 050

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Richardson:lp:12/12/90:4784F

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

The following pages summarize general and program-specific guidance as it relates to wilderness. It includes policy statements, management actions, uses allowed and not allowed in wilderness, and references for further guidance. It is not intended to be comprehensive, but rather to serve as a quick reference or overview.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT IN WILDERNESS AREAS

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

WILDERNESS GOAL STATEMENTS

To provide for the long term protection and preservation of the area's wilderness character under a principle of nondegradation. The area's natural condition, opportunities for solitude, opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation, and any ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value present will be managed so that they will remain unimpaired.

To manage the wilderness area for the use and enjoyment of visitors in a manner that will leave the area unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. The wilderness resource will be dominant in all management decisions where a choice must be made between preservation of wilderness character and visitor use.

To manage the area using the minimum tool, equipment, or structure necessary to successfully, safely, and economically accomplish the objective. The chosen tool, equipment, or structure should be the one that least degrades wilderness values temporarily or permanently. Management will seek to preserve spontaneity of use and as much freedom from regulation as possible.

To manage nonconforming but accepted uses permitted by the Wilderness Act and subsequent laws in a manner that will prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the area's wilderness character. Nonconforming uses are the exception rather than the rule; therefore, emphasis is placed on maintaining wilderness character.

EXISTING GUIDANCE

- Wilderness Act of 1964.
- Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990.
- Conference/Committee Reports (Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990).
- 43 CFR 8560-Management of Designated Wilderness.
- BLM 8560 Manual-Management of Designated Wilderness.
- BLM 8560-1 Handbook-Management of Designated Wilderness.
- Fire Management Policy in Designated Wilderness Areas - Instruction Memorandum 90-221.
- Cultural Resource Management in Designated Wilderness Areas - Instruction Memorandum 90-497.
- Specific Regulatory Guidance for Resource Programs.
- International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) Guidelines for Wildlife Management in Wilderness
- Memorandum of Understanding Between State of Arizona, Arizona Game and Fish Commission and Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (1987)

MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE - GENERAL POLICIES, PROHIBITIONS AND ACTIONS

Valid Existing Rights

Private rights existing as of the date an area was designated as wilderness will be recognized. Valid existing rights in situations not covered by these policies will be considered on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with the Regional Solicitor, to determine the nature of the rights and the extent to which BLM must regulate the exercise of those rights required by the Wilderness Act and other laws. (BLM 8560 Manual, Section .15A)

Minimum Tool

Tools, equipment, or structures may be used for management when they are the minimum necessary for protection of the wilderness resource or when necessary in emergency situations for the health and safety of the visitor. Management will use the minimum tool, equipment, or structure necessary to successfully, safely, and economically accomplish the objective. The chosen tool, equipment, or structure should be the one that least degrades wilderness values temporarily or permanently and will be documented in a wilderness management plan. (BLM 8560 Manual, Section .13)

Prohibited Uses

Except where subject to valid existing rights, or where necessary to meet minimum requirements for administration of wilderness for the purposes of the Act, there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motor boats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport and no structure or installation within wilderness areas. There shall be no commercial enterprise or permanent road, except where subject to existing private rights or as specifically provided within a Wilderness Management Plan. (BLM 8560 Manual, Section .12)

Documentation

Establish a case file for each wilderness area. Maintain records within these files, and elsewhere as appropriate, of management actions and decisions related to the management of each wilderness area.

LAND-ACQUISITION

Management Policy

Acquisition of non-Federal lands within wilderness areas is authorized by purchase, donation, or exchange.

When such lands are acquired, the BLM seeks to acquire the mineral rights as well as the surface rights.

Acquisition of privately-owned land occurs only if the private owner concurs with the acquisition (as outlined in the legislation).

Required Management Action

1. Identify land within wilderness areas that may be appropriate for acquisition.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Section .15J 3; .17

BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT AND SIGNS

Required Management Actions

- Begin official boundary surveys and mapping.
- Identify and prioritize boundary conflict areas (OHVs, cherrystem roads, etc.) requiring signing.
- Inventory sign needs for each wilderness for delineation of wilderness boundaries. Establish priorities, identify budget needs and outline fiscal year installation expectations starting with FY-90.

Sign types can include:

- a. carsonite;
- b. S-175 (Wilderness-No Motorized Boundaries)
- c. special sign needs.
- Establish boundary setback standards considering adjoining land uses, and established under guidance for sign placement presented in the 8560-1 Handbook.
- Install signs in order of priority as funds are available.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 - 1 Manual, Chapter II

MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE - SPECIFIC MULTIPLE-USE ACTIVITIES

GENERAL FRAMEWORK

General Policy

Upon designation, all planned actions that fall within wilderness area boundaries will be reviewed for conformance with the Wilderness Act of 1964, the designating legislation and all associated policy. Any actions that do not meet standards for wilderness management will not be implemented until they have been modified to meet those standards.

Management Actions

- a. Evaluate current uses with regard to wilderness management policy (unaffected; must be modified; must cease)
- b. Identify actions necessary for management of the wilderness area(s) (e.g., notification to users; schedules for maintenance; control of motorized vehicle access; control of access points; gathering new information)
- c. Review existing plans and records related to the wilderness area(s) (including RMP, HMP, AMP, other activity plans, realty actions, mineral notices and mineral plans of operation, water rights adjudication, and wilderness program records) to determine conformance with wilderness management requirements
- d. Establish priorities for management action
- e. Implement identified management actions
- f. Document, in wilderness specific files, actions and decisions related to wilderness areas

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

This section enumerates some resource specific uses allowed in wilderness.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

This section enumerates some resource specific uses not allowed in wilderness.

Further Guidance

This section provides references for further guidance.

RECREATION AND VISITOR USE

Management Policy

Wilderness areas will be managed to preserve outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

The wilderness resource will be dominant in management decisions where a choice must be made between preservation of wilderness character and visitor use.

Management of visitor use should be the minimum necessary to provide for wilderness use and to preserve wilderness character. Indirect visitor management methods are preferred to direct methods.

Facilities and improvements such as trails, bridges, signs, and campsites, may be provided only where they are the minimum necessary to protect the wilderness resource and for the health and safety of persons within the area. No facilities may be provided for the comfort and convenience of the visitor. Improvements and facilities when approved must be constructed of materials which harmonize with the natural environment

Required Management Actions

1. Identify current recreational uses in wilderness areas. Decide which may continue, those which must be modified, and those which must be discontinued based on wilderness management policy.
2. Identify potential conflicts that may arise from recreational uses in or at the boundaries of wilderness areas.
3. Identify minimum indirect and direct management practices needed to maintain high quality wilderness experiences and to protect the wilderness resource.
4. Identify minimum facilities (trails, signs, etc.) needed for the protection of the wilderness resource and health and safety of visitors.
5. Review Recreation Activity Management Plans affecting wilderness and evaluate to determine if they are in accordance with wilderness management policy. Amend or note portions of plans not applicable to wilderness use.
6. Prepare schedules for implementing management actions.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Recreation not requiring the use of motorized or mechanical equipment.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Recreation requiring the use of motorized or mechanical equipment.
- Competitive events.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections (.14), (.31), (.34B)

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Management Policy

Cultural resources within wilderness areas must be protected in accordance with Federal law. However, cultural resource management actions must not adversely affect the overall wilderness character of a wilderness area.

Managers shall maintain an affirmative cultural resource management program within wilderness areas that includes identification, planning, protection, and utilization provisions.

In some instances, cultural resources may be subject to the forces of nature in the same manner as other wilderness resources.

Cultural resource surveys and test excavations may be conducted with approval by the authorized officer if they are necessary for cultural resource excavation and they involve minimal surface disturbance. Cultural resource stabilization, excavation and similar protection and utilization activities may be approved if the wilderness character of the area as a whole will not be degraded and if the work is necessary to safeguard or realize the allocated use(s) of the cultural resource pursuant to a cultural resource management plan.

Approved field activities must be carried out in an unobtrusive manner and must employ methods compatible with the preservation of wilderness character, using the minimum tool needed for accomplishing objectives. Normally, nonmotorized and nomechanized vehicles and equipment will be used.

Required Management Actions

1. Review planned cultural resource projects within wilderness areas to determine if they are in accordance with wilderness management policy. If they are not, make appropriate adjustments to bring them into accordance with policy.
2. Review Cultural Resource Management Plans affecting wilderness and evaluate to determine if they are in accordance with wilderness management policy. Amend or note portions of plans not applicable to wilderness use.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Surveys and test excavations shown to be needed for evaluation, involving minimal surface disturbance, and conducted in accordance with BLM Manual Sections 1203 and 8151.
- Stabilization, excavation, reconstruction, restoration, enhancement, interpretation and similar activities approved by the State Director on a case-by-case basis under the minimum tool rule, needed to safeguard or realize the allocated uses of cultural resources and employing methods compatible with the preservation of wilderness character.

CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Stabilization, excavation, reconstruction, restoration, enhancement, interpretation and similar activities not approved by the State Director or degrading to wilderness resource values.

Further Guidance

BLM Instruction Memorandum 90-497, Cultural Resource Management in Designated Wilderness Areas

PLANT RESOURCES

Management Policy

Management of vegetative materials must be directed toward retaining the primeval character of the environment and allowing natural ecological processes to operate freely.

Plant control must be approved only for native plants when needed to maintain livestock grazing operations where practiced prior to the designation of wilderness; noxious farm weeds by grubbing or with chemicals when they threaten lands outside wilderness or are spreading within the wilderness, provided the control can be effected without serious adverse impacts on wilderness values.

Required Management Actions

1. Attach stipulations to wood cutting and other vegetative permits prohibiting collection in wilderness.
2. Train personnel responsible for wood and other permits about wilderness boundaries and prohibition of collection.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Use of dead and down wood for campfires.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Cutting or selling of vegetative products for non-wilderness purposes.
- Cutting of firewood for home or domestic use.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections (.15H.1.b); (.31C); (.33); (.34C.2); (.37A.3.h)

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AND POPULATIONS

Management Policy

Fish and wildlife habitat management objectives and procedures are generally compatible with wilderness. Where incompatible, the requirements for maintenance of wilderness values are overriding.

Natural processes will be allowed to occur in wilderness ecosystems, which include fish and wildlife populations, as far as possible without human influences. Special management practices may be needed for desert wildlife habitats, however.

Wildlife development projects within the wilderness desert ecosystems will be needed in certain areas to maintain native wildlife species. Maintenance and construction of wildlife habitat projects, developed in accordance with applicable standards, are compatible with wilderness management policies.

Required Management Actions

1. Establish priorities for reviewing existing Habitat Management Plans to determine if project and management practices are in accordance with wilderness management policy. Review HMPs and amend or note portions of plans with projects or practices not applicable for wilderness use.
2. Inventory existing wildlife projects within wilderness areas. Decide which projects will continue and can be maintained based on wilderness management policy. Develop schedules for management and maintenance.
3. Prepare, through coordination with Arizona Game and Fish Department, schedules for routine maintenance and monitoring activities requiring the use of motorized equipment. These need not be major documents.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Hunting and fishing subject to applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.
- Use of motorized equipment for wildlife management activities when based on the minimum tool rule, practical necessity and reasonableness, and when there are no practicable alternatives.
- Use of motorized equipment for emergency purposes such as the recovery of animals, placement of water, or repair of facilities in emergency situations, but prior approval from the District Manager is required.
- Permanent installations to maintain conditions for wildlife and fish if the resulting change is compatible with preserving wilderness character and consistent with wilderness management objectives for the area, and if the installations are the minimum necessary to accomplish the task and location outside the wilderness is not feasible.
- Habitat and vegetation manipulation projects for fish and wildlife purposes approved by the State Director on a project-by-project basis, when the projects do not degrade wilderness values, and (a) correct unnatural conditions resulting from human influence or activities, or (b) are necessary for threatened and endangered species management.

- Transplants of native wildlife species in wilderness to: (a) to perpetuate or recover a threatened or endangered species; or (b) to restore population of an indigenous species eliminated or reduced by human influence.
- Trapping of furbearers is a compatible wilderness use under state laws and regulations. Incidental trapping, if it is not the trapper's sole source of livelihood, is also permitted.
- Prescribed burning for the following purposes: (a) needed to maintain fire-dependent ecosystem or ecological processes; (b) sustain wilderness values; and (c) promote perpetuation of threatened and endangered species.
- Aircraft for surveys and transplants with prior approval by appropriate officer.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Commercial Trapping.
- Introduction of new exotic species.
- Aircraft use without prior approval by appropriate officer.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Section .34

BLM 8560-1 Manual, Chapter III

International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA),
Guidelines for Wildlife Management in Wilderness

Memorandum of Understanding Between State of Arizona, Arizona Game and
Fish Commission and Department of Interior, Bureau of Land
Management (1987)

House Report 101-405 (Appendix B, Wildlife Management Guidelines), U.S.
House of Representatives, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

PREDATOR CONTROL

Management Policy

Predators are an important part of natural ecosystems within wilderness and should be free from unregulated human interference and the traditional pursuit of sport and bounty. Predators can be controlled, however, where needed to protect threatened and endangered species or on a case-by-case basis to prevent special or serious losses of domestic livestock.

Predators are an integral part of the wilderness, as well as an adjunct to the visitor's experience.

Required Management Actions

1. Review existing Animal Damage Plans to determine if they are in accordance with wilderness management policy.
2. Amend or note portions of plans with management practices not applicable to wilderness areas.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Predator control actions are allowed when the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a. Contingent upon a clear showing that the removal of the offending animals will not diminish the wilderness values of the area;
 - b. Targeted to the offending animal with minimum disturbance and hazard to wilderness visitors and other animals;
 - c. Approved by the Arizona BLM State Director on a case-by-case basis;
 - d. Conducted under the direction of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - Animal Damage Control (APHIS-ADC), BLM, or State agencies, and be consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding between BLM and the APHIS-ADC.
 - e. Comply with BLM Animal Damage Control Plans (BLM Manual Section 6831) where adopted.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Poison baits and cyanide guns.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Section (.34H)
Memorandum of Understanding between the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - Animal Damage Control (APHIS-ADC) and the Bureau of Land Management (Year?)

FIRE

Management Policy

Fire is normally a part of most ecosystems and human efforts to ban this agent may have resulted in significant ecological changes in the flora and fauna of some areas. In order to meet wilderness objectives and to maintain the wilderness in a more natural state, it may be necessary to reintroduce fire.

There are two kinds of fire: prescribed fires and wildfires. Prescribed fire is the planned application of fire burning under specified conditions in a predetermined area to achieve management objectives. Wildfire is an unplanned fire that is burning without a prescription.

BLM allows prescribed fire in wilderness areas except where it threatens human life or property or would result in an unacceptable change to the wilderness resource. Wildfires will be suppressed.

Fire detection, control and suppression measures used must be those which result in the minimum adverse impact on the wilderness resource. Fire management structures and improvements must be located outside the wilderness, except those that are the minimum necessary to protect life, property, public welfare and wilderness objectives.

Required Management Actions

1. Identify and implement fire detection, control and suppression methods which will have the least permanent impact on wilderness values.
2. Review Fire Management Plans to determine if fire management techniques are in accordance with wilderness management objectives.
3. Amend or note portions of plans with management practices not applicable for wilderness areas.
4. Develop a prescribed burn schedule which will meet wilderness objectives including maintenance of the wilderness area in a natural state.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Prescribed fire (planned or natural ignition) for the following purposes:
 - a. To reintroduce or maintain the natural condition of a fire-dependent ecosystem
 - b. To restore fire where past strict fire control measures had interfered with natural, ecological processes
 - c. Where a primary value of a given wilderness will be perpetuated as a result of the burning
 - d. Where it will perpetuate a threatened or endangered species
- Use of aircraft or ground vehicles if approved by authorizing officer.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Fires which threaten human life or property within or outside wilderness areas.
- Fires which threaten the wilderness characteristics of a wilderness area.
- Fires with the sole purpose of improving wildlife utilization or with any purpose other than those listed above.
- Use of aircraft or ground vehicles not approved by authorizing officer.

Further Guidance

BLM Instruction Memorandum 90-221, Fire Management Policy in Designated Wilderness Areas.

INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL

Management Policy

Insect and disease outbreaks must not be artificially controlled, except to protect timber or other valuable resources outside the wilderness area, or in special instances when loss to resources within a wilderness is undesirable (e.g., absence of control would threaten rare or endangered plants or animals). Such control measures consist of the effective combination of actions which have the least adverse impact on the wilderness resource.

Insect or disease suppression projects in BLM wilderness must be approved by the Director.

Required Management Action

1. Review on-going or planned insect and disease control activities to determine if they are in accordance with wilderness management policy. If they are not, make modifications (or discontinue) to bring into accordance with wilderness management policy.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Insect and disease controls are allowed to protect valuable resources outside the wilderness area with Director approval.
- Insect and disease controls are allowed when loss of resources within a wilderness is undesirable (e.g., threatened and endangered species) with Director approval.
- Controls allowed by special exception by the BLM, in cooperation with State and Federal public health and fish and game officials, to respond to disease epidemics or other health hazards in which wildlife species are involved as carriers.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Insect and disease controls are not allowed except in instances outlined above (Uses Allowed in Wilderness).

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections (.15C); (.34A.1); (.35B)

WATER RESOURCES

Management Policy

Water quality and supply should be maintained or enhanced in managing the wilderness resource. Watershed restoration may be authorized to protect wilderness values, reduce hazards to life or property, and to protect environmental qualities outside wilderness.

Required Management Actions

1. Water Quality - post warning signs at springs unfit for human consumption.
2. Water Right Determinations
 - a. Inventory existing water resources within each designated area;
 - b. Quantify the amount of water sufficient to preserve wilderness values in each wilderness area;
 - c. File water claims for the quantification of such rights in any present and future stream adjudication in the courts of the State of Arizona;
3. Review existing BLM plans and identify all existing and proposed water developments within designated wilderness;
4. Prepare, through coordination with grazing allottees/permittees and other authorized users:
 - a. Schedules for maintenance/monitoring of existing water developments including any required use of motorized equipment;
 - b. Need and scheduling for new water developments;
 - c. Other water quality/supply maintenance and enhancement activities.

Allowed Uses in Wilderness

- Watershed restoration, including vegetation re-establishment.
- Water regulating structures and power installations with Presidential approval.
- Maintenance of existing reservoirs, ditches, catchments and related facilities.
- Reconstruction of water related structures and restoration of natural bodies of water to historic or original levels.
- Snow measurement at existing sites.
- Water quality monitoring with miniaturized and unobtrusive equipment.
- Water-yield improvement prescriptions with Director's approval and if clearly compatible with maintenance of the wilderness resource.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Use of non-native or naturalized species for watershed restoration.
- Overland motorized equipment for watershed rehabilitation projects where more primitive equipment can be used.
- Weather modification equipment in wilderness areas unless wilderness values are protected.

Further Guidance

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990.

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections, (.15E); (.15F); (.36A)

AIR QUALITY

Management Policy

The BLM manages designated wilderness areas under Class II air quality standards unless they are reclassified by the State as a result of the procedures prescribed in the Clean Air Act (as amended).

Required Management Action

No specific action required.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Uses which do not result in violation of the wilderness area's air class standards.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Uses which will result in violation of the wilderness area's air class standards.

Futher Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Section (.36B)

RANGELAND AND GRAZING

Management Policy

Livestock grazing will continue where established prior to wilderness designation. All grazing management in wilderness will proceed in accordance with BLM grazing regulations (43 CFR 4100) and through practical, reasonable and uniform application of Congressional guidelines and policy (Conference Report on S.2009) (House Report 96-1126 - Grazing in National Forest Wilderness Areas).

Established grazing means livestock grazing authorized by permit or lease at the time an area is designated wilderness. Livestock grazing levels in existence at the time an area is designated wilderness will be the active preference.

Adjustments in numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness areas will be made as a result of revisions in normal grazing and land management planning, grazing policies, protection of range resources, and legal mandates. Adjustments will be made in concurrence with established monitoring studies as outlined in the District monitoring plan. These adjustments will be subject to modification from policy or other legal mandates.

Some increases in AUMs may be permissible if there would be no adverse impact on wilderness values such as plant communities, primitive recreation, and wildlife populations or habitat. This does not, however, imply that wilderness lends itself to AUM or livestock increases.

Required Management Actions

1. Review existing Allotment Management Plans addressing allotments within wilderness areas and determine if they are in accordance with wilderness grazing policies. Amend or note portions of plans not applicable to wilderness areas.
2. Inventory all existing and proposed grazing management facilities within wilderness areas. Develop management schedules for existing facilities based on wilderness policy. Evaluate and decide which proposed projects will proceed based on wilderness policy.
3. Complete and implement Range Improvement Maintenance (RIM) plans.
4. Prepare environmental assessments (EA's) to analyze the impacts of range improvements. EAs will also address alternatives and mitigating measures to minimize impacts upon wilderness resources.
5. Prepare, through coordination with individual grazing operators, schedules for routine maintenance and monitoring activities requiring the use of motorized vehicles and equipment. Attach wilderness management prescriptions and stipulations to affected grazing permits/licenses. This need not be a major document.

Allowed Uses in Wilderness

- Maintenance of existing supporting facilities (fences, water wells, pipelines, stocktanks, etc.).
- Use of motorized equipment for grazing management activities when based on the minimum tool rule, practical necessity and reasonableness, and when there are no practicable alternatives.
- Use of motorized equipment for emergency purposes such as the recovery of sick animals, placement of water or feed, or repair of facilities in emergency situations. Prior approval from the District Manager is preferred. After the fact notification is required.
- The replacement or reconstruction of deteriorated facilities using native materials, unless costs are unreasonable or they do not harmonize with the wilderness.
- Construction of new improvements in accordance with:
 - a. wilderness management guidelines;
 - b. resource protection purposes;
 - c. effective management of wilderness and grazing resources.
- Non-structural rangeland developments and practices when they are part of grazing management at the time of wilderness designation and when needed to maintain livestock operations.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- New rangeland developments to accommodate increased numbers of livestock.
- Motorized equipment use (outside of emergency situations) not approved by the District Manager.

Further Guidance

Wilderness Act of 1964

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections (.15G); (.37)

House Report 101-405 (Appendix A - Grazing Guidelines), U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

Management Policy

Wild horses and burros are considered an integral part of the natural system of the public lands and each wilderness area where presently found. Herd numbers and management techniques must be compatible with preservation of wilderness character.

Population levels for wild horse and burro herds in wilderness areas are determined through the BLM planning system. Herd Management Area Plans (HMAP) must be developed in wilderness areas containing wild horses and burros.

Required Management Actions

1. Review existing Herd Management Area Plans (HMAP's) to determine if herd management techniques are in accordance with wilderness management policy. Amend HMAP's, where needed to bring herd management practices into conformance with wilderness resource preservation and minimum tool rule.
2. Inventory and evaluate herd management facilities within wilderness areas. Develop and implement appropriate maintenance practices and schedules for existing facilities.
3. Evaluate herd management practices and alter them, if necessary, to ensure conformance with wilderness management policy.
4. Prepare environmental assessments (EA's) to analyze the impacts of management practices deemed necessary for herd management in wilderness. EAs will also address alternatives and mitigating measures to minimize impacts upon wilderness resources.

Allowed Uses in Wilderness

- Surveys and monitoring of herd numbers, vegetation monitoring sites, sex ratios, age, and migratory habits.
- Use of motorized and mechanical equipment, including vehicles, helicopters and aircraft, and equipment such as temporary corrals, bait and wing traps, watertrapping, haytrapping, burro water developments and burro fences. Such uses are allowed when:
 - a. No other alternatives exist;
 - b. They are the minimum to accomplish the task;
 - c. They are the least degrading to wilderness values temporarily or permanently;
 - d. Approved by the Arizona State Director.
- Developments necessary to protect the wilderness resource.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Herd management practices degrading to wilderness values.
- Use of motorized and mechanized equipment, other equipment and management practices when:
 - a. in noncompliance with permitted practices, locations, timing and use frequencies specified by the HAMP (for each wilderness area);
 - b. not evaluated by wilderness specific EA;
 - c. not receiving prior approval by the Arizona State Director.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Section (.37C)

LOCATABLE MINERALS

Management Policy

Subject to valid mineral rights existing at the time of wilderness designation, lands within wilderness boundaries are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws.

Operators are allowed to carry out operations that are necessary and reasonably incidental to the mining operation but may not, in any circumstance, cause unnecessary or undue degradation.

Required Management Actions

1. BLM Arizona State Office notifies all mining claimants that their claims may be within the wilderness areas. Actions which may be taken by claimant and by BLM are included in the notification.
2. Identify all operations existing at the time of wilderness designation.
3. Conduct validity determinations prior to approving plans of operations under 43 CFR 3809.
4. Review and approve plans of operation that cause insignificant surface disturbance and that allow an operator to conduct the minimum necessary assessment work as required by the mining laws.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Casual use activities.
- Mining operations on valid claims, conducted to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation and to preserve wilderness values and with approved mining plans of operation.
- Application and processing of patent applications.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Prospecting and exploration that is not casual use.
- Staking of new claims.
- Mining without a claim.
- Approving of mining operation plans without a claim.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections (.15H); (.38)
43 CFR 3809

LEASABLE MINERALS

Management Policy

No mineral leases shall be issued under the mineral leasing laws within wilderness boundaries after designation.

Valid mineral leases established on any Bureau-administered wilderness area before the date such unit was designated shall be accorded the rights granted by the terms and conditions of the specific lease.

Required Management Actions

1. Identify established mineral leases.
2. State office notifies all lease holders that their leases may be within the wilderness boundaries. Actions which may be taken are included in the notification.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Operations in conformance with an established mineral lease.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Issuance of new mineral leases.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections (.15H); (.38)

MINERAL MATERIALS

Management Policy

Disposal of mineral materials in designated wilderness areas will not be allowed.

Required Management Action

1. Identify any ongoing or planned activities not in accordance with wilderness management policy and bring into accordance.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

None.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Disposal of mineral materials.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections (.15H); (.38)

AIRCRAFT

Management Policy

Use of aircraft may be permitted to continue in wilderness areas where such use was established prior to the date of wilderness designation.

Aircraft use must be monitored on a regular basis to determine if its continuation is appropriate. Use may be regulated or discontinued as necessary to protect resources in the area or to preserve the area's wilderness character.

Required Management Action

1. Review military overflight routes and notify all appropriate authorities about Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) recommended 2,000 foot advisory.
2. Begin coordination process with FAA, the Air Force, and other appropriate authorities to make them aware of the existence and location of wilderness areas. Begin discussions with FAA about advisories on sectional charts with respect to wilderness areas.
3. Identify established aircraft use in wilderness areas.
4. Establish and implement a schedule for monitoring aircraft use.
5. Review monitoring results periodically to determine the impact of aircraft use on resources in the area including wilderness character.
6. If aircraft use has a detrimental impact on resources in the area or on wilderness character, initiate action to modify aircraft use.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Aircraft use established prior to the date of wilderness designation subject to review based on its impact to resources in the area including wilderness character.
- Emergency aircraft use (approved by authorizing officer???)

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Aircraft use not established prior to the date of wilderness designation.
- Aircraft use which BLM judges must be discontinued to protect resources in the area or to preserve the area's wilderness character.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections (.15B); (.39); (.44); (.45)

NON-FEDERAL INHOLDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Management Policy

Inholders must be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to the inholding.

When access is requested to non-federal inholdings, the route and mode of travel must cause the least lasting impact on the wilderness resource, and at the same time serve the reasonable purposes for which the inholdings are held or used. No road may be constructed across wilderness until authorized by the BLM. The authorization will prescribe routes and modes of travel.

Structures present at the time of designation may be operated and maintained to keep them in effective, usable condition.

Required Management Action

1. Identify inholdings within wilderness areas which may require access across designated wilderness and:
 - a. Work with inholders as needed to establish access routes to the inholdings which will have the least impact on the land while ensuring adequate access to the land owner.
 - b. Identify inholdings which the Bureau should consider for acquisition.
2. Identify structures present at the time of designation and establish schedules for routine maintenance and monitoring activities requiring use of motorized equipment. The use of motorized equipment should be based on the rule of practical necessity and reasonableness and when there are no practical alternatives.

Uses Allowed in Wilderness

- Access to inholdings subject to determinations by BLM regarding choice of route and mode of travel.
- Structures present at the time of designation.

Uses Not Allowed in Wilderness

- Routes and modes of travel which BLM finds are not the least impact alternative and which are not necessary to serve the reasonable purpose for which the inholdings are held or used.
- Changes in location, size or type of facilities or increases in storage capacity.

Further Guidance

BLM 8560 Manual, Sections (.15J); (.4)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

8560 (931)

August 6, 1991

Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-91-59
Expires 9/30/92

To: District Managers

From: State Director

Subject: Guidelines and Format for Interim Maintenance and Operations Plans
in Designated Wilderness Areas

Attached are the guidelines and format for development of interim plans for ongoing operations and the maintenance of existing improvements and projects in newly designated wilderness areas. This guidance should be applied to any pertinent program, including range, wild horse and burro, wildlife, rights-of-way and soil, water, and air. It should be used to authorize agency as well as permittee and cooperator actions.

It is recommended that plans be developed on a wilderness-area basis, so that cumulative effects can be accurately and effectively assessed. Beyond that recommendation, you have considerable flexibility in how you choose to approach plan development. You may combine several areas in one plan, combine several programs in one plan, or address each area and program separately.

You should work with cooperators and permittees to prioritize plan development. There are no due dates for interim plan completion. The Fiscal Year 1991 Preliminary Annual Work Plan Advices indicated that interim plans should be completed as needed. It is, of course, to the advantage of both you and the user/cooperator to complete the interim plans in a timely manner to preclude the preparation of individual action environmental analyses with the associated 30-day public notification periods. You should advise the State Director (AZ-931) as to your proposed strategy and schedule for interim planning.

The development and use of interim plans are intended to reduce the paperwork and workload associated with authorizations in the interim before Wilderness Management Plans are completed. They will serve as a basis for wilderness plan development, and are considered an incremental step in the plan development process. Interim plans may not be justified if you expect to complete the final Wilderness Management Plan before many operations and maintenance activities occur.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

TO: DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FROM: DISTRICT MANAGER, ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT
SUBJECT: ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT, NEW MEXICO
DATE: 10/1/50

Re Albuquerque District letter to Bureau dated 9/1/50, and Bureau letter to Albuquerque District dated 9/1/50, regarding the proposed development of the Albuquerque District, New Mexico.

The Albuquerque District is a large and important area, and the proposed development is of great importance to the Bureau of Land Management.

The proposed development is a large and important area, and the proposed development is of great importance to the Bureau of Land Management.

The proposed development is a large and important area, and the proposed development is of great importance to the Bureau of Land Management.

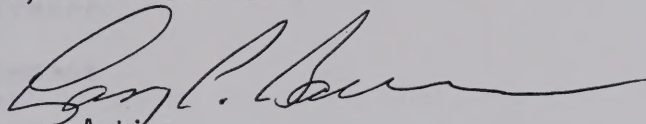
The proposed development is a large and important area, and the proposed development is of great importance to the Bureau of Land Management.

The proposed development is a large and important area, and the proposed development is of great importance to the Bureau of Land Management.

The proposed development is a large and important area, and the proposed development is of great importance to the Bureau of Land Management.

Each interim plan and associated environmental analysis should be as site-, time-, method- and tool-specific as possible. Each will be subject to the 30-day public review and comment period prior to approval by the State Director.

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Sue Richardson, Wilderness Program Leader, at FTS 261-5509.


Acting

1 Attachment

1 - Guidelines for Interim Plans (22 pp)

in Resources

Sincerely,


Sharon J. Spalding
Deputy Director

DATE	10/24/00
TO	Mr. [illegible]
FROM	Sharon J. Spalding
SUBJECT	Wilderness
STATUS	Completed
TIME	1:00 PM
DATE	10/24/00
TIME	1:00 PM

Each interim plan and associated environmental analysis should be as site-
specific and fact-specific as possible. Each will be subject to the
30-day public review and comment period prior to approval by the State
Director.

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Sam Richardson,
Wisconsin Program Leader, at 715 261-5100.

[Handwritten signature]
Acting

[Handwritten signature]
Director

1 Attachment
1 - Exhibitions for interim plans (21 pp) in Resources

THE STATE



OF ARIZONA

GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT

2221 West Greenway Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85023-4312 (602) 942-3000

Governor
Fife Symington

Commissioners:
Phillip W. Ashcroft, Eagar, Chairman
Gordon K. Whiting, Klondyke
Larry Taylor, Yuma
Elizabeth T. Woodin, Tucson
Thomas G. Woods, Jr., Phoenix

Director
Duane L. Shroufe

Deputy Director
Thomas W. Spalding

June 13, 1991

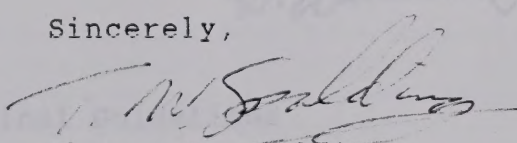
Mr. Lester K. Rosenkrance
State Director
Bureau Of Land Management
3707 North 7th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85023-4399

Dear Mr. Rosenkrance:

Our Department has reviewed the final Instruction Memorandum and guidelines for interim plans in designated wilderness areas. We appreciate the Bureau's efforts to insure integration of our comments and concerns regarding the draft documentation for this action.

Should the current review result in signification changes to the existing guidelines, please contact James Burton, Development Branch Supervisor, at (602) 942-3000.

Sincerely,


Thomas W. Spalding
Deputy Director

JUN 24 1991	
SD/ASD	_____
PUB AFF	_____
EEO	_____
RESOURCES	2
MINERALS	_____
OPERATIONS	_____
ADMIN	_____
TRNG CNTR	_____
CENT FILES	_____
ACTION	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT

8560
(010)

MEMORANDUM

June 11, 1991

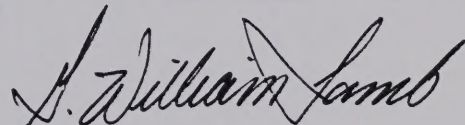
To: State Director (930)

From: District Manager

Re: Comments on Proposed Final Guidelines for Interim Plans
for Operations and Facilities Maintenance in Designated
Wilderness Areas

My staff has reviewed the Proposed Final Guidelines for Interim Plans for Operations and Facilities Maintenance in Designated Wilderness Areas.

Enclosed are our comments on the proposed final guidelines as requested by IB No. AZ-91-246. Please contact Brent Jensen of my staff with any questions.



Enclosure

Comments on Proposed Final Guidelines

8500
(910)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE DISTRICT

June 11, 1981

MEMORANDUM

To: State Director (910)

From: District Manager

Re: Comments on Proposed Final Guidelines for Interim Plans for Operations and Facilities Maintenance in Designated Wilderness Areas

My staff has reviewed the proposed Final Guidelines for Interim Plans for Operations and Facilities Maintenance in Designated Wilderness Areas.

Enclosed are our comments on the proposed Final Guidelines as requested by BLM 81-210. Please contact Brent Jensen of my staff with any questions.



Enclosure
Comments on Proposed Final Guidelines

**COMMENTS ON PROPOSED FINAL GUIDELINES
FOR
INTERIM PLANS
FOR
OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES MAINTENANCE
IN
DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS**

SECTION A
Definitions

* May want to include definitions for "maintenance", "new construction", "abandoned". Such terms can be stretched beyond intended meaning.

3a. Abandonment of Facilities or Operations

* Typo in 1st sentence of 2nd paragraph. Change "simply" to "simple".

3c. Reconstruction of Facilities

* Can we establish some standard that will clarify what "...significant change in the material,...."? Perhaps as a percent change from original?

Emergency

* Should reconsider process of dealing with emergencies. If the emergency is such that there is time to contact BLM, and if a BLM office or a public telephone is within a "reasonable" distance of the location of the emergency, then the AO may "consider all information available and approve or deny proposals for immediate use of motorized or mechanized equipment....".

But, if the emergency is such that time is of the essence (i.e. life-threatening, loss of water resources that cannot readily be replaced, etc.) or contacting BLM requires coming into a telephone from a remote location, then perhaps the cooperators should be given the opportunity to deal with the emergency and then report the motorized/mechanized use afterward or as part of recordkeeping.

To summarize, we suggest going back to the draft guidelines' two-pronged approach to dealing with "minor" and "major" emergencies.

General

* It seems incongruous to require prior approval for motorized/mechanized equipment use in emergencies and while encouraging inspections and maintenance to be done on horseback or foot only if reasonable. Suggest removing "if reasonable".

* Suggest retitling this section to "General Policies" and then listing them as bullets.

SECTION B

* This whole section looks much better. Still seems risky, though, to regulate overflights in light of BLM Manual 8560.39 C. 12.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED FINAL GUIDELINES
FOR
INTERIM PLANS
FOR
OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES MAINTENANCE
IN
DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS

SECTION A
Introduction

* May want to include definition for "maintenance," "new construction," "improvement," "such terms can be defined beyond intended meaning."

2.1. Amendment of "Policy of Operations"

* Type is the sentence in the paragraph "Policy of Operations."

2.2. Amendment of "Policy of Operations"

* Can we establish some standard that will clarify when a "significant change in the character" of a resource is a "significant change from original?"

2.3. Amendment of "Policy of Operations"

* Should consider process of dealing with emergencies. If the emergency is such that there is time to contact BLM and if a BLM office or a public telephone is within a "reasonable" distance of the location of the emergency, then the AO may consider all information available and approve or deny proposals for immediate removal, removal, or replacement of equipment.

2.4. If the emergency is such that there is no time to contact BLM, the BLM office, loss of water resources that cannot readily be replaced, etc., or contacting BLM requires coming into a telephone from a remote location, then perhaps the coordinator should be given the opportunity to deal with the emergency and then report the incident/maintenance use allowed or as part of recordkeeping.

To summarize, we suggest going back to the first guidelines, two-pronged approach to dealing with "minor" and "major" emergencies.

2.4. Amendment of "Policy of Operations"

* It seems appropriate to require prior approval for removal/maintenance of equipment use in emergencies and while emergency operations and maintenance is in progress or for removal of equipment. Suggest removing "reasonable."

* Suggest adding this section to "General Policies" and then adding them as bullet points.

SECTION B

* This whole section looks much better. BLM seems okay, though, to require oversight in light of BLM Manual Section 2.12.

RECEIVED
B.L.M. AZ STATE OFFICE

JUN 13 '91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SAFFORD DISTRICT OFFICE

8560
(043)

9:00 A.M.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

MEMORANDUM

June 12, 1991

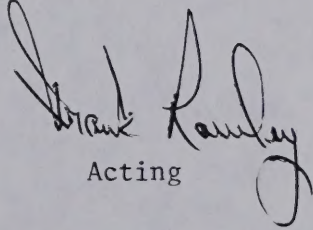
To: State Director, Arizona (931)

From: District Manager, Safford

Subject: Proposed Final Guidelines for Interim Plans for Operations and
Facilities Maintenance in Designated Wilderness Areas

We have reviewed the proposed final guidelines and offer the following comment for your consideration. On page 8, Section B. Management of Aircraft Use in Wilderness, Operation, it states "Use of aircraft ... where established prior to designation, may continue subject to mitigation to reduce conflicts with other uses and users.". In the Analysis section, it states "Established aircraft use will be subject to the same level of analysis as carried out for operation and maintenance of physical structures, described earlier in this document, including an environmental assessment.". One section says an analysis of need, minimum tool, etc. is required but the other does not. We feel the required analysis language should be incorporated into the Operation section so there is no confusion whether the analysis is required for established, pre-wilderness designation aircraft use.

If you have any questions, contact Steve Knox.


Acting

RECEIVED
U.S. AIR FORCE OFFICE

JUN 13 '61

MEMO
(1045)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SALT LAKE DISTRICT OFFICE

8:00 AM

URGENT

June 12, 1961

MEMORANDUM

To: State Director, Arizona (971)

From: District Manager, Salt Lake

Subject: Proposed Final Guidelines for Japanese Plans for Operations and
Activities in Designated Wilderness Areas

We have reviewed the proposed final guidelines and offer the following comments for your consideration. On page 5, Section 2. Management of Activities in Wilderness, Operations, it states "Use of aircraft... where established prior to January 1, 1961, may continue subject to mitigation to insure compliance with the National Forest Management Act." In the Wildlife Section, it states "Established air-traffic routes will be subject to the same level of analysis as carried out for operations and maintenance of physical structures, described earlier in this document, including an environmental assessment." The section says an analysis of road, mine, etc., is required but the other way not. We feel the proposed analysis language should be incorporated into the Operations section as there is no provision where the analysis is required for established, pre-1961 structures described earlier.

If you have any questions, contact Dave Egan.

[Handwritten Signature]
Active

RECEIVED
BLM AZ STATE OFFICE

JUN 19 '91

9:00 A.M.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
YUMA DISTRICT OFFICE

8560 (050)

June 18, 1991

Memorandum

To: State Director (931)

From: District Manager, Yuma

Subject: Proposed Final Guidelines for Interim Plans for Operations and
Facilities Maintenance in Designated Wilderness Areas

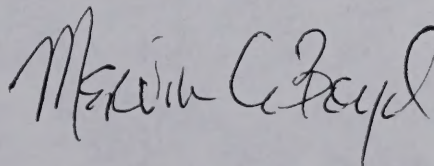
The subject guidelines have been reviewed as requested in Information Bulletin No. AZ-91-246. Resource Area specialists have made the following suggestions:

On page 6 the following should be added at the end of the first paragraph: Consideration should also be given to the cumulative intrusion that an action may cause. For example, if motor vehicle access is allowed on a specific task, the use of power tools might also be authorized, particularly if the additional use of power tools would minimize the length or number of times that a vehicle would be used.

On page 8 under the section "Purpose," the statement "However, the use of motorized vehicles (including aircraft) in wilderness was intended by Congress to be the exception rather than the rule," should be changed to read: However, the use of motorized vehicles (including aircraft) in wilderness was intended by Congress to be the exception rather than the rule, even though no legislative restrictions exist in the Federal Aviation Regulations concerning flight restrictions in wilderness areas.

The issue of who specifically would be responsible for performing the analysis and drafting the Interim Maintenance and Operations Plans also surfaced. It was suggested that this responsibility be specifically assigned in a way that would prevent having the entire additional workload fall primarily on one person.

If you have any questions about the preceding comments, please contact Wilderness Specialist Ron Morfin at FTS 761-0226.



Acting

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
TWIN BUTTE DISTRICT OFFICE

June 10, 1961

Memorandum

To: State Director (44)

From: District Manager, Twin

Subject: Proposed Final Sublease for Petroleum and
Geothermal Interests in Designated Wilderness Areas

The subject sublease have been reviewed as requested in information submitted
on 4-26-61. Comments are requested on the following suggestions:

On page 2 the following should be added at the end of the first paragraph:
"The sublease should also be given to the same person who has an option
on the same. The sublease is more likely to be given to a person
than the one of power would be given to a person. The one of power
would not be given to a person who would maintain the lease or number of times
that a vehicle would be used."

On page 3 under the heading "Purpose," the statement "However, the use of
mineral rights (including electric) in wilderness was included by Congress
to be the exception rather than the rule," should be changed to read:
"However, the use of mineral rights (including electric) in wilderness was
intended by Congress to be the exception rather than the rule, even though no
restrictive restrictions exist in the Federal Land Management Regulations concerning
light restrictions in wilderness areas."

The name of who specifically would be responsible for performing the analysis
and stating the Interim Management and Operations Plans also suggested. It
was suggested that the responsibility be specifically assigned in a way that
would prevent having the entire additional workload fall primarily on one
person.

If you have any questions about the preceding comments, please contact
Wilderness Specialist Don Martin at WTS 361-0210.

Marvin C. [Signature]

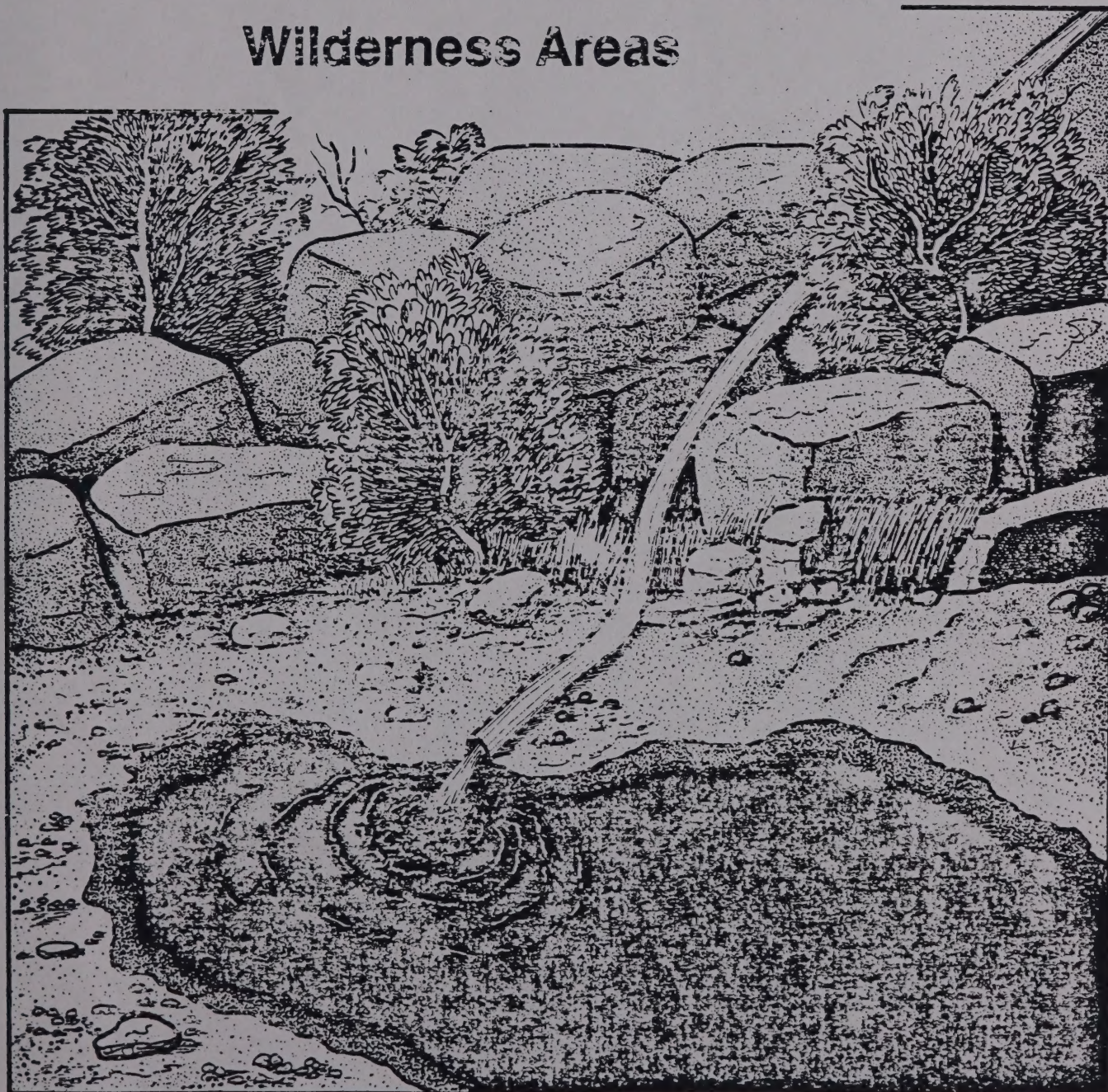


BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Arizona State Office

July 1991

BLM

Guidelines for Interim Plans for Operations and Facilities Maintenance in Designated Wilderness Areas



**ARIZONA GUIDELINES FOR INTERIM PLANS
FOR OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES MAINTENANCE
IN DESIGNATED WILDERNESS**

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Section B. Management of Aircraft Use in Wilderness	8
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SECTION THREE: THE JUDICIAL BRANCH
THE COURTS AND JUDICIAL OFFICIALS
IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

The judicial branch is the branch of government that interprets the law and ensures that the other branches of government are acting within the limits of the Constitution. It is the branch of government that is responsible for the interpretation of the law and the resolution of disputes between individuals and the government. The judicial branch is the branch of government that is responsible for the interpretation of the law and the resolution of disputes between individuals and the government. The judicial branch is the branch of government that is responsible for the interpretation of the law and the resolution of disputes between individuals and the government.

SECTION 2. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS
AND STRUCTURES

**ARIZONA GUIDELINES FOR INTERIM PLANS
FOR OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES MAINTENANCE
IN DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS**

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-628), signed November 28, 1990, designated 38 new wilderness areas in the Phoenix, Yuma and Safford Districts. The Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 created eight wilderness areas in the Arizona Strip and one wilderness area in the Safford District. Wilderness Management Plans are almost complete for these previously designated wilderness areas. The designation of wilderness gives the affected areas a new mandate for land-use management which significantly changes how these lands may be used in harmony with wilderness.

Purpose

These guidelines are designed to provide BLM and authorized users with information and instruction necessary for the authorized continuation of predesignation improvements, facilities and activities related to the management of public land resources in wilderness. The guidelines are essential to ensure that the existing authorized activities are carried out in a manner that preserves wilderness character during the period between designation and the completion of Wilderness Management Plans. Subsequent Wilderness Management Plans will guide the management of all resource uses in the wilderness areas.

Scope

The guidelines apply to any pertinent program, operation and/or facility maintenance conducted by BLM or an authorized user in a designated wilderness area not covered by a complete approved Final Wilderness Management Plan.

ARIZONA GUIDELINES FOR WILDERNESS PLANS
FOR OPERATIONS AND FACILITY MAINTENANCE
IN DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-610), signed November 28, 1990, designated 35 new wilderness areas in the Pinal, Pima and Salt Lake Districts. The Arizona Wilderness Act of 1990 created eight wilderness areas in the Arizona Strip and one wilderness area in the Salt Lake District. Wilderness Management Plans are almost complete for these previously designated wilderness areas. The designation of wilderness gives the affected areas a new mandate for land-use management which significantly changes how these lands may be used in harmony with wilderness.

Background

These guidelines are designed to provide BLM and authorized users with information and direction necessary for the successful coordination of proposed on-land activities, facilities and activities related to the management of public land resources in wilderness. The guidelines are essential to ensure that the existing authorized activities are carried out in a manner that preserves wilderness character during the period between designation and the completion of Wilderness Management Plans. Wilderness Management Plans will guide the management of all resources used in the wilderness areas.

Scope

The guidelines apply to any permitted project, operation and/or facility maintenance conducted by BLM or an authorized user in a designated wilderness area not covered by a complete approved Final Wilderness Management Plan.

SECTION A. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS AND STRUCTURES

Guidance, Direction and Policy

BLM Manual 8560 - Management of Designated Wilderness Areas provides the conceptual framework and specific policy for managing wilderness areas on public lands. The 8560 Manual describes the goals of wilderness management and guidelines for specific activities that may or may not take place on BLM-administered wilderness areas. Addressed specifically are recreation and visitor use, cultural and historic resources, forestry resources, fish and wildlife, fire, insect and disease management, water resource and air quality, rangeland management, minerals management, and use of motorized and mechanized equipment. The Manual references Congressional grazing guidelines in House Report 96-1126, reprinted verbatim in Appendix 2 of the Manual. Codification was given to the guidance existing in BLM Handbook H-8560-1 - Management of Designated Wilderness Areas in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 reference to Appendix B of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 (House Report 101-405). The guidelines described are those developed with the cooperation of the Wildlife Management Institute, officials of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the U.S. Forest Service and BLM. Both 8560 and H-8560-1 are readily available from BLM.

Definitions

Cooperator, as used herein, means a holder of a permit or authorization, or a signatory of a cooperative management agreement or memorandum of understanding. The cooperator may be an interest group, livestock operator, State Game and Fish Department, etc.

Facility means a structure or land treatment placed on the public land to facilitate management or improvement of the land for authorized purposes.

Operation means an activity such as monitoring conditions or resources, inventorying populations of wildlife or wild horses and burros in periodic censuses, or rounding up cattle. Operations may also describe research or survey activities.

Guidance, Planning and Policy

BLM Manual 5550 - Management of Designated Wilderness Areas provides the conceptual framework and specific policy for managing wilderness areas on public lands. The 5550 Manual describes the goals of wilderness management and guidelines for specific activities that may or may not take place on BLM-managed wilderness areas. Addressed specifically are: conservation and visitor use, cultural and historic resources, forest resources, fish and wildlife, fire, insect and disease management, water resources and air quality, rangeland management, mineral management, and use of motorized and mechanized equipment. The Manual references Congressional legislation in House Report 86-1155, reprinted verbatim in Appendix 1 of the Manual. Guidance was given to the guidelines existing in BLM Handbook H-5550-1 - Management of Designated Wilderness Areas in the Antiquities Act of 1906. Reference to Appendix 1 of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Natural Affairs to accompany H.R. 1570 (House Report 101-405). The guidelines described are those developed with the cooperation of the Wildlife Management Institute, officials of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the U.S. Forest Service and BLM. Both 5550 and 5550-1 are readily available from BLM.

Definitions

Cooperator, as used herein, means a holder of a permit or authorization, or a signatory of a cooperative management agreement or memorandum of understanding. The cooperator may be an individual, group, livestock operator, State Game and Fish Department, etc.

Wildlife means a structure or land treatment placed on the public land to facilitate management or improvement of the land for authorized purposes.

Operation means an activity such as monitoring conditions or resources, inventing populations of wildlife or wild horses, and action in periodic censuses, or rounding up cattle. Operations may also describe research or survey activities.

Analysis of Existing Operations and Facilities

The purpose of the identification and analysis is to determine if the existing operations and/or facilities are needed in the wilderness areas. Based on the analysis, operations or facilities are categorized as 1) abandoned/removed, 2) continued, or 3) reconstructed.

All facets of an operation or facility should be considered for this analysis. For example, the analysis of a bighorn sheep transplant operation should include capture, release, monitoring and subsequent mortality recovery.

It may be appropriate to determine and describe generically the methods and tools used for various types of projects. Fence maintenance, for example, may be accomplished with certain mechanized tools and may require a pickup truck for access. All fence maintenance could be treated as one action in the environmental assessment, with approved access routes and frequencies noted in a table or on a map. See Appendices 1 and 2 for examples.

1. Identification

Available data from such sources as project files, maintenance inspections, aerial photographs, employee and cooperator knowledge, water inventories and field inventories, when necessary, will be compiled for each operation and facility.

2. Analysis

Accumulated data will provide information for analysis and answers to the following pertinent questions concerning operations and facilities.

- a. What is the current use of the operation or facility? Is it needed for existing or future management of the relevant program?
- b. What is the age of the facility, or how long has the operation been ongoing?
- c. What is the condition of the facility?
- d. What materials were used to construct the facility?
- e. How has the maintenance or activity been accomplished in the past?

The purpose of the identification and analysis is to determine if the existing operations and/or facilities are needed in the minimum amount. Based on the analysis, operations or facilities are categorized as 1) Abandoned/removed, 2) continued, or 3) reconstructed.

All facets of an operation or facility should be considered for this analysis. For example, the analysis of a highway shop includes operation, maintenance, inside capture, release, monitoring and subsequent facility recovery.

It may be appropriate to determine and describe generally the methods and tools used for various types of projects. Some maintenance, for example, may be accomplished with certain mechanical tools and may require a pickup truck for access. All fence maintenance could be treated as one action in the environmental assessment, with approved access routes and transportation noted in a table or on a map. See Appendices 1 and 2 for examples.

1. Identification

Available data from such sources as project files, reconnaissance inspections, aerial photographs, employee and contractor knowledge, water inventories and field inventories, when necessary, will be compiled for each operation and facility.

2. Analysis

Additional data will provide information for analysis and answers to the following pertinent questions concerning operations and facilities.

- a. What is the current use of the operation or facility? Is it needed for existing or future management of the relevant program?
- b. What is the age of the facility, or how long has the operation been ongoing?
- c. What is the condition of the facility?
- d. What materials were used to construct the facility?
- e. How has the maintenance or activity been accomplished in the past?

- f. What is the frequency of the facility maintenance needs or the normal periodicity of the operation?
- g. Who is responsible for conducting the maintenance or operation?
- h. How is the facility accessed for maintenance, or how is the operation normally conducted? Note both the route and equipment used.

3. Using this information and following the BLM policy and manual guidance, the authorized officer will, after consultation with the affected cooperator, determine and document each operation and facility maintenance as to the appropriate category described below. If it is to be continued, the appropriate timing, route and equipment will be noted for each. If it is to be abandoned, the associated requirements will be noted. If information is available regarding reconstruction, that will be noted.

a. Abandonment of Facilities or Operations

Maintenance will be discontinued for those facilities determined to be unnecessary. The party having responsibility for maintenance will be notified to discontinue maintenance. The environmental analysis/decision record analyzing the impacts, practicality and feasibility of removing the abandoned facilities should be combined with or covered in the interim plan and environmental assessment, if possible. If not, the appropriate environmental documentation (whether administrative determination, categorical exclusion or environmental assessment) should be prepared separately. It should indicate, by name, those facilities: (1) which will be removed, including with what equipment, or (2) which will be allowed to naturally disintegrate. Facilities abandoned by one cooperator will be considered for use or management benefitting others. Under such circumstances, the facility may be retained by BLM or the maintenance responsibility assigned to the benefitting user.

The decision to abandon a project may not be a simple one. Wildlife projects, for example, may be cooperatively funded and documented as capital improvements. These cannot be unilaterally abandoned without reimbursement to the appropriate (often Federal) agency.

1. What is the frequency of the facility maintenance needs or the normal periodicity of the operation?

2. Who is responsible for conducting the maintenance or operation?

3. How is the facility assessed for maintenance, or how is the operation normally conducted? Note both the route and equipment used.

4. Using this information and following the BLM policy and manual guidance, the authorized officer will, after consultation with the affected cooperator, determine and document each operation and facility maintenance as to the appropriate category described below. If it is to be continued, the appropriate timing, route and equipment will be noted for each. If it is to be abandoned, the associated requirements will be noted. If information is available regarding reconstruction, that will be noted.

4. Abandonment of Facilities or Operations

Maintenance will be discontinued for those facilities determined to be unnecessary. The party having responsibility for maintenance will be notified to discontinue maintenance. The environmental analysis/decision record analyzing the impact, practicality and feasibility of removing the abandoned facilities should be combined with or covered in the interim plan and environmental assessment, if possible. If not, the appropriate environmental documentation (whether administrative determination, categorical exclusion or environmental assessment) should be prepared separately. It should indicate, by name, those facilities: (1) which will be removed, including with what equipment, or (2) which will be allowed to naturally disintegrate. Facilities abandoned by one cooperator will be considered for use or management benefiting others. Under such circumstances, the facility may be retained by BLM or the maintenance responsibility assigned to the benefiting user.

The decision to abandon a project may not be a simple one. Wildlife projects, for example, may be cooperatively funded and documented as capital improvements. These cannot be unilaterally abandoned without reimbursement to the appropriate (often Federal) agency.

Abandonment may be related to relocating a facility or operation outside the wilderness. Relocation should be carefully considered, however, as it may not be cost effective in the short- or long-term for existing facilities, and it may not be appropriate for consideration in these interim operation and maintenance plans.

b. Continued Operations or Facilities

Facilities and operations that appear to be needed will be further analyzed relative to the need for, if any, motorized equipment necessary for maintenance.

Any facility or operation may be independently reevaluated because equipment requirements may change over time. For example, a project expected to require motor vehicle access may not require vehicles for operation and maintenance; or maintenance of a project thought to require heavy equipment may be accomplished with other vehicles or vice versa; or a project, preliminarily determined to be unnecessary, may be needed. In such cases, a facility or operation will be reconsidered through the appropriate procedures for the determined status.

c. Reconstruction of Facilities

Reconstruction is generally defined as a significant change in the material, design, size or shape of a facility, or a change requiring the use of significantly-different-from-maintenance equipment. If reconstruction schedules and requirements are known at the time of interim plan preparation, they may be considered/combined with maintenance and operations. If requirements and timing are not known, facilities that require reconstruction will be considered as new construction, beyond the scope of operation and maintenance, and considered under the appropriate wilderness management guidelines on a case-by-case basis.

Maintenance Plan

A plan will be prepared in consultation with the cooperator to authorize site-, time-, method- and equipment-specific activities for each operation or facility maintenance. The plan will be effective until the completion of a final Wilderness Management Plan and may be incorporated into the final Wilderness Management Plan.

Abandonment may be required to relocate a facility or operation outside the wilderness. Relocation should be carefully considered, however, as it may not be cost effective in the short- or long-term for existing facilities, and it may not be appropriate for consideration in these later operation and maintenance plans.

b. Continued Operations at Facilities

Facilities and operations that appear to be needed will be further analyzed relative to the need for, if any, authorized equipment necessary for maintenance.

Any facility or operation may be independently reevaluated because equipment requirements may change over time. For example, a project expected to require motor vehicle access may not require vehicles for operation and maintenance; or maintenance of a project through to require heavy equipment may be accomplished with other vehicles or vice versa; or a project, previously determined to be unnecessary, may be needed. In such cases, a facility or operation will be reconsidered through the appropriate procedures for the determined status.

c. Reconstruction of Facilities

Reconstruction is generally defined as a significant change in the material, design, size or shape of a facility, or a change requiring the use of significantly different from maintenance equipment. If reconstruction schedules and requirements are known at the time of initial plan preparation, they may be coordinated with maintenance and operations. If requirements and timing are not known, facilities that require reconstruction will be considered as new construction, beyond the scope of operation and maintenance, and considered under the appropriate wilderness management guidelines on a case-by-case basis.

Maintenance Plan

A plan will be prepared in consultation with the cooperator to authorize site-, time-, method- and equipment-specific activities for each operation or facility maintenance. The plan will be effective until the completion of a final Wilderness Management Plan and may be incorporated into the final Wilderness Management Plan.

An environmental assessment must be prepared for each wilderness operation and maintenance plan to analyze environmental impacts of the alternatives. The environmental assessment will consider the type of equipment, frequency of trips, and access routes for each individual project. The assessment must also document the consideration of the minimum tool for each operation or facility maintenance, or possible relocation outside of the wilderness area, as well as recommendations for mitigating measures and reclamation requirements.

Consideration should also be given to the cumulative intrusion that an action may cause. For example, if motor vehicle access is allowed on a specific task, the use of power tools might also be authorized, particularly if the additional use of power tools would minimize the length or number of times that a vehicle would be used.

A decision record will be prepared to document the alternative selected and the specific mitigating measures for each wilderness or group of wilderness areas.

Upon completion of the assessment step, the operation and maintenance plan will be reviewed and may be modified in consultation with the cooperator and other affected interests to consider the appropriate mitigating measures in conformance with the environmental documents. The plan will detail the timing of operation and maintenance, type of equipment necessary, number of trip(s) needed, authorized person(s), required mitigation measures, stipulations and record-keeping requirements. The plan will be incorporated into, as appropriate, the cooperative agreement, permit or other authorization by reference. It will, upon approval by the State Director, authorize the cooperator to conduct specified operations and maintenance activities as described. Generally, the plan will include the requirement for the cooperator to (informally) notify BLM prior to the authorized use of a vehicle or other motorized or mechanized equipment. This notification may be arranged as appropriate between the BLM office and the authorized user. For a rancher, it may involve a phone call a week in advance. For Game and Fish, it may involve radio communication between the Wildlife Manager and BLM Dispatch a day or two in advance.

Compliance

In making the use(s) authorized in the maintenance plan, each cooperator will be required to keep an accurate record of each use including: date(s) and time(s) of use, type of equipment used, access route used, and the purpose and duration of any motorized entry. The log shall be submitted to the BLM at a frequency specified in the maintenance plan. Grazing operators, as a minimum, will typically submit their log at the end of the

An environmental assessment must be prepared for each wilderness operation and maintenance plan to analyze environmental impacts of the alternatives. The environmental assessment will consider the type of equipment, frequency of trips, and access routes for each individual project. The assessment must also document the consideration of the minimum tool for each operation or facility maintenance, or possible relocation outside of the wilderness area, as well as recommendations for mitigating measures and restoration requirements.

Consideration should also be given to the cumulative intrusion that an action may cause. For example, if motor vehicle access is allowed on a specific trail, the use of power tools might also be authorized, particularly if the additional use of power tools would increase the length or number of times that a vehicle would be used.

A decision record will be prepared to document the alternative selected and the specific mitigating measures for each wilderness or group of wilderness areas.

Upon completion of the assessment step, the operation and maintenance plan will be reviewed and may be modified in consultation with the cooperators and other affected interests to consider the appropriate mitigating measures in conformance with the environmental documents. The plan will detail the timing of operation and maintenance, type of equipment necessary, number of trips needed, authorized personnel, regulated mitigation measures, regulations and record-keeping requirements. The plan will be incorporated into, as appropriate, the cooperative agreement, permit or other authorization by reference. It will, upon approval by the State Director, authorize the cooperator to conduct specified operations and maintenance activities as described. Generally, the plan will include the requirements for the cooperator to (intentionally) notify BLM prior to the authorized use of a vehicle or other motorized or mechanized equipment. This notification may be arranged as appropriate between the BLM office and the authorized user. For a rancher, it may involve phone call a week in advance. For game and fish, it may involve radio communication between the Wildlife Manager and BLM District a day or two in advance.

Compliance

In making the use(s) authorized in the maintenance plan, each cooperator will be required to keep an accurate record of each use including date(s) and time(s) of use, type of equipment used, access route used, and the purpose and duration of any authorized activity. The log shall be submitted to the BLM as a frequency specified in the maintenance plan. Grazing operators, as a minimum, will typically submit their log at the end of the

grazing period. A form, such as the Rangeland Improvements Maintenance Authorization at the end of Appendix 2, may be required. Arizona Game and Fish may use the interactive dBase tracking system under development, periodically furnishing copies to the appropriate BLM manager.

BLM will conduct periodic field compliance checks on the activities and operations authorized in the plans. Findings can then be compared to the records submitted by the cooperator to detect and correct discrepancies or violations.

Emergency

The authorized officer, upon receipt of a request for emergency motorized vehicle use, will consider all information available and approve or deny proposals for immediate use of motorized or mechanized equipment to protect life or property, or prevent the loss of capital improvements. Considerations will include validity of the emergency and potential impacts to wilderness values. If at all possible, the cooperator and BLM should discuss and document, during the preparation of the interim plan, what types of events and circumstances will constitute an emergency and how they will be handled.

Use of Motorized Vehicles and Mechanized Equipment

Proposed use of motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment for all purposes will be considered in total prior to approval. Trips using mechanized equipment will be combined where practicable to minimize the overall amount of vehicle use.

Public Information

All inventories, analysis lists, environmental compliance documents, decision records, monitoring and compliance files will be available for public review on request.

General Policies

- *All vehicle use must be kept to a minimum.
- *Inspections or maintenance shall be done on foot or horseback, if reasonable.
- *Any use of motorized vehicles or mechanized equipment not specifically authorized by the interim plan must have advance approval by BLM.
- *Authorization as described in the approved Maintenance Plan shall be included as a stipulation in the appropriate permit,

period. A form, such as the Maintenance Improvement
Maintenance Information at the end of Appendix 1, may be
required. Action Items and may use the interactive data
tracking system under development, periodically furnishing copies
to the appropriate MIM manager.

MIM will conduct periodic field compliance checks on the
activities and operations authorized in the plans. Findings can
then be reported to the records submitted by the cooperator to
detect and correct discrepancies or violations.

Emergency

The authorized officer, upon receipt of a request for emergency
authorized vehicle use, will consider all information available
and approve or deny proposals for immediate use of authorized or
mechanized equipment to protect life or property, or prevent the
loss of capital improvements. Considerations will include
validity of the emergency and potential impacts to wilderness
values. If at all possible, the cooperator and MIM should
discuss and document, during the preparation of the Interim plan,
what types of events and circumstances will constitute an
emergency and how they will be handled.

Use of Authorized Vehicle and Mechanized Equipment

Proposed use of authorized vehicle and mechanized equipment for
all purposes will be considered in local plan to approval.
Types being mechanized equipment will be considered where
feasible to maintain the overall amount of vehicle use.

Public Information

All inventories, analysis lists, environmental compliance
documents, decision records, monitoring and compliance files will
be available for public review on request.

General Policies

All vehicle use must be kept to a minimum.
Inspections or maintenance shall be done on foot or horseback,
if reasonable.

Any use of authorized vehicle or mechanized equipment not
specifically authorized by the Interim plan must have advance
approval by MIM.

Authorization as described in the approved Maintenance Plan
shall be included as a requirement in the appropriate permit.

cooperative agreement or other authorizing document.
*Without approval, use of motorized vehicles or mechanized equipment is a violation of 43 CFR 4140.1(a-e(1)) and 43 CFR 8560.1-2.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT OF AIRCRAFT USE IN WILDERNESS

Purpose

Many predesignation authorized activities require the use of low-level aircraft flights over wilderness areas. For example, the management of wildlife, particularly big game species and wild horse and burro populations often requires the use of aircraft for population surveys, location of research animals, animal capture and removal or other purposes. BLM conducts monitoring flights. However, the use of motorized vehicles (including aircraft) in wilderness was intended by Congress to be the exception rather than the rule, even though no legislative restrictions exist in the Federal Aviation Authority regulations concerning flight over wilderness areas. It is thus necessary that aircraft use in wilderness be addressed in this document to assure that its use is in conformance with Congressional intent as contained in the Wilderness Act.

Scope

This document addresses only those low-level flight (below 2,000 feet) activities and landings established and ongoing prior to designation. Proposals to use aircraft for new projects, or for accepted purposes in areas where they were not used prior to designation, are outside the scope of this document. Such proposals must be addressed separately, on a case-by-case basis.

Analysis

Established aircraft use will be subject to the same level of analysis as carried out for operation and maintenance of physical structures, described earlier in this document, including an environmental assessment. The purpose of this analysis is to assure the use is still needed and that aircraft is the minimum tool required to accomplish the task, and the only reasonable means of accomplishing work. The "Rule of Reason" should be applied. For example, it may be possible to conduct wildlife population census, research and inspection by a foot survey, but the results may not be reliable enough nor timely enough to establish reasonable management guidelines.

management agreement or other authorizing document.
Without approval, use of motorized vehicles or mechanical
equipment is a violation of 50 CFR 15.01(a-2)(1) and
50 CFR 15.01-1.

SECTION 2. MANAGEMENT OF AIRCRAFT USE IN WILDERNESS

Purpose

Many preconditions authorized activities require the use of low-level aircraft flights over wilderness areas. For example, the management of wildlife, particularly big game species and wild horses and burro populations often requires the use of aircraft for population surveys, location of research animals, animal capture and removal or other purposes. BLM conducts monitoring flights. However, the use of motorized vehicles (including aircraft) in wilderness was intended by Congress to be the exception rather than the rule, even though no legislative restrictions exist in the Federal Aviation Authority regulations concerning flight over wilderness areas. It is thus necessary that aircraft use in wilderness be addressed in this document to assure that its use is in conformance with Congressional intent as contained in the Wilderness Act.

Scope

This document addresses only those low-level flight (below 1,000 feet) activities and landings established and ongoing prior to designation. Proposals to use aircraft for new projects, or for expanded purposes in areas where they were not used prior to designation, are outside the scope of this document. Such proposals must be addressed separately, on a case-by-case basis.

Analysis

Established aircraft use will be subject to the same level of analysis as carried out for operation and maintenance of physical structures, described earlier in this document, including an environmental assessment. The purpose of this analysis is to assure the use is still needed and that aircraft is the minimum tool required to accomplish the task, and the only reasonable means of accomplishing work. The "Rule of Reason" should be applied. For example, it may be desirable to conduct wildlife population census, research and inspection by a foot survey, but the results may not be reliable enough nor timely enough to establish reasonable management guidelines.

Operation

Use of aircraft for wild horse and burro and wildlife habitat and population management purposes in wilderness, where established prior to designation, may continue subject to mitigation measures derived from the analysis above. Mitigation may include the scheduling of flights during mid-week periods, limiting the number of flights or passes, and restricting landings. To facilitate implementation of the above mitigation methods, the authorized officer should receive advance notice prior to all proposed uses of aircraft over or authorized landings in wilderness.

Restriction

Even if established prior to designation, aircraft use may not be authorized for routine inspections of habitat improvements, vegetative monitoring or studies, or for research purposes unless no other method of access or data acquisition is reasonable.

Use of aircraft for wild horse and burro and wildlife habitat and
preservation management purposes in wilderness, where established
prior to designation, may continue subject to mitigation measures
derived from the analysis above. Mitigation may include the
scheduling of flights during mid-week periods, limiting the
number of flights or passes, and restricting landings. To
facilitate implementation of the above mitigation methods, the
authorized officer should receive advance notice prior to all
proposed uses of aircraft over or authorized landings in
wilderness.

RESTRICTION

Even if established prior to designation, aircraft use may not be
authorized for routine inspections of habitat improvements,
vegetative monitoring or studies, or for research purposes unless
an exact method of access or data acquisition is reasonable.

A. Background

APPENDIX 1

EXAMPLE FORMAT

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plan is to provide direction for field level personnel in conducting ongoing wildlife operations and maintaining existing improvements located in the Richardson Wash and Phil's Knob areas.

Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plan

RICHARDSON WASH AND PHIL'S KNOB WILDERNESS AREAS

Bureau of Land Management
Quartzsite District
La Posa Resource Area

May 1991

The scope of the plan is to provide direction and maintenance of existing improvements and wildlife operations in the Richardson Wash and Phil's Knob areas. The plan is to provide direction for field level personnel in conducting ongoing wildlife operations and maintaining existing improvements located in the Richardson Wash and Phil's Knob areas. The plan is to provide direction for field level personnel in conducting ongoing wildlife operations and maintaining existing improvements located in the Richardson Wash and Phil's Knob areas.

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1980, Public Law 96-487, was signed on November 24, 1980. Two of the areas designated as wilderness were Richardson Wash (14,782 acres) and Phil's Knob (7,374 acres).

APPENDIX 1

RESEARCH FORM

Wildlife Operations and Management Plan

RICHARDSON WASH AND PHIL'S JONES WILDERNESS AREAS

Bureau of Land Management
Geological District
La Pasa Resource Area

MAY 1991

Part I. Introduction

A. Background

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plan is to provide direction for field level personnel in conducting ongoing wildlife operations and in maintaining existing improvements located in the Richardson Wash and Phil's Knob Wilderness Areas. An environmental assessment prepared concurrent with the plan will analyze the various alternatives which may be utilized to conduct ongoing operations and to perform necessary maintenance on existing improvements.

The plan is the basis for how, where, when and by what methods improvement, maintenance and ongoing operations will be permitted within these two wilderness areas in the interim period between designation and the completion of a Wilderness Management Plan. The Operations and Maintenance Plan will further implement the Master Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Arizona, Arizona Game and Fish Commission and the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

The scope of the plan is ongoing operations and maintenance of existing improvements in the two wilderness areas. Ongoing operations are those discrete actions or series of actions which were analyzed in an environmental assessment, approved by the authorized officer, and actually begun on-the-ground prior to wilderness designation but not yet completed. Examples of ongoing operations might be: a series of guzzlers, regularly scheduled population censuses, or a capture/release program being conducted in stages. Operations which have received approval, but have not been initiated, and proposed operations are not included in this Wildlife Operation and Maintenance Plan and will be handled as new proposals and analyzed in individual environmental assessments.

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, Public Law 101-628, was signed on November 28, 1990. Two of the areas designated as wilderness were Richardson Wash (34,789 acres) and Phil's Knob (7,234 acres).

A. Background

History and Status

The purpose of this Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plan is to provide direction for field level personnel in conducting ongoing wildlife operations and in maintaining existing improvements located in the Richardson Wash and Phil's Knob Wilderness Areas. An environmental assessment prepared pursuant to the plan will analyze the various alternatives which may be utilized to conduct ongoing operations and to perform necessary maintenance on existing improvements.

The plan is the basis for how, where, when and by what methods improvement, maintenance and ongoing operations will be permitted within these two wilderness areas in the interior period between designation and the completion of a Wilderness Management Plan. The Operations and Maintenance Plan will further implement the Master Recommendation of Understanding between the State of Arizona, Arizona Game and Fish Commission and the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

The scope of the plan is ongoing operations and maintenance of existing improvements in the two wilderness areas. Ongoing operations are those discrete actions or series of actions which were analyzed in an environmental assessment, approved by the authorized officer, and actually begun on the ground prior to wilderness designation but not yet completed. Examples of ongoing operations might be: series of quarters, regularly scheduled population censuses, or a cooperative program being conducted in stages. Operations which have received approval, but have not been initiated, and proposed operations are not included in this Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plan and will be handled as new proposals and analyzed in individual environmental assessments.

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1980, Public Law 96-488, was signed on November 18, 1980. Two of the areas designated as wilderness were Richardson Wash (3,750 acres) and Phil's Knob (7,210 acres).

Relationship to BLM Planning System

The two wilderness areas were included in the Mythical Mountains Resource Management Plan. Both wilderness and nonwilderness alternatives were analyzed. Congress and the President designated portions of both areas as wilderness on November 28, 1990. BLM is required to prepare an Activity Plan or Wilderness Management Plan for each area designated as wilderness. Because of the magnitude of work associated with the 38 new areas designated in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act, it may be as long as 10 years before Wilderness Management Plans are completed for all new wilderness areas. The Operations and Maintenance Plan (and other resource plans) will serve as interim guidance prior to completion of the Management Plan and will be incorporated into the Management Plan. At this time, it is anticipated that the Management Plan will be completed in 1997 in conjunction with the revision of the Mythical Mountains Resource Management Plan.

Relationship to Arizona Game and Fish Department/BLM Master Memorandum of Understanding

The Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plan supports and partially implements the Master Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Arizona, Arizona Game and Fish Commission and the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Following its initial completion, the Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plan will become a standard discussion item in the annual coordination meetings (Article II, The Department and the Bureau Agree, No. 5). The plan also implements many items in Article III, Wilderness Constraints, particularly paragraph two which discusses use of motorized or mechanical equipment and advance approval of ongoing ("more than one occurrence") actions.

B. Plan Organization

The plan is divided into two sections: Management Objectives, Constraints and Policies, and Operation and Maintenance Management Direction. The section on objectives, constraints and policies discusses management and operational issues which impact the wilderness area(s) as a whole. The section on operation and maintenance management direction details the specific project-by-project approved actions, maintenance schedules, methods of access, etc.

Relationships to BLM Planning System

The two wilderness areas were included in the National Mountain Resource Management Plan. Both wilderness and nonwilderness alternatives were analyzed. Congress and the President designated portions of both areas as wilderness on November 25, 1980. BLM is required to prepare an activity plan or Wilderness Management Plan for each area designated as wilderness. Because of the magnitude of work associated with the 35 new areas designated in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act, it may be as long as 10 years before Wilderness Management Plans are completed for all new wilderness areas. The Operations and Maintenance Plan (and other resource plans) will serve as interim guidance prior to completion of the Management Plan and will be incorporated into the Management Plan. At this time, it is anticipated that the Management Plan will be completed in 1997 in conjunction with the revision of the National Mountain Resource Management Plan.

Relationships to Arizona Game and Fish Department/BLM Master Management of Landscapes

The Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plan supports and partially implements the Master Management of Landscapes between the State of Arizona, Arizona Game and Fish Commission and the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Following the initial completion, the Wildlife Operations and Maintenance Plan will become a standard discussion item in the annual coordination meeting (Article II, The Department and the Arizona Game and Fish Commission). The plan also implements many items in Article III, Wilderness Constraints, particularly paragraph two which discusses use of motorized or mechanized equipment and advance approval of ongoing ("more than one occurrence") actions.

2. Plan Organization

The plan is divided into two sections: Management Objectives, Constraints and Policies, and Operation and Maintenance Management Direction. The section on objectives, constraints and policies discusses management and operational issues which impact the wilderness area(s) as a whole. The section on operation and maintenance management direction details the specific project-by-project approved actions, maintenance schedules, methods of access, etc.

C. Major Issues

1. Continued ability of the Arizona Game and Fish Department to conduct wildlife operations and maintain existing improvements.
2. Use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport.
3. Provision for naturally functioning ecosystems.

Part II. Management Objectives, Constraints and Policies

A. Management Objectives

The subject areas will be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 to "secure for the American people an enduring resource of wilderness." All actions approved for implementation within the wilderness will be in accordance with this objective.

The objective of wildlife management operations will be to enhance the functioning of natural process and interactions between flora, fauna and the physical environment. Exotic species, provision of artificial improvements which do not mimic natural conditions and management of population levels above native carrying capacity are not appropriate.

Bighorn Sheep - Populations will be maintained according to Arizona Game and Fish strategic documents at the numbers appropriate to the habitat potential.

B. Management Constraints

No use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport will be allowed in areas where it had not occurred prior to wilderness designation.

C. Policies

BLM and the Arizona Game and Fish Department will work cooperatively to implement the intent of Congress in designating this area as wilderness while providing the maximum flexibility to manage wildlife subject to wilderness resource management constraints.

2. Objectives

1. Continued ability of the Arizona Game and Fish Department to conduct wildlife operations and maintain existing improvements.
2. Use of authorized equipment and mechanical transport.
3. Provision for naturally functioning ecosystems.

3. Management Objectives, Considerations and Policies

A. Management Objectives

The subject areas will be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Arizona Game and Fish Department Act of 1909 to "secure for the American people an enduring resource of wilderness." All actions approved for implementation within the wilderness will be in accordance with this objective.

The objective of wildlife management operations will be to enhance the functioning of natural processes and interactions between flora, fauna and the physical environment. Ecologic species, provision of artificial improvements which do not inhibit natural conditions and management of population levels above natural carrying capacity are not appropriate.

Wildlife Survey - Population will be maintained according to Arizona Game and Fish Department documents of the number appropriate to the habitat potential.

B. Management Considerations

No use of authorized equipment or mechanical transport will be allowed in areas where it had not occurred prior to wilderness designation.

C. Policies

AGF and the Arizona Game and Fish Department will work cooperatively to implement the intent of Congress in designating this area as wilderness while providing the maximum flexibility to manage wildlife subject to wilderness resource management constraints.

BLM and the Arizona Game and Fish Department will incorporate this plan into the annual program review meetings required by the Master Memorandum of Understanding.

BLM and the Arizona Game and Fish Department will cooperate in developing operational and maintenance proposals aimed at reducing or eliminating the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport in the conducting of wildlife management activities.

Wildlife operations and maintenance direction will be conducted in accordance with appropriate BLM policy and manual direction and in accordance with Appendix B of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs accompanying H.R. 2570 of the One Hundred First Congress (H. Rep. 101-405).

The Arizona Game and Fish Department desires to retain an annual census count as part of its ongoing population studies.

This activity does not utilize any motorized or mechanical equipment other than the Arizona Game and Fish Department contract helicopter.

Selected Management Direction:

1) An aerial census of bighorn sheep populations will be allowed to continue in the McDowell-San Rafael Mountains. This activity supports both the management goals of BLM and the Arizona Game and Fish Department, the intent of Congress expressed in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act and scientific purposes as allowed by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

2) Flight operations will be limited to one day per year. The Arizona Game and Fish Department has agreed to modify their flight pattern so that all census work within the wilderness area can be accomplished within one day.

3) The Arizona Game and Fish Department will notify BLM two weeks prior to the scheduled flights.

4) All aerial inspections of gopher improvements will be conducted concurrently with the census counts (see improvement maintenance section).

WMA and the Arizona Game and Fish Department will incorporate this plan into the annual progress review meetings required by the Hunter Education of Understanding. WMA and the Arizona Game and Fish Department will cooperate in developing operational and maintenance programs aimed at reducing or eliminating the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport in the conducting of wildlife management activities.

Wildlife operations and maintenance direction will be conducted in accordance with appropriate WMA policy and general direction and in accordance with Appendix B of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs accompanying H.R. 1570 of the One Hundred First Congress (H. Rep. 101-885).

Part III. Operations and Maintenance Management Direction

A. Richardson Wash Wilderness Area

1. Ongoing Operations

a. Annual Aerial Population Census

Beginning in 1978, the Arizona Game and Fish Department has conducted an annual aerial population census of bighorn sheep in this area. The wilderness area comprises about 35 percent of the area flown. The census is conducted over a two day period in August. The methodology use is to visit known water sources as most animals are concentrated near waters at this hotter time of the year. No landings are made during the counts.

The Arizona Game and Fish Department desires to retain an annual census count as part of its ongoing population studies.

This activity does not utilize any motorized or mechanical equipment other than the Arizona Game and Fish Department contract helicopter.

Selected Management Direction:

- 1) An aerial census of bighorn sheep populations will be allowed to continue in the Richardson Wash Wilderness. This activity supports both the management goals of BLM and the Arizona Game and Fish Department, the intent of Congress expressed in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act and scientific purpose as allowed by the Wilderness Act of 1964.
- 2) Flight operations will be limited to one day per year. The Arizona Game and Fish Department has agreed to modify their flight pattern so that all census work within the wilderness area can be accomplished within one day.
- 3) The Arizona Game and Fish Department will notify BLM two weeks prior to the scheduled flights.
- 4) All aerial inspections of guzzler improvements will be conducted concurrently with the census counts (see improvement maintenance section).

101. Conservation and Management of Wildlife

1. General Provisions

a. Annual Aerial Population Census

Beginning in 1975, the Arizona Game and Fish Department has conducted an annual aerial population census of bighorn sheep in this area. The census is conducted about 25 percent of the year. The census is conducted over a two day period in August. The methodology used is to visit known water sources as most animals are concentrated near water at this time of the year. No landings are made during the census.

The Arizona Game and Fish Department desires to retain an annual census count as part of the ongoing population studies.

This activity does not utilize any motorized or mechanical equipment other than the Arizona Game and Fish Department contract helicopter.

Selected Management Direction:

1) An aerial census of bighorn sheep populations will be allowed to continue in the Richardson Wash Wilderness. This activity supports both the management goals of BLM and the Arizona Game and Fish Department, the intent of Congress expressed in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act and scientific purposes as allowed by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

2) Flight operations will be limited to one day per year. The Arizona Game and Fish Department has agreed to modify their flight pattern so that all census work within the wilderness area can be accomplished within one day.

3) The Arizona Game and Fish Department will notify BLM two weeks prior to the scheduled flights.

4) All aerial inspections of greater sagebrush will be conducted concurrently with the census counts (see Improvement Management section).

Alternatives:

- 1) No action or no population census.
- 2) Population census by nonaerial methods, such as posting an observer at the water sources to count animals.

2. Improvement Maintenance

a. Lone Wolf Guzzler

The Lone Wolf guzzler (TxxS RxxE Sec. x) was constructed in 1982 to provide a reliable water source for the North Wash bighorn sheep herd. The project consists of a slickrock catchment impoundment formed by a 7-foot cement and rock dam. The project was constructed by the Arizona BLM Employees Association. All cement and forming materials were flown to the site from the Lazy Rob trailhead. Volunteers walked the three miles into the site. There are no pipelines or storage tanks associated with this project. The impoundment measures about 25 feet long by 8 feet wide and 6 feet deep. Average storage is estimated to be 950 gallons. The anticipated lifetime of this project is 40 years. This project has not required any maintenance since its construction. Inspections have shown the dam to be in good shape with no deterioration evident. No maintenance other than periodic inspections is planned. The Arizona Game and Fish Department has inspected this improvement using a helicopter four times since its construction. This location is inaccessible to motorized and mechanized equipment other than aircraft.

1) To action or no population census.

2) Population census by non-traditional methods, such as posting an observer at the water sources to count animals.

3. Improvement Maintenance

a. Lower Wolf Quarter

The Lower Wolf Quarter (Twp 36S, R. 10E, S. 10N) was constructed in 1983 to provide a reliable water source for the North West sheep herd. The project consists of a 7-foot concrete and rock dam. The project was constructed by the Arizona NRE Irrigation Association. All cement and forming materials were flown to the site from the Ledy Hob Railroad. Volunteers walked the three miles into the site. There are no pipelines or storage tanks associated with this project. The improvement measures about 15 feet long by 8 feet wide and 5 feet deep. Average storage is estimated to be 550 gallons. The anticipated lifetime of this project is 40 years. This project has not required any maintenance since its construction. Inspections have shown the dam to be in good shape with no deterioration evident. No maintenance other than periodic inspections is planned. The Arizona Game and Fish Department has inspected this improvement using a helicopter four times since its construction. This location is inaccessible to motorized and mechanized equipment other than aircraft.

Selected Management Direction:

- 1) The improvement will be retained in its present form. Routine inspections will be conducted at a minimum of every 5 years.
- 2) Aerial inspection, if necessary, will be conducted at the same time as the annual aerial population census is conducted. Use of aircraft will not be approved for inspections at other times and foot access will be utilized.
- 3) The Arizona Game and Fish Department will notify BLM two weeks prior to conducting inspection/census flights.

Alternatives:

- 1) No action or no inspections.
- 2) Only foot or horseback access inspections will be authorized.

Bureau of Land Management
Quartzsite District
La Pasa Resource Area

May 1992

Selected Management Direction:

- 1) The improvement will be retained in the present form. Routine inspections will be conducted at a minimum of every 5 years.
- 2) Aerial inspection, if necessary, will be conducted at the same time as the annual aerial population census is conducted. Use of aircraft will not be approved for inspections of other times and foot access will be utilized.
- 3) The Arizona Game and Fish Department will notify him two weeks prior to conducting inspection/census flights.

Alternatives:

- 1) No action or no inspection
- 2) Only foot or horseback access inspections will be authorized.

APPENDIX 2

OUTLINE OF EXAMPLE FORMAT

RANGE IMPROVEMENT MAINTENANCE PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Sierra de las Canas Wilderness

Bureau of Land Management Quartzsite District La Posa Resource Area

May 1991

APPENDIX 1

OUTLINE BY
KIMBLE FORMER

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
AND IMPROVEMENT MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR

State of the Corps Wilderness

Division of Land Management
Geographic Division
La Paz National Area

May 1981

***I. Introduction**

A. Background

Purpose and Scope

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act and Congressional Guidelines

Relationship to BLM Planning System

Relationship to Existing Authorizations and Activity Plans

B. Plan Organization

C. Major Issues

***II. Management Objectives, Constraints, and Policies**

A. Management Objectives

B. Management Constraints

C. Policies

* These two parts could be developed generically to apply to all range interim plans in a Resource Area or District. They could be incorporated by reference and not reprinted in each plan.

I. Introduction

A. Background

Purpose and Scope

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act and Congressional Guidelines

Relationship to BLM Planning System

Relationship to Existing Authorizations and Activity Plans

B. Plan Organization

C. Major Issues

II. Management Objectives, Constraints, and Policies

A. Management Objectives

B. Management Constraints

C. Policies

* These two parts could be developed generically to apply to all range interim plans in a Resource Area or District. They could be incorporated by reference and not repeated in each plan.

III. Proposed Action and Alternative

A. Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of this plan is to identify how, when, where and by what methods the rangeland improvements within the Sierra de las Canas Wilderness will be maintained. The wilderness is located in La Paz County. It includes xx,xxx acres of public land and xx,xxx acres of State land, with a 160-acre private inholding cherrystemmed from the wilderness. Primary legal access to the area is provided by the La Posa Road which parallels the western and southern boundaries. This road is maintained by BLM and is suitable for use by two-wheeled drive vehicles. Access is also provided by a county road on the east side of the area.

B. History and Background

Part of six grazing allotments lie within the wilderness. All are run as cow-calf operations. Three of the operators only graze in the wilderness area for part of the grazing season, while the other three operators' livestock utilize the wilderness area yearlong. (Include maps and tables as appropriate here.)

C. Description of the Proposed Action and Alternative

1. Proposed Action

This alternative proposes to authorize the occasional use of motor vehicles or mechanized equipment to maintain range improvements within the Sierra de las Canas Wilderness. Where motor vehicle or mechanized equipment is permitted, the operator would be required to notify the Area Manager several days prior to maintaining the facility, except for emergency uses described by type of facility maintenance.

Fence Maintenance: All fences located within the boundaries of the wilderness area would receive routine maintenance by nonmotorized means (horseback or foot). The majority of the fences are in fair to good condition. It is estimated that about once every 5 years a major fence repair would be undertaken for each of 7 project fences. This would involve the reasonable use of a pickup truck to carry fence material and tools, and to remove abandoned materials. The authorized vehicle access routes are identified on

map x and have been limited to drainages and previously established routes. When pickup trucks are used, one or two trips would be authorized into the wilderness area to perform major fence repairs.

Pipeline Maintenance: Two pipeline segments totalling x.xx miles are within the wilderness area. These segments are spurs off the xx main line. A trough is located at the end of each spur. The main line forms the southern boundary of the wilderness area. Trough float replacement or adjustment would be done without motorized vehicles. In replacing a trough, the operator would be authorized to use a pickup truck to haul the new trough in and the old trough out. Where individual breaks in the pipeline occur which necessitate the use of equipment, such as a propane torch, banding equipment, couplings and saw, a pickup truck would be authorized to complete the repair. It is estimated that x to x breaks would occur in the pipeline each year, with one or two trips authorized for each needed repair. Vehicle use would be confined to the pipeline routes identified on map x. If breaks occur and no water is available in troughs, the operator may use a pickup truck (under emergency conditions) to repair the leak, but must notify the Area Manager when the situation arises or within 48 hours following the emergency. Photopoints will be established by BLM along the xxxx pipeline spurs in the xx allotment to monitor resource conditions.

2. No Motorized Vehicle Alternative (No Action)

Under this alternative, access by motor vehicles and/or the use of mechanized equipment in maintaining range improvements would not be authorized. All maintenance would be accomplished by nonmotorized means.

IV. Affected Environment

- A. The Wilderness Area
- B. Allotments

map x and have been limited to drainages and previously established routes. When pickup trucks are used, one or two trips would be authorized into the wilderness area to perform major fence repairs.

Pipeline Maintenance: Two pipeline segments totaling 2.5 miles are within the wilderness area. These segments are spurs off the xx main line. A trough is located at the end of each spur. The main line forms the southern boundary of the wilderness area. Trough lined replacement or adjustment would be done without motorized vehicles. In replacing a trough, the operator would be authorized to use a pickup truck to haul the new trough in and the old trough out. Where individual breaks in the pipeline occur which necessitate the use of equipment, such as a propane torch, banding equipment, couplings and saw, a pickup truck would be authorized to complete the repair. It is estimated that 1 to 2 breaks would occur in the pipeline each year, with one or two trips authorized for each needed repair. Vehicle use would be confined to the pipeline routes identified on map x. If breaks occur and no water is available in troughs, the operator may use a pickup truck (under emergency conditions) to repair the leak, but must notify the Area Manager when the situation arises or within 24 hours following the emergency. Postpoints will be established by BLM along the xx pipeline spurs in the xx allotment to monitor resource conditions.

3. No Motorized Vehicle Alternative (No Action)

Under this alternative, access by motor vehicles and/or the use of mechanized equipment in maintenance ranges improvements would not be authorized. All maintenance would be accomplished by nonmotorized means.

IV. Affected Environment

A. The Wilderness Area

B. Allotments

V. Environmental Consequences

A. Impacts of the Proposed Action and Alternative

1. Proposed Action

Impacts to cultural resources, wildlife, air quality, and threatened or endangered species will not be discussed because the planned maintenance activity would occur primarily in previously disturbed area within the wilderness and no impacts to these resources are anticipated. The use of a vehicle x to x times per year under the proposed action would occur on designated vehicle routes and would not produce any long-lasting effects

2. No Action

VI. Consultation and Coordination

VII. List of Preparers

Signatures

Reviewed by: (Operators)

Prepared by: (Range Con and Wilderness Specialist)

Recommended by: (Area and District Manager)

Approved by: (State Director)

FONSI/Decision Record

V. Environmental Considerations

A. Impacts of the Proposed Action and Alternative

1. Proposed Action

Impacts to cultural resources, wildlife, air quality, and threatened or endangered species will not be discussed because the planned maintenance activity would occur primarily in previously disturbed areas within the wilderness and no impacts to these resources are anticipated. The use of a vehicle x to x times per year under the proposed action would occur on designated vehicle routes and would not produce any long-lasting effects . . .

2. No Action

VI. Consultation and Coordination

VII. List of Preparations

Signature

Reviewed by: (Operator)

Prepared by: (Range and Wilderness Specialist)

Recommended by: (Range and District Manager)

Approved by: (Range Director)

Final Decision Record

RANGELAND IMPROVEMENT MAINTENANCE AUTHORIZATION

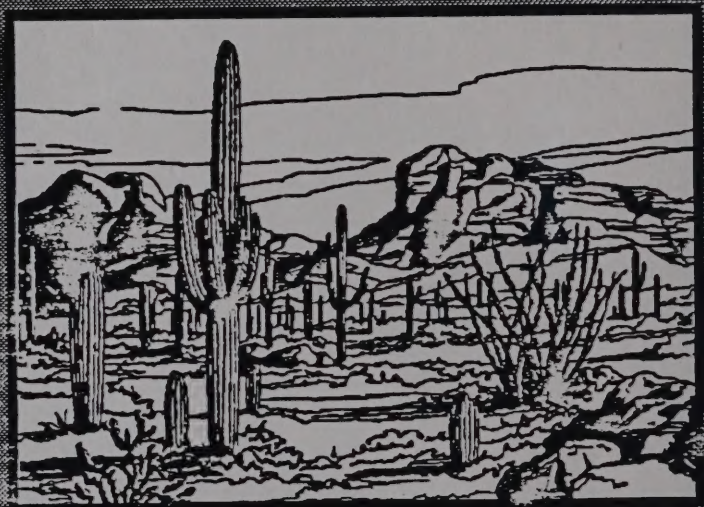
WILDERNESS: _____ **ALLOTMENT/LOCATION:** _____

PERSONS AUTHORIZED: _____ PERIOD OR GRAZING USE: _____

The following chart indicates the motorized vehicle use, if any, (other than earth-moving equipment) authorized in the wilderness for the identified period. When authorized, motorized vehicle use in the wilderness is allowed only for the purpose of maintaining rangeland improvements or operations necessary for rangeland management programs. ACTUAL USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES** MUST BE DOCUMENTED ON THE CHART following each use. Contact the Area Manager in charge prior to such use when possible, except in an emergency situation, explained in the attached Special Maintenance Situations.

[illegible]

** Motorized Vehicles includes wheeled or track vehicles, aircraft and power boats.



ARIZONA WILDERNESS

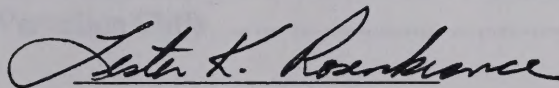
Land Tenure Adjustment Plan

Prepared by

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona State Office

April 1992

Approved



Arizona State Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, is proposing the acquisition of certain lands which are non-federal inholdings within congressionally designated Arizona Wilderness Areas. The purchase, exchange or donation of lands or interests in lands would be from willing landowners only. The purpose of the acquisitions is to protect the wilderness characteristics including threatened/endangered species and critical wildlife habitat, wetland and riparian values, and backcountry recreational opportunities. The acquisitions will also ensure incompatible uses such as development, structures, roads, mining, and range improvements are prevented. It is the policy of the Bureau of Land Management to manage designated wilderness areas to preserve their wilderness character for future use and enjoyment of all Americans.

In furtherance of the purposes of the 1964 Wilderness Act, public lands in Arizona were designated as wilderness by the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Arizona was the first to complete the statewide designation of Bureau of Land Management wilderness areas. Of the wilderness areas designated in Arizona, twenty wilderness areas contain private and/or state surface and subsurface inholdings. These wilderness areas are Aravaipa Canyon, Arrastra Mountain, Cottonwood Point, Eagletail Mountains, Harcuvar Mountains, Hassayampa River Canyon, Hells Canyon, Hummingbird Springs, Mount Logan, Mount Nutt, Mount Tipton, North Maricopa Mountains, Paiute, Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs, Rawhide Mountains, Redfield Canyon, Signal Mountain, Swansea, Trigo Mountains and Wabayuma Peak.

Boasting a rich diversity of plant life, the wilderness areas represent the great Southwestern deserts—Sonoran, Mohave and Chihuahuan. Virtually unchanged for thousands of years, these desert lands provide contrasting scenery and abundant recreational opportunities. Time and climatic

forces have shaped them into geological utopias, where hikers can literally squeeze through narrow canyon trails, climb rugged mountain peaks, or discover cultural landmarks and artifacts hidden inside canyons or caves. Rocky escarpments provide important habitat for bighorn sheep. Visitors will find ephemeral waterfalls and ample opportunities for solitude. Other Arizona wilderness features include prehistoric caves and rock shelters, and a variety of wildlife including peregrine falcons, deer, javelinas, desert tortoise, Gila monsters, coatimundi, quail and hawks. The lush riparian vegetation along Aravaipa Creek and its tributaries provide a desert sanctuary for at least 158 species of birds including the stunning vermilion flycatcher and the Gambel's quail.

There is a common concern to preserve lands that contain prime wildlife habitat, boast rich riparian zones and offer pristine scenic and recreational opportunities as found in Arizona's wilderness. The Bureau of Land Management shares these concerns as reflected in such BLM initiatives as Recreation 2000—A Strategic Plan(1989), Fish and Wildlife 2000—A Plan for the Future (1987), Adventures in the Past (1990), National Riparian Wetlands Initiative for the 1990's (1990), Take Pride in America, biological diversity, and the President's America the Beautiful and No Net Loss of Wetlands agendas.

There has been no known opposition from landowners for this proposal. All wilderness area inholdings occur in Congressional Districts 2, 3 and 5 and there has been no opposition expressed from those Districts or representatives.

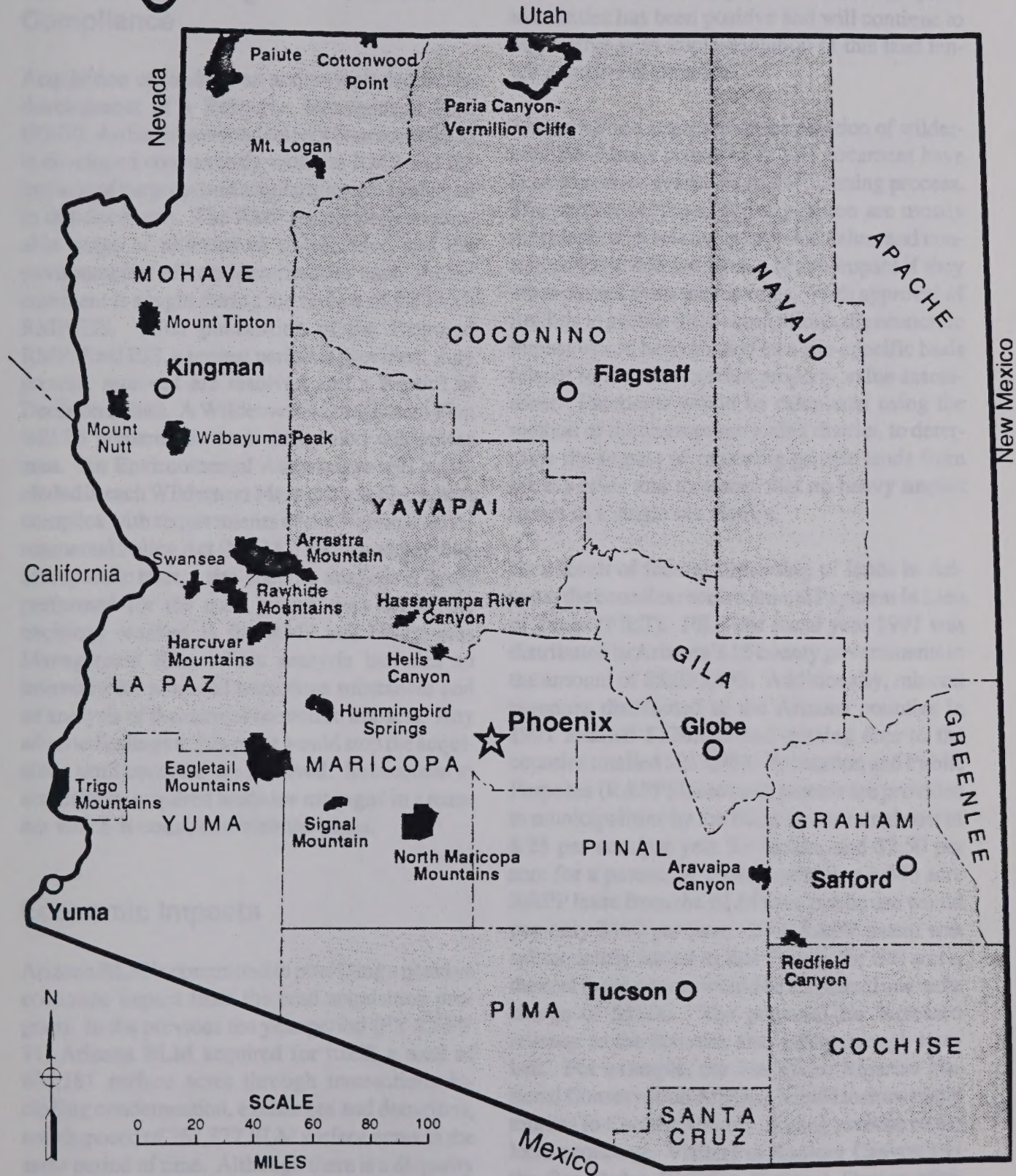
The proposal requests \$3.6 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for the acquisitions. The Bureau anticipates that the funding for acquisition of these lands would be spread over three years as properties become available for exchange, donation or purchase. Funding could be provided at approximately \$1.2 million per year during fiscal years 1993 through 1995.

It is proposed that acquisition of approximately 20,000 acres of private and/or state lands, by methods of exchange, donation or direct purchase, would consolidate and place in public ownership lands of the highest resource and recreational values to manage in a manner consistent with the wilderness objectives for the benefit of generations to come. Acquisition of these properties would eliminate potential conflicting rights for effective management of the wilderness areas.

Time is of the essence. Properties should be acquired now, before development occurs making acquisition more complicated and quite possibly impossible. Property values are generally depressed at this time and, although it may be more difficult to negotiate a purchase with landowners because of low values, it would be the least expensive time for BLM to acquire the lands if negotiations could be consummated.



ARIZONA WILDERNESS AREAS WITH NONFEDERAL INHOLDINGS





ARIZONA WILDERNESS AREAS WITH NONFEDERAL CINCLOSING

Arizona Wildlife Areas are designated by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. The following list shows the names of the areas and the date they were established. The areas are listed in alphabetical order. The date of establishment is given in parentheses. The areas are listed in the order in which they were established. The areas are listed in the order in which they were established.



LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT PROPOSAL

Bureau Planning Process/NEPA Compliance

Acquisition of lands is an action included in the development of a Resource Management Plan (RMP). An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is developed concurrently with the RMP and the impacts of the proposed acquisitions are evaluated in this document. The RMP must have a reasonable range of alternatives to consider, and the environmental effects identified for each. Public comment is sought during the review of the Draft RMP/EIS. After publication of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, a protest period is provided. Any protests received are resolved and a Record of Decision issued. A Wilderness Management Plan will be prepared on each designated wilderness area. An Environmental Assessment will be included in each Wilderness Management Plan which complies with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Before acquisition of a specific tract, a site-specific analysis is again performed for the tract, which tiers off of the decisions reached in the RMP and Wilderness Management Plan. This analysis includes an inventory for potential hazardous substances and an analysis of the current economic impacts. Any adverse findings at this point would stop the acquisition until concerns are resolved. Subsequent to acquisition, acquired lands are managed in a manner which is consistent with the plans.

Economic Impacts

Arizona BLM is committed to providing a positive economic impact from the land acquisition program. In the previous ten year period (FY 82-FY 91) Arizona BLM acquired for itself, a total of 804,181 surface acres through transactions including condemnation, exchanges and donations, and disposed of 767,377 BLM surface acres in the same period of time. Although there is a disparity

in the balance of "acreage," the economic impacts to counties has been positive and will continue to be positive with implementation of this land tenure adjustment proposal.

The economic impact of the acquisition of wilderness inholdings proposed in this document have been generally evaluated in the planning process. The parcels proposed for acquisition are mostly rangeland with relatively low sale value, and consequently would not have a heavy impact if they are removed from the tax roles. With approval of funding to pursue these acquisitions, the economic impact would be evaluated on a site-specific basis related to the then-current property value assessment. Payments would be calculated using the method of the appropriate taxing district, to determine the impact of removing private lands from the tax roles and to assure that no heavy impact incurs in a single tax district.

As a result of federal ownership of lands in Arizona, the counties receive annual Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT). PILT for fiscal year 1991 was distributed to Arizona's 15 county governments in the amount of \$8,093,453. Additionally, mineral revenues distributed to the Arizona counties in 1991 totalled \$120,982 and grazing fees to the counties totalled \$213,989. Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) leases and patents are provided to municipalities by the BLM at a nominal cost of \$.25 per acre/per year for leases, and \$2.50 per acre for a patent. A county receiving a 640 acre R&PP lease from the BLM for a public use would pay only \$160 per year. If an R&PP patent was subsequently issued to that County for 640 acres, the cost to the county would be a minimal one-time charge of \$1600. The potential for increased revenue to the counties also exists through tourism. For example, the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area has helped to draw many tourists to Cochise County, adding revenue to the local economy. Visitors to Ramsey Canyon and the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation

Area have reportedly added about \$10 million per year to the local economy. These payments to counties, cost savings through R&PPs, in addition to increased tourism to scenic and recreational areas created by the BLM, have a significant positive effect on the income to the Arizona counties and certainly offset the decrease in tax base as a result of the federal acquisition of lands.

Acquisition Plan, Priorities and Proposed Methodology

Arizona Bureau of Land Management proposes to acquire 106 parcels of private and state inholdings which lie within designated wilderness areas by purchase, exchange or donation for a total cost of approximately \$3.6 million. Acquisitions would be spread over a period of three to five years, with funding of \$1.2 million for fiscal years 1993, 1994 and 1995, concentrating on priority acquisitions first. Due to continually changing acquisition priorities, flexibility must be maintained. State-wide priorities would be established based on immediate willingness of the landowner, eminent development or surface disturbance from mining, access problems, highest natural resource and recreational values, voter approval of state exchange authority, donation opportunities, and extent of title problems to resolve. The program would be monitored to insure that priorities are constantly evaluated and that monies are being spent in the most efficient manner. Acquisition of parcels would be attempted first by donation or exchange, and only after non-interest in these alternatives would direct purchase be pursued. Acquisition of fee interest may be pursued for surface and/or subsurface estate. Where less-than-full fee interest would accomplish the same goals for preservation of the wilderness characteristics, a conservation easement may be acquired in lieu of full fee interest. A conservation easement acquisition would allow the landowner to retain ownership of the lands and would not significantly affect the tax base of the taxing district. Acquisition may be accomplished using life estates. These alternatives will be considered in negotiations

with landowners and a determination made as to what interest is necessary for the BLM to acquire in order to manage the wilderness areas appropriately and yet recognize the landowners needs. Acquisition would be from willing landowners only as no authority currently exists for condemnation actions on these wilderness inholdings. The requirements of Public Laws 91-646 and 100-17 (better known as the "Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970") would be met which insures that every eligible landowner be justly compensated, and that purchase price is based on market value as determined by an appraisal.

Acquisition and consolidation of lands and access by the BLM will be critical to successfully managing the area to preserve and protect wilderness values, recreation values, wetland/riparian values, scenic values and threatened/endangered species and habitat.

State Exchange Opportunity

The state of Arizona owns 7,866 acres of fee estate, 1,360 acres of surface only estate, and 3,870 acres of subsurface only estate within the wilderness areas discussed in this proposal. This is approximately 65 percent of the acreage to be acquired. As a result of the outstanding working relationship and trust developed between the Bureau and the Arizona State Land Department during completion of the state selection program in the early 1980s, the Governor and the BLM State Director agreed to begin a land exchange program between the agencies. In 1984, the State Legislature supported by the Governor, increased funds for staffing the State Land Department to support an exchange program. In March 1985, a Memorandum of Understanding was entered into between the two agencies, establishing criteria and procedures to carry-out a long term exchange program. The exchange program focused on trades of both surface and subsurface ownership in manageable blocks of federal or state land. BLM retained or acquired lands with high multiple use

resource values and the State retained or acquired land with development potential. As a result of the state exchange program started in 1984, BLM was processing individual exchange packages with the state at each of the Arizona's four District Offices. One of the early acquisitions was for all of the state inholdings within Arizona Strip Wilderness Areas. Title to these lands was presented to BLM at the wilderness dedication ceremony in 1985. Through the ensuing years, some 789,500 acres of state surface and subsurface ownership was acquired in exchange for some 646,900 acres of federal land. This was accomplished through 33 separate exchange packages. The state exchange program came to an abrupt halt in 1988, when the state exchange program was suspended pending resolution of a private lawsuit. In 1989, the Arizona Supreme Court ruled that the state's exchange statute was unconstitutional. An attempt to pass a corrective constitutional amendment failed in the November 1990 general election. Another attempt will be made in November 1992.

When the state obtains new constitutional exchange authority, BLM will proceed with the state exchange program. This will involve ten of the Arizona wilderness areas.

LWCF Funding Opportunity

This proposal requests \$3.6 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of private and state inholdings within Arizona Wilderness Areas. This request is based on approximate values estimated in 1992 and takes into consideration that state lands may only be acquired through exchange. Actual appraised values may vary considerably for individual parcels, depending on the exact location and on the market value at the time of negotiations. It is proposed that funding for these acquisitions be appropriated over a period of three years, with \$1.2 million appropriated each year. This would allow for a continuous, smooth management and monitoring of the acquisition program and would allow for priority parcels to be acquired as they become available.

The criteria and justification for using Land and Water Conservation Funds for acquisition of Arizona Wilderness inholdings is included in this proposal.

Real Estate Values, Present and Future

Arizona has one of the fastest growing populations in the country. Three of every four Arizona residents live in the Tucson and Phoenix metropolitan areas. As Arizona's population continues to grow, there is a growing demand for recreational opportunities and the Wilderness Areas are a prime source of this recreation. Real estate values are relatively low at this time. Should acquisition of these lands be deferred until Arizona's population increases drastically, and property values increase, property values may be well beyond available funding. In addition, the opportunity to purchase these lands may be lost if they are developed by private parties or become unavailable or too expensive.

LWCF FUNDING PROPOSAL COST ANALYSIS

<u>Wilderness Area</u>	<u>Number of Owners</u>	<u>Total Acres*</u>	<u>Estimated Values**</u>	<u>Acquisition Costs***</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>
Aravaipa Canyon	1	718	\$ 216,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 242,000
Arrastra Mountain	4	1,416	40,000 (385,000)	72,000	112,000
Cottonwood Point	5	240	155,000	50,000	205,000
Eagletail Mountains	1	2,643	(528,600)	18,000	18,000
Harcuvar Mountains	1	640	(128,000)	18,000	18,000
Hassayampa River Canyon	1	400	(480,000)	18,000	18,000
Hells Canyon	1	640	512,000	18,000	530,000
Hummingbird Springs	1	1,280	(576,000)	18,000	18,000
Mount Logan	1	40	6,000	18,000	24,000
Mount Nutt	3	310	110,000	72,000	182,000
Mount Tipton	29	1,640	850,000	464,000	1,314,000
North Maricopa Mountains	1	2,880	(64,000)	18,000	18,000
Paiute	1	30	6,000	18,000	24,000
Paria Canyon- Vermilion Cliffs	1	198	40,000	18,000	58,000
Rawhide Mountains	1	200	(50,000)	18,000	18,000
Redfield Canyon	3	3,680	281,400 (822,600)	66,000	347,400
Signal Mountain	1	990	(25,600)	18,000	18,000
Swansea	15	671	167,750	266,000	433,750
Trigo Mountains	1	41	(12,500)	18,000	18,000
Wabayuma Peak	31	1,345	201,750	496,000	697,750

Totals	20,002	2,585,900 (3,072,300)	1,728,000	4,313,900
--------	--------	--------------------------	-----------	-----------

Approximate Exchange Savings**** -\$ 713,900

TOTAL COST \$ 3,600,000

The figures shown in the table in parentheses are the estimated values of state-owned lands (13,096 acres) which can be acquired only through exchange. These values have not been calculated into the "Total Cost." The "Acquisition Costs" of acquiring state-owned lands have been added to the Total Cost.

*Acreage figures are representative of the acres lying within the wilderness area boundaries (inholding acres). In some instances, where parcels lie partly outside wilderness area boundaries, it may be necessary to purchase the entire tract, thereby increasing the total acreage figure and, subsequently, the total costs.

**Estimated values are based on direct purchase of fee interest. These values could be decreased if only a conservation easement interest were acquired, or the lands were acquired by private exchange or donation.

***Acquisition costs include those required for negotiation, appraisal services, title services, field review of properties, cadastral survey and adjudicative and clerical support. Expenses will vary with the type of acquisition, ie. an exchange will require approximately three workmonths more to negotiate than a direct purchase. However, costs of appraisal and title services for an exchange may be less because they are paid by the proponent. The amounts shown here represent typical expenses for direct purchase.

****It is estimated that 20 percent of the total acquisition costs will be reduced because of acquisition of a portion of the lands by private exchange, donation or acquisition of less than fee interest.

SUMMARY OF NON-FEDERAL LAND AND MINERAL RIGHTS IN ARIZONA WILDERNESS

<u>Wilderness Area</u> <u>(Acreage)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Non-federal</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>Surface</u>		<u>Subsurface</u>		<u>Fee Estate</u>	
		<u>State</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Private</u>
Aravaipa Canyon (19,410)	718		718				
Arrastra Mountain (126,760)	1,416					1,280	136
Cottonwood Point (6,500)	240		140				100
Eagletail Mountains (89,000)	2,643					2,643	
Harcuvar Mountains (25,287)	640					640	
Hassayampa River Canyon(11,840)	400	400					
Hells Canyon(9,200)	640		640				
Hummingbird Springs (30,170)	1,280					1,280	
Mount Logan(14,600)	40						40
Mount Nutt(27,530)	310						310
Mount Tipton(31,070)	1,640						1,640
North Maricopa Mountains(63,600)	2,880			2,880			
Paiute(84,700)	30						30
Paria Canyon- Vermilion Cliffs (110,000)	198						198
Rawhide Mountains (41,600)	200					200	
Redfield Canyon (6,600)	3,680	960	298			1,782	640
Signal Mountain (15,250)	990			990			
Swansea(15,755)	671		671				
Trigo Mountains (29,095)	41					41	
Wabayuma Peak (38,400)	1,345						1,345
Totals	20,002	1,360	2,467	3,870	0	7,866	4,439

PROCEDURE FOR COMPILING FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITY LIST

I. Minimum Requirements (must be met in all cases):

1. The property is (a) within the boundaries of an existing Federal conservation/recreation unit, if such boundaries are set by statute; or (b) contiguous with property now comprising a Federal conservation/recreation unit, if the unit's boundaries are administratively determined; or (c) the initial "building block" of a newly authorized federal conservation/recreation unit.
2. The property presents no known health/safety/liability problems (e.g., hazardous waste contamination, unsafe structures).
3. There is no current indication of opposition from current owner(s) to Federal acquisition of the property (condemnations may be necessary in rare instances).
4. The cost of infrastructure necessary to make the property accessible, safe, and usable by the general public does not exceed 10 percent of the estimated purchase price.

II. Ranking Criteria

Each potential acquisition which meets the minimum criteria is then scored by summing points it receives from meeting one or more of the following "ranking criteria."

The indicated number of points is awarded if the proposed acquisition would meet the definitions of each criterion listed below:

Criterion

1.a. Prevent imminent (within 2-3 years) property development that is determined by the Regional or State Director to be incompatible with the affected unit's authorized purpose(s). 50 points

b. Prevent short-to-medium term (within 4-8 years) property development that is determined by the Secretary to be incompatible with the affected unit's authorized purpose(s). 25 points

2.a. Provide multiple recreation opportunities (seven or more of the activities listed below) and is within a county with a population of one million or more. 80 points

Recreation Activities

Hiking	Camping
Picnicking	Fishing
Hunting	Swimming
Auto Touring	Off-road Vehicle Use
Skiing/Ice Skating	Snowmobiling
Bicycling	Horseback Riding
Observing Wildlife	
Boating/Canoeing/Rafting	

b. Provide multiple recreation opportunities (seven or more of the activities listed above) within 100 miles of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). 50 points

c. Provide multiple recreation opportunities (seven or more of the activities listed above) between 100 and 250 miles from an SMSA. 35 points

d. Provide limited recreation opportunities (one to six of the activities listed above) within 100 miles of an SMSA. 35 points

e. Provide limited recreation opportunities (one to six of the activities listed above) between 100 and 250 miles from an SMSA. 20 points

3.a. Preserve habitat of endangered species. 40 points

b. Preserve habitat of threatened species. 30 points

c. Preserve a recognized type of ecological community, for the purpose of promoting natural diversity. 20 points

4. Preserve a nationally-significant natural or cultural feature of a type not now represented in any federal conservation/recreation unit. 40 points

5.a. The principal benefit to be derived from the acquisition is its wetlands characteristics as defined in the Emergency Wetlands Act of 1986. 80 points

b. The property contains a wetland or riparian area that is relatively scarce or unique. 60 points

c. The property contains a wetland or riparian area that, while not scarce or unique, nevertheless provides substantial public benefit. 40 points

6.a. Includes existing infrastructure required to make property accessible to and usable by the general public and by elderly/handicapped citizens. 20 points

b. Includes existing infrastructure required to make property accessible to and usable by the general public, but not by elderly/handicapped citizens. 20 points

7. Expands a unit with a record of visitor-day growth exceeding five percent per year in at least three of the five prior years. 20 points

8. Improves manageability and efficiency of a unit. 20 points

9. Results in federal savings in acquisition costs through the use of land exchanges, donations and other alternatives to the direct purchase of a property at full value. Add five points for each estimated 20 percent savings in federal acquisition costs up to a maximum of 25 points. 5-25 points

10. Involves federal acquisition of less than full fee title to the property (e.g., purchases of scenic or conservation easements). 10 points

11. Involves significant non-federal partnership. For each non-federal partner (state, local, private) contributing significant resources ("significant" - at least 25 percent of acquisition, development, or management dollars), add 5 points, up to a maximum of 15 points. 5-15 points

12. Provides a Federal Land Management Agency with an opportunity, judged by the appropriate Assistant Secretary, to be necessary to substantially further the goals of a Presidential, Departmental, or Bureau Management by Objectives and to be essential to the fulfillment of the agency's mission. (Each agency will rank their 20 highest priority projects which implement their Management by Objectives and mission in descending order. The first priority project will be awarded 150 points, the second 142.5, the third 135, and so on.) 7.5-150 points

Ranking criteria listed under a single number (e.g., "1.a.," "1.b.") are mutually exclusive; points may not be awarded for more than one. For example, a proposed acquisition may score 40 points for meeting criterion 3.a., but cannot score 70 points for meeting both criteria 3.a. and 3.b.

Each property proposed for acquisition would normally be scored separately. However, if several related properties were proposed for purchase as a group to optimize use of funds, the group could be assigned a composite score (e.g., the criteria could be applied and a score assigned to the Forest Service Lake Tahoe project or the Park Service Santa Monica Mountains project as a whole).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LWCF CRITERIA

PROJECT RANKING SHEET

PROJECT NAME: ARIZONA WILDERNESS
STATE: ARIZONA

I. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

1. A (a) Designated Wilderness Areas
B
C
2. No known health/safety/liability problems
3. No known opposition from current owner(s)
4. Infrastructure costs would not exceed 10 percent

II. RANKING CRITERIA

	<u>POINTS AVAILABLE</u>	<u>POINTS ALLOCATED</u>
1. A Prevent Mining/Roads/Range Improvements/ Subdivision of property	(50)	<u>50</u>
B	(25)	
2. A	(80)	
B Multiple Recreation Opportunities within Phoenix SMSA, Tucson SMSA	(50)	<u>50</u>
C	(35)	
D	(35)	
E	(20)	
3. A Endangered species including bald eagle, peregrine falcon, etc.	(40)	<u>40</u>
B	(30)	
C	(20)	
4. One-of-a-Kind, First Sonoran desert wilderness designation, congressionally designated Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990	(40)	<u>40</u>
5. A	(80)	
B Wetland/Riparian areas scarce and unique to the Arizona desert	(60)	<u>60</u>
C	(40)	
6. A	(20)	
B Infrastructure-property accessible by general public	(20)	<u>20</u>
7. Average 10 percent visitor-day growth per year	(20)	<u>20</u>
8. Improve management of wilderness area	(20)	<u>20</u>
9. Results in federal savings in acquisition costs through use of exchanges, donations	(5-25)	<u>5</u>
10. Acquisition of some tracts by conservation easement	(10)	<u>10</u>
11. Significant non-federal partnerships	(5-15)	<u>5</u>

Total Points (Items 1-11) 320

12. Bureauwide Priority (7.5-150)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT BANKING SHEET

1. PROJECT NAME: **ANSONIA WATERSHED** STATE: **ARIZONA**

2. PROJECT LOCATION: **ANSONIA WATERSHED** COUNTY: **COCHISE**

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**

4. PROJECT PURPOSE: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**

5. PROJECT STATUS: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**

6. PROJECT COST: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**

7. PROJECT BENEFITS: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**

8. PROJECT RISKS: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**

9. PROJECT IMPACTS: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**

10. PROJECT MONITORING: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**

11. PROJECT EVALUATION: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**

12. PROJECT SUMMARY: **ANSONIA WATERSHED**



Cottonwood Point Wilderness Area



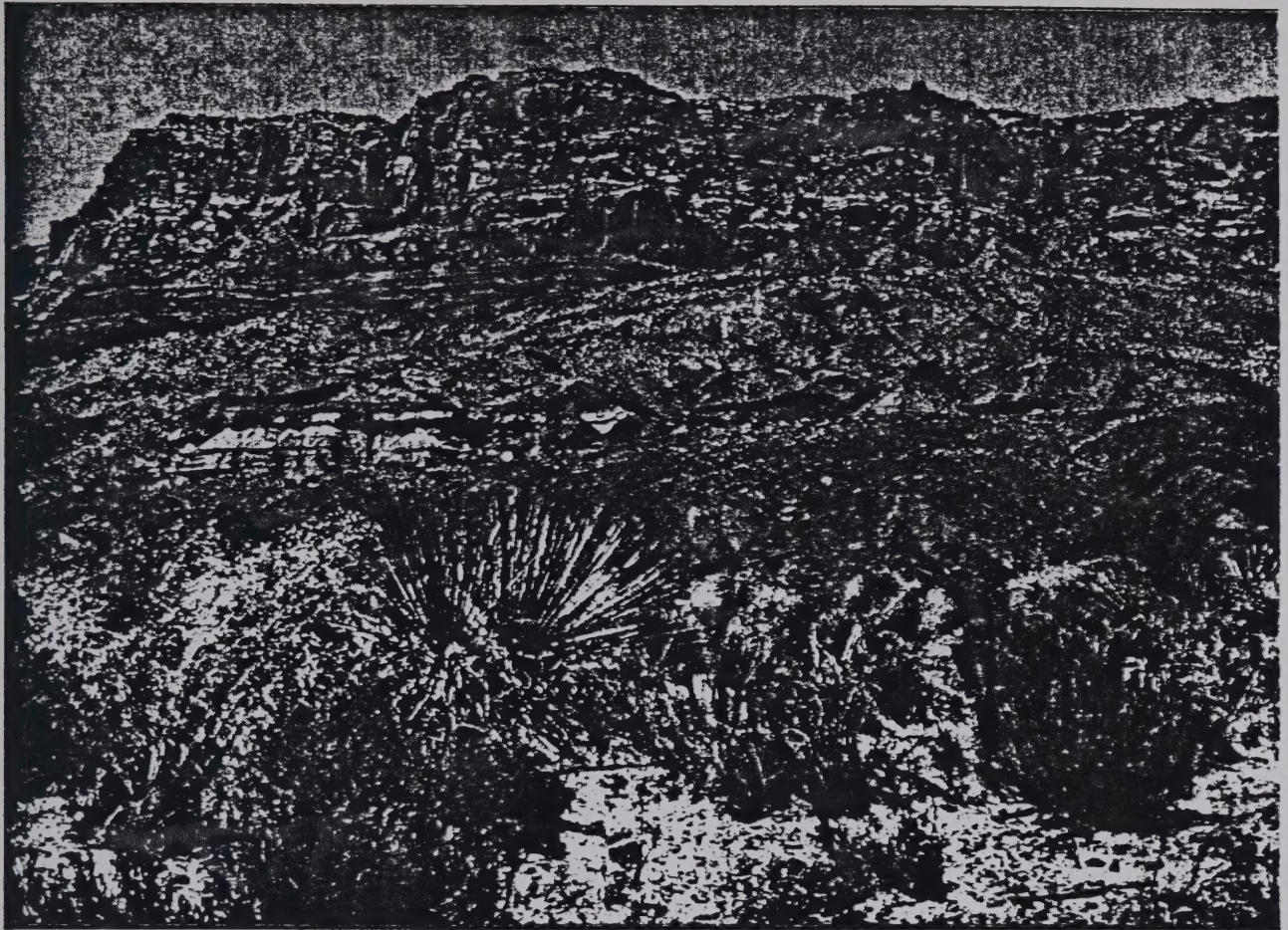
Mount Logan Wilderness Area



Cottonwood Point Wilderness Area



Mount Logan Wilderness Area



Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Area



View of property on Virgin River in Paiute Wilderness Area



Paris Canyon-Vernonville Cattle Wilderness Area



View of property on Virgin River in Paiute Wilderness Area



BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225



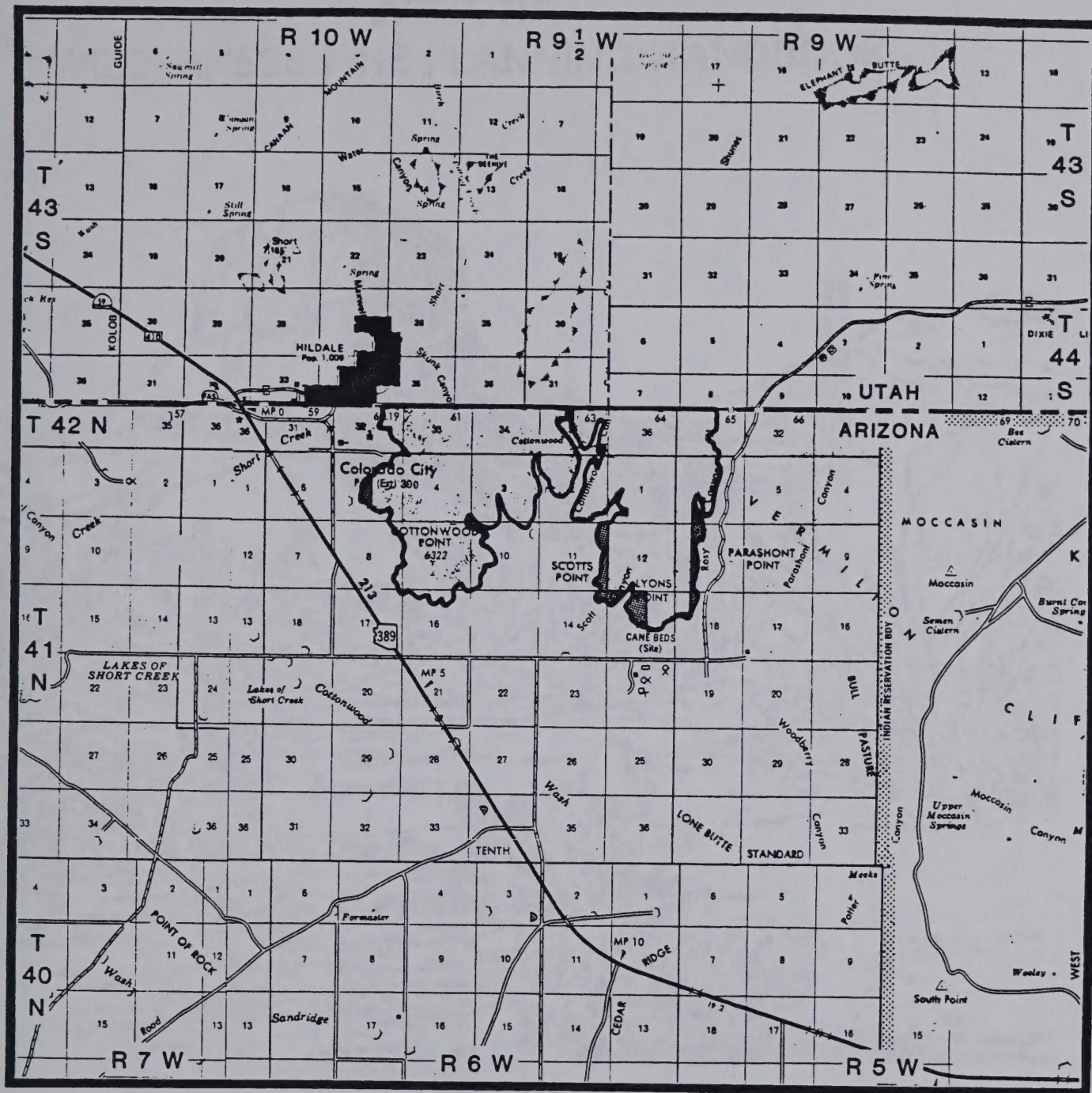
Cottonwood Point

This wilderness area is just east of Colorado City, Arizona, in Mohave County. Cottonwood Point Wilderness is contiguous to the Canaan Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Utah. The wilderness contains 1,000-foot-high, multicolored Navajo sandstone cliffs, small wooded canyons, and craggy pinnacles. Pinyon and juniper woodlands cover much of the wilderness in association with sagebrush. Willow and cottonwood are found in the wetter canyons. Small riparian areas occur as a result of water flow from springs and is one of the best riparian zones on the Arizona Strip. At least 20 species of birds of prey are likely to be found within the wilderness as permanent or part-time residents. Peregrine falcon, an endangered species, nests in cliff areas on the Arizona Strip and in Zion National Park, and though undocumented,

may nest along the Vermilion Cliffs in this region. Mule deer, coyote, bobcat, and mountain lion use the area. Archaic, Anasazi and Paiute cultural properties are known to occur in the Colorado City-Cane Beds area. Some areas of the wilderness are quite susceptible to archaeological site vandalism. Recreation opportunities in the wilderness include hunting and trapping, day hiking, photography, watching wildlife and sightseeing.

Five parcels of non-federal inholdings from five landowners, consisting of 240 total acres, are proposed for acquisition in this wilderness area. Acquisition of these inholdings would prevent potential subdivision and development of the properties. Some owners have expressed an interest in either exchange or sale of their property.



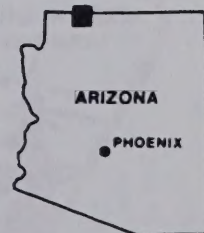


U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

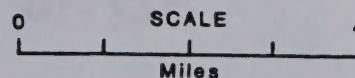
COTTONWOOD POINT WILDERNESS

Base map © ADOT

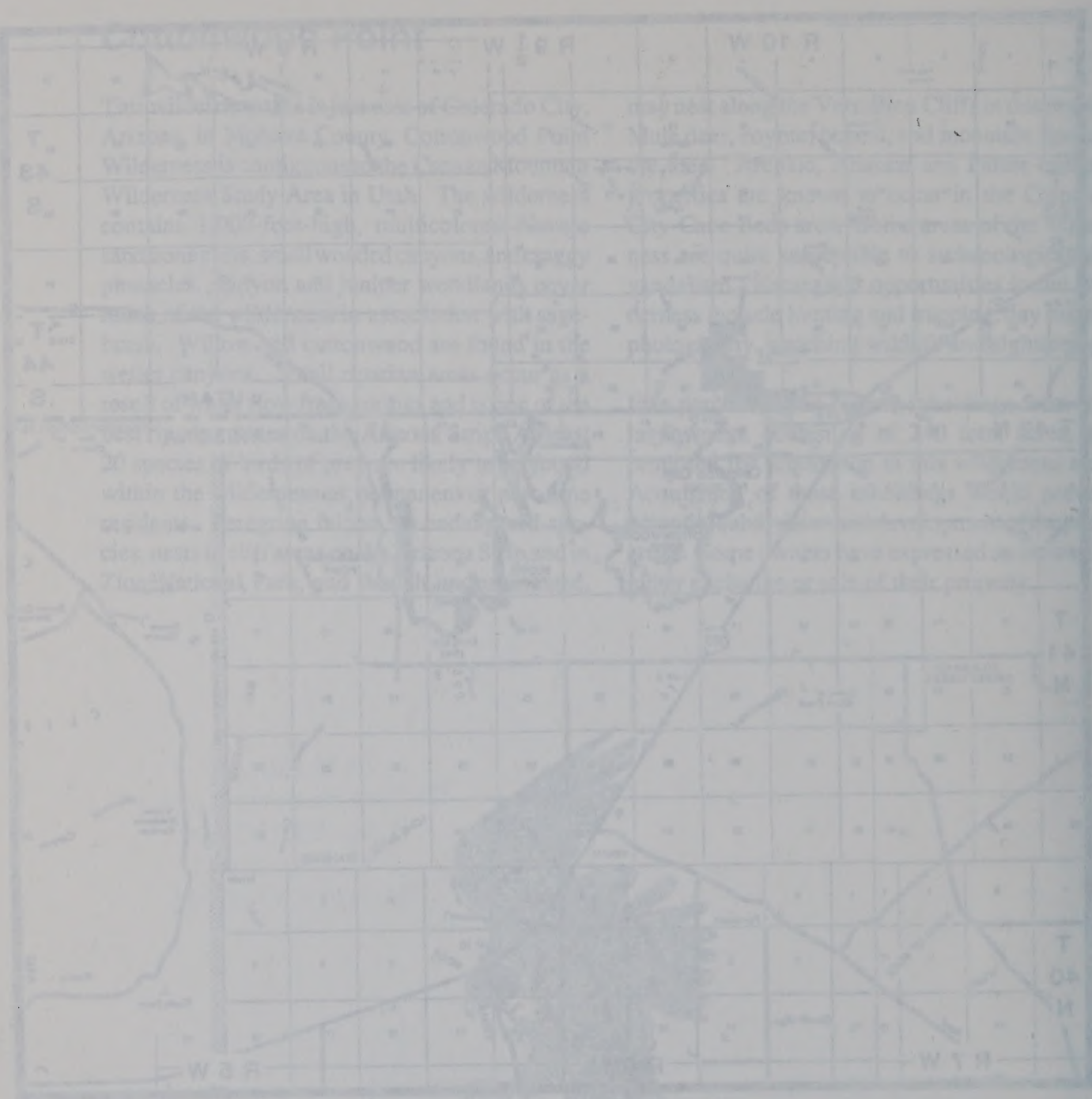
- WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
- NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA



LOCATION MAP



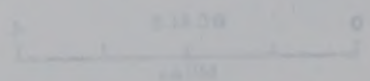
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LOCATION MAP



WILDERNESS AREA
BOUNDARY
NONFEDERAL LAND
WITHIN WILDERNESS
AREA



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona State Office

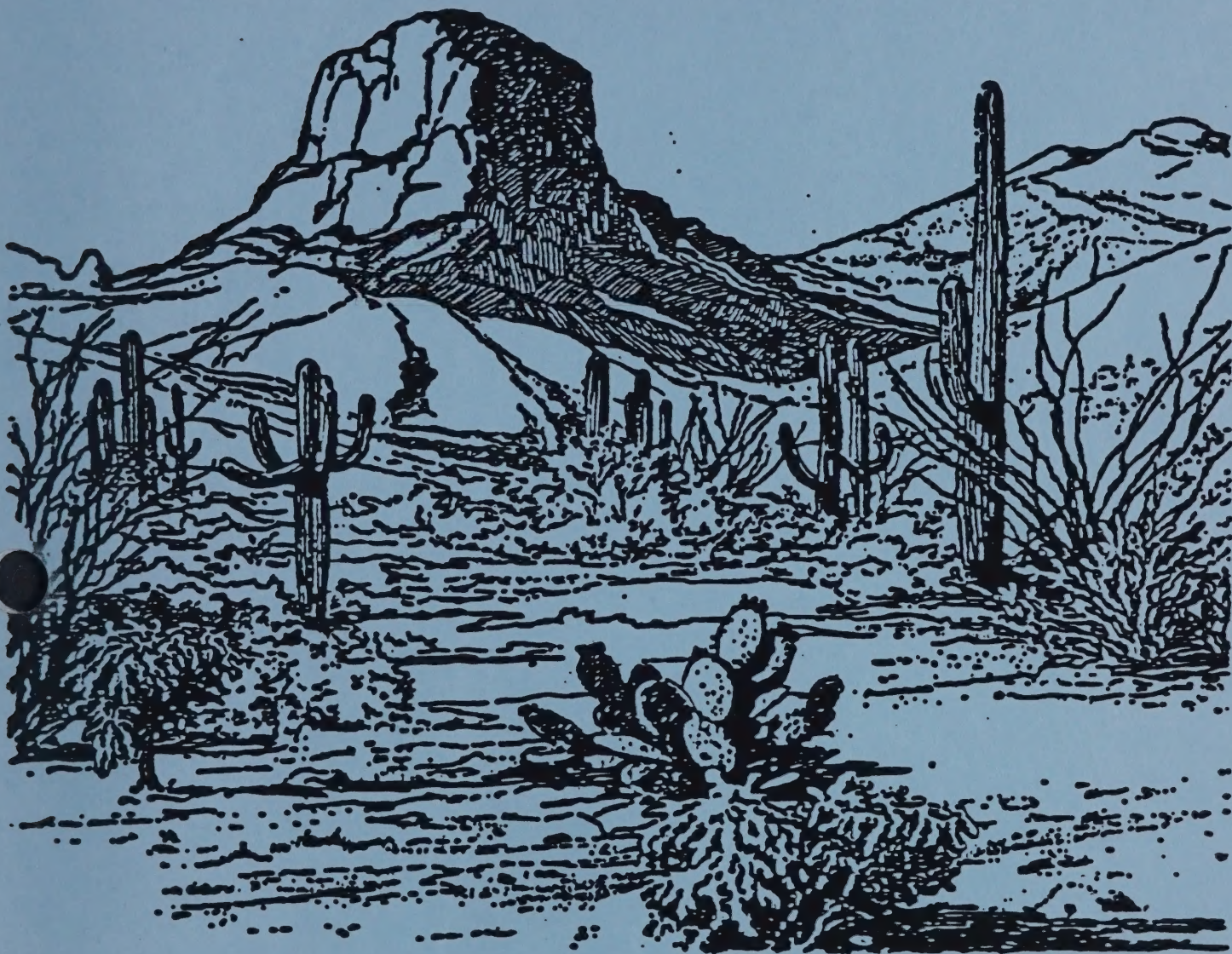


COTTONWOOD POINT WILDERNESS

Revised 1982

1982

ARIZONA WILDERNESS FIRE PLANNING HANDBOOK



Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona State Office
Manual Supplement
H-9211-2



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CHAPTER I - BACKGROUNDA. Purpose.

This handbook is designed to give the Fire Manager and the Line Manager direction on developing a Fire Management Plan for wilderness areas. This is important to ensure consistency in the Fire Management Plans and to ensure that all aspects of managing fire in wilderness areas have been considered once the plan is complete.

B. Background.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 was enacted to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the good of the whole people. This law defines what wilderness is and how wilderness areas are established, what uses are allowed or prohibited in wilderness areas, and last, outlines special provisions within wilderness areas. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) made wilderness preservation a part of BLM's multiple use mandate. Section 603 of the FLPMA outlines how BLM will manage land designated as wilderness. Section 603(c) states, in part, that:

Once an area has been designated for preservation as wilderness, the provisions of the Wilderness Act which apply to national forest wilderness areas shall apply with respect to the administration and use of such designated area...

The Bureau of Land Management was given 15 years from the enactment of the FLPMA to study areas that may qualify as wilderness areas under the Wilderness Act and to make recommendations through the Secretary of Interior to the President of the United States. After October 21, 1991, the President has two years to report on these recommendations to Congress. Only Congress can designate an area as wilderness.

The primary guidance for management of wilderness administered by BLM is found in Bureau Manual 8560 - Management Of Designated Wilderness Areas. Bureau Manual 8561 - Wilderness Management Plans, provides policy and instructions for preparing, reviewing, approving, and implementing Wilderness Management Plans, which in turn provide site specific guidance for the development of Fire Management Plans.

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Other Bureau Guidance which is pertinent to Fire Management Planning in wilderness areas includes:

- Bureau Manual 9200- Protection
- Bureau Manual 9210- Fire Management
- Bureau Manual 9211- Fire Planning
- Bureau Manual 9212- Fire Prevention
- Bureau Manual 9213- Presuppression
- Bureau Manual 9214- Prescribed Fire Management

The Bureau's overriding fire guidance is set by WO Instruction Memorandum 90-221. Sections .35A.1 and 2 state:

There are only two kinds of fires; prescribed fires and wildfires. Prescribed fire is the planned application of fire burning under specified conditions in a predetermined area to achieve management objectives. Wildfire is an unplanned fire that is burning without a prescription. All wildfires will be suppressed. Suppression actions in the wilderness must be executed to minimize [both] surface disturbance and alterations of the natural landscape and fire suppression costs while being consistent with management objectives and constraints. An Escaped Fire Analysis will be prepared to govern all wildfires that escape the initial attack. Methods and equipment which least alter the landscape or disturb the land surface are considered the best. Suppression structures and improvements must be located outside the wilderness, except those that are the minimum necessary to protect life, property, public welfare and wilderness objectives. Although all wildfires will be suppressed, the fact that a wildfire occurs in a wilderness is not in itself an emergency. An emergency exists when a wildfire burning inside a wilderness boundary threatens human life, or property. An emergency also exists when there is a definite potential for a wildfire to exceed suppression efforts and burn beyond the wilderness boundary and endanger either human life, property, managed resources, and the public welfare.

BLM wilderness areas emerge from lands once subject to literally hundreds of land laws and regulations that allowed virtually any use and/or disposal of land. Many of the uses continue today under the provisions of FLPMA. Traditional activities such as grazing are considered nonconforming but acceptable uses in wilderness and, as such, are allowed to continue, albeit somewhat constrained. Wilderness areas may also contain activities or uses

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that continue with a legal standing as a valid existing right, such as a mining operation on a valid claim. Finally, there are the ongoing administrative programs. They do not cease with the designation of wilderness but they do continue with a new set of overriding objectives - the protection and preservation of natural systems and settings.

Historical uses on public lands have, over time, produced subtle effects that have changed how fires behave. Fire behavior in wilderness areas is no exception. Past suppression efforts, livestock grazing, the presence of structures, etc., will influence how fire will be managed within a wilderness for many years to come. In light of all this, fire management in wilderness areas is not a business-as-usual situation. There are many challenges in blending appropriate fire management with the mandate of wilderness preservation.

C. Planning Process and National Environmental Protection Agency Compliance.

The Bureau Planning System is subdivided into three distinct tiers: The policy tier; the Resource Management Plan (RMP) tier; and the Activity Plan tier. The policy tier is a Bureau- and Statewide tier, the RMP tier is the land use plan, and the Activity Plan tier is the specific plan prepared to carry out RMP decisions. The Fire Manager is directly involved with the RMP tier and the Activity Plan tier. In the Fire Management Program, the activity tier is represented by the Fire Management Activity Plans and the Operational Plans. Operational Plans are considered an additional level of planning which provides specific operational guidance for fire management. The Wilderness Fire Management Plan is unique in that it is a portion of the Wilderness Management Plan (an activity plan) but contains operational guidance (an operational plan). Specific guidance for each level of planning is found in the relevant Bureau Manual sections (1625, 8561, 9211). The fire manager must be an active participant in the planning process and should consider the following items in each level of planning:

1. Resource Management Plans. General wilderness management objectives; historic fire occurrence; natural fire occurrence; natural role of fire; and smoke management objectives.

The steps in the RMP/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process and plan development include:

a. Environmental Analysis

- (1) Identify issues, concerns, opportunities
- (2) Develop criteria
- (3) Data collection
- (4) Analyze the situation

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- (5) Formulate alternatives
- (6) Estimate effects
- (7) Evaluate alternatives
- (8) Identify preferred alternatives.

b. Decision

c. Implement and monitor.

The NEPA compliance document prepared at this level of planning is the Environmental Impact Statement. This document is prepared concurrently with the RMP.

2. Wilderness Management Plans (WMP) and Fire Management Activity Plans (FMAP). These plans contain specific wilderness management fire-related objectives and constraints, protection standards, prescribed fire objectives, and acceptable control practices and tools which may be used during non-emergencies.

The NEPA compliance document prepared at this level of planning is the Environmental Assessment (EA). The EA is a concise public document that (1) serves to briefly provide adequate evidence and analysis allowing preparation of either a Finding of No Significant Impact or the need for an EIS, (2) shows BLM's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary, or (3) helps with the preparation of an EIS when one needs to be prepared.

All EA's must contain a discussion of:

- a. The need for the action
- b. The proposed action and other alternatives including "no action"
- c. The environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives

Note Careful attention should be paid to threatened and endangered species and to cultural resources in analyzing impacts in this section. Arizona Instruction Memorandum No. 90-52 discusses requirements for cultural resource inventory of prescribed burn areas.

- d. A list of agencies and persons consulted.

An EA may be prepared for all actions affecting the human environment except (1) those covered by a categorical exclusion, (2) those covered sufficiently by an earlier NEPA compliance document, or (3) those actions for which a decision has already been made to prepare an EIS. The EA must be available for public review.

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3. Operational Plan. Operational plans (such as prescribed fire plans and pre-attack plans) contain site specific information. Daily planning considerations must be made when prescribed fires are in progress. Once a wilderness prescribed fire burns for more than one day, it must be determined by the District Manager on a daily basis whether to continue to allow it to burn or not. These daily decisions will be based on (1) whether the burn is in prescription, (2) the availability of resources (physical and financial) and management capability available to maintain the fire in prescription throughout its projected life, (3) the availability of firefighting resources to provide suppression actions if the fire escapes, and (4) an acceptable overall assessment of the risk that the burn will remain in prescription through projected completion. Without the documented certification that the criteria are being met, the burn will be classified a wildfire and suppressed.

NEPA compliance is handled the same as Activity Plans at this level.

D. Public Notification.

Public notification of a prescribed natural fire should be done as soon as possible. The process of how, when, and who does what could either be outlined in the Wilderness Fire Plan or in a Public Affairs Plan which could cover fire and public awareness over the District as a whole. Such a plan could be referenced in the Wilderness Fire Management Plan.

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CHAPTER II - DEVELOPING THE WILDERNESS FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Bureau will be developing Wilderness Management Plans for a wide variety of ecological types. The role fire plays in the different wilderness areas will be dependent on the attributes and complexity of each particular wilderness area. Fire may play absolutely no role in some wilderness areas while it may be a major force in the maintenance of natural wilderness ecosystems in other wilderness areas. Thus, each Fire Management Plan must be tailored to the specific conditions which exist in that particular wilderness area. This makes consistency, or standardization, in planning across the Bureau very difficult. However, the following outline incorporates factors that should be considered while developing and writing a Wilderness Fire Management Plan (WFMP). The complexity and thoroughness of each section will vary depending on the site specific conditions in a given wilderness area. However, each section should be addressed in the plan to ensure that all aspects of planning fire management in wilderness areas are included and to document the fact that they have been considered.

A. General Outline.

1. Introduction
2. Objectives for Fire Management in the Wilderness Area
3. Fire History in the Wilderness Area
4. Natural Role of Fire
5. Expected Fire Behavior
 - a. Evaluation of historic fire behavior
 - b. Expected behavior
6. Proposed Degree of Suppression
 - a. Actions following the report of a wildfire
 - (1). Suppress the fire
 - (2). Declare the fire a prescribed natural fire
 - b. Management constraints
7. Acceptable Suppression Techniques
8. Monitoring and Documentation
 - a. Fire event monitoring
 - b. Long-term monitoring
9. Smoke Management
10. Prescribed Burning

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11. Rehabilitation

12. Illustrations

- a. Decision matrix
- b. Maps

B. Description Of Plan Sections.

1. Introduction. This section should include a brief description of the wilderness area, including:

- The location of the wilderness area.
- The size of the wilderness area.
- Fuel types within the wilderness area.
- Fire weather information about the wilderness area.
- The location of any adjacent private land and population centers.
- Any special items of consideration such as the presence of riparian areas, level of recreational use, level of archaeological site densities, etc.

Be sure to keep this section brief. The purpose of including it in the Wilderness Fire Management Plan is to give anyone interested in only the WFMP some information about the wilderness area.

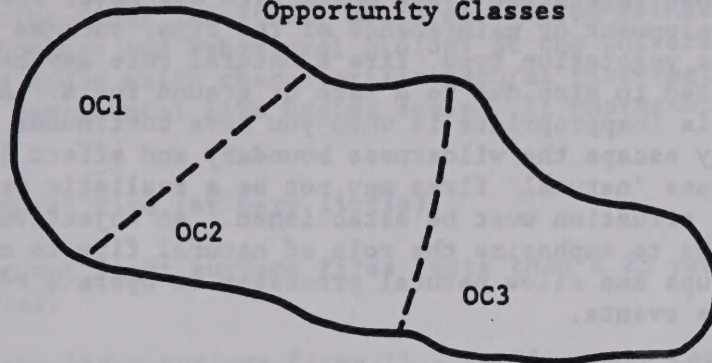
2. Objectives for Fire Management in the Wilderness Area. The development of fire management objectives is one of the most important steps in writing the Wilderness Fire Management Plan. The objectives form the foundation for the rest of the plan and must be developed with very careful thought and very close coordination with the Wilderness Resource Specialist, and the Area and District Manager. The objectives are the direct tie between the Wilderness Management Plan and the Wilderness Fire Management Plan. Plan objectives should encourage the use of fire in order to meet wilderness objectives and to maintain the wilderness in a more natural state and must provide fire protection where necessary to protect human life or property.

Prior to initiating the Wilderness Fire Management Plan (WFMP), it is very important for the Fire Manager to become involved in the development of those portions of the Wilderness Management Plan (WMP) that set the direction for fire management in the wilderness. Since the WFMP objectives are derived from the objectives set forth in the WMP, it is imperative that the WMP objectives be realistic, measurable, attainable, and cost effective. Some WMPs will contain, as part of the Environmental Assessment, various alternative management schemes for the wilderness. Generally, this should not significantly change the objectives for fire management from one alternative to another unless fire is a major issue; in other words, the WFMP objectives can be tied to the proposed action.

It is likely that some WMPs may contain different sets of objectives for different wilderness settings or zones. The following example depicts various wilderness settings or zones.

Example 1

The Big Wilderness Area
Opportunity Classes



- OC1- Opportunity Class 1-- Untouched by man, few visitors
 OC2- Opportunity Class 2-- Pristine areas where recreational use will be encouraged.
 OC3- Opportunity Class 3-- Past human uses are still present, majority of visitor use occurs here.

Each of the settings could contain a different objective for fire management. The Wilderness Management Plan objectives, whether for one zone or many zones, are the origin of the Wilderness Fire Management Plan objectives. The Fire Manager, in participating in the development of the WMP objectives, can assure that they provide a logical and workable starting point for the WFMP. Many of the wilderness areas we manage may have several fuel types. Each fuel type may have a different fire management strategy. The fuel types, when overlaid upon the management settings or zones, will show the potential array of objectives which could occur in a particular wilderness area.

It may appear that a Wilderness Fire Management Plan is a complex document with many objectives to be considered. This is not necessarily the desired end result. The objective is to develop a comprehensive plan that will achieve or maintain management objectives. In most cases, objectives can be developed which move toward management goals while still being straightforward and attainable.

The only objective developed solely for fire management, and an objective that all Wilderness Fire Management Plans must contain, is this: Fires that threaten human life or property or would result in unacceptable changes to the wilderness resource, or fires within the wilderness that threaten public welfare or nonwilderness resources outside the wilderness area, must be controlled. All other objectives for fire management in wilderness areas will be resource driven. These objectives must be clear and concise and detailed enough to form a basis for implementation of a fire strategy. A common objective that can be found in many wilderness plans is the objective to 'allow fire to play its natural role in the wilderness area.'

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In some wilderness areas this may be a perfectly good objective, while in others it may be inadequate. An example of where this objective may be appropriate is in those vegetation types where fire has never been a major component in the development or maintenance of the type, such as the Mohave Desert type. In this vegetation type, fire's natural role may have been very small fires, restricted in size due to a lack of ground fuels. An example of when this objective is inappropriate is when you have continuous fuel types where fire can easily escape the wilderness boundary and affect life or property. In this case 'natural' fires may not be a realistic option and some sort of managed fire situation must be established. An objective to accomplish this may be to emphasize the role of natural fire to control unnatural fuel buildups and allow natural processes to operate without catastrophic wildfire events.

3. Fire History in the Wilderness Area. This section should include a comprehensive history of fire occurrence in the wilderness area. This history should include:

- The number of fires that have occurred in the wilderness area.
- Annual acreage burned in the wilderness area.
- The typical method of ignition (lightning or man-caused).
- Where the fires typically occur in the wilderness area.
- Significant changes in fire occurrence or severity.
- The history of suppression efforts in the wilderness area.

This history should go back in time as far as accurate records will allow. This does not preclude using the early written accounts of explorers/settlers or using the prehistoric (dendrochronology) records which may be available.

4. Natural Role of Fire. The natural role fire plays in each vegetation type located in the wilderness area should be addressed in this section. It may be as simple as stating that fire has never played a role in ecosystem functions in the wilderness area (such as many of the desert types) or it may be a complex description of how fire impacts and helps maintain ecosystem functions (such as the ponderosa pine type).

If there have been any human-caused changes in how fire functions within a particular vegetation type it should be discussed in this section. Examples of this include areas where past fire suppression efforts have resulted in increased fuel loadings, areas where cheatgrass is establishing itself and providing a fine fuel source where none previously existed, areas where livestock grazing has reduced fine fuel sources changing the way in which fire spreads, etc. Any of these factors can change the fire regime in a particular area.

The comparison of the current fire regime with the probable natural fire regime is important in understanding which fire management programs would be appropriate for a given wilderness area. For example, if an area is currently experiencing a typical natural fire regime, a prescribed natural fire program

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may be suitable. If, however, an area is experiencing something other than its natural regime, a prescribed natural fire program would not be appropriate without mitigating (fuel reduction) measures. Miron Heinselman, Professor, Department of Ecology and Behavioral Biology at the University of Minnesota, has developed a scale which characterizes natural fire regimes. It is called the Heinselman Continental Fire Regime scale. It characterizes fire regimes as follow:

- 0- No natural fire (or very little)
- 1- Infrequent light surface fires (more than a 25 year return interval)
- 2- Frequent light surface fires (1 - to 25 - year return intervals)
- 3- Infrequent severe (often high intensity) surface fires (more than 25 year return interval)
- 4- Short return interval crown fires and severe surface fires in combination (25 - to 100 - year return intervals)
- 5- Long return interval crown fires and severe surface fires in combination (100 - to 300 - year return intervals)
- 6- Very long return interval crown fires and severe surface fires in combination (over 300 year return intervals)

The use of a scale such as this one enables the Fire Manager to categorize an ecosystem's current fire regime as compared to its past fire regime in a simple and easily understood way.

This section should also include a description of how fire affects different components of the ecosystems within the wilderness. A good source of information for fire effects on vegetation, wildlife, and ecosystems is the Fire Effects Information System. This system is housed on the MV10000 computer in Boise, Idaho and can be accessed with a personal computer using the Softerm communications software. Information on how to access this information can be obtained by contacting the Boise Interagency Fire Center.

5. Expected Fire Behavior.

a. Evaluation of historic fire behavior. An evaluation of historic fire behavior is important in giving the manager a gauge to determine progress towards achieving the fire management objectives in the Wilderness Fire Management Plan. A baseline utilizing past fire behavior coupled with weather conditions at the time needs to be discussed in this section. A good way to obtain this information is with the use of the FIREFAMILY program. The three major routines of FIREFAMILY are FIRDAT, SEASON, and FIRINF. In the routine FIRDAT, fire weather station characteristics are combined with daily weather records and the equations of the National Fire-Danger Rating System (NFDRS) to

produce frequency distribution tables and graphs of the NFDRS indexes and components. SEASON and FIRINF re-read data created by FIRDAT and organize it into probabilities, seasonal graphs, calendars, and other fire management tools.

These programs can give the Fire Manager seasonal charts of Burning Index, Energy Release Component, etc. which will be useful in determining if naturally ignited fires may be allowed to burn later on in the Plan.

USDA General Technical Report NC-138, FIREFAMILY 1988, describes options within the FIREFAMILY program and explains various tables and graphs necessary for planning. It also provides details on how to run the program.

b. Expected behavior. The fuel models that are to be used in describing the vegetation types present in the wilderness area need to be outlined in this section. Either the National Fire-Danger Rating System (NFDRS) or the Northern Forest Fire Laboratory models (NFFL) can be used here. A narrative summary of the characteristics of the fuel model should be included.

The prescription that is developed for the Wilderness Fire Management Plan is used primarily as a set of decision criteria on whether to allow a fire to burn as a prescribed natural fire or not. This prescription is the Decision Matrix. In developing prescriptions for prescribed burns ignited by Bureau personnel, the prescription identifies a range of conditions (weather and fuel conditions) which will result in an expected fire behavior. (For the purpose of clarity these will be called environmental prescriptions). This gives the burn boss a 'window' in which he/she can burn to accomplish a specific resource objective. (NFFL fuel models are best for this type of prescription development.) The environmental prescription developed for the Wilderness Fire Management Plan may be used in deciding if a particular fire will be allowed to burn or whether it will be suppressed. The outputs of the environmental prescription will describe the expected fire behavior and should be included in this section.

The type of fire needed to meet management objectives will determine the weather and fuel factors which will be used in the environmental prescription which is developed for each fuel type.

An example of an environmental prescription used in a wilderness area under NFDRS fuel model C is as follows:

Example 2

Temperature	<75
Minimum Relative Humidity	>20%
10 Hour Fuel Moisture	>15%
1,000 Hr. Fuel Moisture	>20%
20 ft. Wind Speed	<10mph
Live Fuel Moisture	>130%

In the example above, note that the 1,000 hour fuel moisture was included as part of the prescription criteria. This is especially important to consider when fuel types contain 1,000 hour fuels because it gives the manager an idea of what the long-term moisture conditions have been. This factor alone can have great impact on fire behavior in the fuel types containing 1,000 hour fuels. Again, the weather and fuel criteria you choose for your prescription should be aimed at achieving the objectives you have for fire in the wilderness area. For example, can hot fires be tolerated or is the objective to have cool surface fires? Different environmental prescriptions will need to be developed to achieve the desired fire behavior.

The environmental prescription can also be used as a decision threshold. If conditions meet the environmental prescription criteria, the fire may be allowed to burn. The environmental prescription can be used in conjunction with the Energy Release Component (ERC) as part of a Decision Matrix which is used daily to ensure that all considerations are addressed before a fire is allowed to be declared a prescribed natural fire. The Decision Matrix is discussed in more detail in Sections IIB.6.a and Illustration A of this Handbook.

6. Proposed Degree of Suppression. This section outlines how fires will be managed within the wilderness area to meet management objectives. This section is an action plan that describes the steps that will be taken upon the report of an ignition. This section should also describe how fires will be managed once a decision is made on whether to suppress the fire or declare the fire a prescribed natural fire.

a. Actions following the report of a fire. This section of the Plan is used to outline the steps used to determine how to handle a fire once it has been confirmed as being located within the wilderness area. The decision to be made at this point is whether to declare the fire a wildfire or to declare it as a prescribed natural fire. This determination is made using a Decision Matrix.

Immediately following the report of a fire the environmental prescription or the ERC limits in the Decision Matrix for the wilderness area will be reviewed. If the environmental prescription or ERC criteria are exceeded, the appropriate suppression forces will be dispatched to the fire as outlined in Section IIB.7 of the Handbook. If the prescription criteria are within limits, the District Fire Management Officer and Resource Area Manager will be notified. The Area Manager or his/her designated Wilderness Resource Advisor, along with the District Fire Management Officer, will review the Decision Matrix and recommend a course of action to the District Manager. The District Manager will make the decision on what action is to be taken. The District Manager has the authority to override the Wilderness Fire Management Plan at any time if conditions either locally or nationally dictate.

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The Decision Matrix must be reviewed and a decision made on a daily basis as to whether to allow the fire to keep burning or whether to suppress the fire. A more complete discussion on developing the Decision Matrix can be found in Illustration A of this Handbook.

(1) Suppress the fire. This section of the Plan includes a general discussion on how suppression actions are authorized and documented in the wilderness file. For example, does the District Manager authorize the use of mechanized equipment on a case-by-case basis, or is the authorization approved as a part of the Wilderness Fire Management Plan? Is there a different minimum tool which can be used based on the average ERC? Specifics on which type of suppression tools will be used in the wilderness area and when should be included in Section 7 of the Wilderness Fire Management Plan (Acceptable Suppression Techniques).

Wilderness Resource Advisors are not required by Departmental or Bureau Manuals or Directives. It is, however, a very good idea to utilize a Wilderness Resource Advisor. When and how a resource advisor is used should be included in this section. The Wilderness Resource Advisor can provide guidance to the Incident Commander on how actions being contemplated will affect the wilderness resource and can provide alternatives for the Incident Commander to consider.

(2) Declare the fire a prescribed natural fire. This section of the plan details the steps that should be taken once a fire is declared a prescribed natural fire. Once the decision to declare the fire a prescribed natural fire has been made, the following actions should be accomplished:

(a) The District Manager will designate a properly equipped, trained, and suppression-qualified Prescribed Fire Manager or Tactical Prescribed Fire Team for all fires. The primary job of the Prescribed Fire Manager or Team is to monitor the fire as outlined in the monitoring and documentation section of this Handbook. Another job of the Prescribed Fire Manager or Team is to establish a perimeter for the fire, utilizing existing barriers whenever possible. Any remaining perimeter will be constructed using pre-identified minimum tools. The allowable fire size is dependent on the fuel type in which the fire is burning (this is related to the District's ability to suppress a fire if it goes out of prescription) and the amount of risk the District is willing to take in allowing fire to burn in the wilderness. Establishing a perimeter accomplishes two things:

- i. It reduces the amount of time a particular fire will be allowed to burn. If the fire reaches the perimeter in one day the fire will be monitored a shorter period of time than if the fire burned for a month to the same perimeter.

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ii. It clears up who will be funding the prescribed burn and when funding goes from benefitting activity to Fire Suppression. See the section on funding in this Handbook.

- (b) The State Office and adjoining agencies should be notified by the Logistics Coordinator or Line Manager as appropriate
- (c) The Line Manager or Public Affairs Officer should activate the public affairs portion of the plan
- (d) The Logistics Coordinator should implement the smoke management portion of the plan.

b. Management Constraints. Any type of constraint to fire management in the wilderness area should be addressed in this section. This could include such things as:

1. Considerations for Cultural Resource clearance or avoidance.
2. Considerations imposed by the presence of a threatened or endangered species.
3. Proximity to special use airspace or military training routes.

This is not a complete list of possible constraints. Any other constraints that apply to a particular wilderness area or District should be addressed in this section.

A contingency plan should be developed when a fire is declared a prescribed natural fire and should be updated as fire numbers or situations change.

This portion of the plan is a good place to identify that the District Manager has the authority to override this plan anytime the District fire situation becomes so complex that adequate suppression forces are not available to safely manage a prescribed natural fire.

7. Acceptable Suppression Techniques. Bureau Manual 8560 states: Suppression actions in the wilderness must be executed to minimize surface disturbance and alterations of the natural landscape and fire suppression costs while being consistent with management objectives and constraints. An Escaped Fire Situation Analysis will be prepared to govern all wildfires that escape initial attack. Methods and equipment which least alter the landscape or disturb the land surface are considered best. Suppression structures and improvements must be located outside the wilderness, except those that are minimum necessary to protect life, property, public welfare, and wilderness objectives.

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This minimum tool concept must be used. Consideration must be given to the type of suppression equipment that will be the most effective with the least impact on the wilderness resource. In some situations handcrews will have the least impact and still get the job done. In other situations aircraft may be the minimum tool necessary to accomplish the management objectives while least impacting the resource.

An example of how this section could be organized is as follows:

Example 3

ERC

Allowable Suppression Action

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 30-45 Level 1 | Crews utilizing handtools, engines restricted to wilderness boundary roads, chainsaw use requires District Manager approval. |
| 46-59 Level 2 | Additional items approved in addition to level one include:
Aircraft approved for tactical missions only, no landings allowed. Chainsaw use at the discretion of the Incident Commander. |
| 60-78 Level 3 | Additional items approved in addition to level two include:
Engines approved for off road use within wilderness on a case-by-case basis. |

It is advisable to tie the levels of suppression to existing preparedness plans or to incorporate the levels into any preparedness plan updates. Energy Release Component is a good criteria to use in this case because it is currently being utilized by cooperating agencies to determine preparedness levels and it is used by other agencies in determining the level at which fires will be declared as prescribed natural fires.

8. Monitoring and Documentation. Monitoring and documenting the effects that prescribed natural fires have on the wilderness ecosystem is important in determining if objectives are being achieved, in evaluating the effectiveness of methods, and in predicting what effects fire will have in the area in the future. There are two levels of monitoring that should be considered in this section of the plan -- monitoring of the event itself and long-term monitoring of the effects the fire has on the wilderness resource. Who will do the monitoring and the proposed level of monitoring should be identified in this section of the plan.

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a. Fire event monitoring. Monitoring of prescribed natural fires should attempt to gather the following information:

1. Estimate of fuel loadings and fuel consumption.
2. Vegetation changes.
3. Fire intensity and fire behavior.
4. Fire weather.
5. Fire effects.
6. Smoke Dispersion.

How this information will be gathered, analyzed, stored, and used should be included in this section. It is also helpful to obtain photographs and include them as part of the file.

If aerial observations are going to be used to monitor small or extremely inaccessible fires, it may not be possible to collect all of the information listed above. Aerial observers should try to ascertain as much information as possible and write a narrative summary of what was occurring with the fire while they were over it. Notes on anything pertinent can be kept in the aircraft and the narrative completed as soon as the observer is back on the ground. Photographs or even video footage of the prescribed burns from the air would be extremely beneficial.

b. Long-term monitoring. Information about fires' long-term impacts to the wilderness ecosystem can only be obtained through long-term monitoring. The types of long-term monitoring, frequency of monitoring, and who will be responsible for ensuring that monitoring takes place need to be addressed here.

9. Smoke Management. Bureau Manual 9214.33 discusses smoke management. It states:

The management of smoke and air quality from Bureau initiated prescribed fires will be considered in all phases of prescribed fire planning... Where appropriate, computer models will be used to determine compliance with Federal, State, and local visual and ambient air quality standards. For planning purposes, any residents, facilities used by elderly or the sick, crops, transportation routes, utilities, etc., that could be adversely effected, will be identified in the planning stages and resolved prior to approval of the plan.

Smoke management is becoming a more significant factor in planning prescribed natural fires as clean air standards become more restrictive and the public demands clean air. The most critical areas for smoke management are listed in the manual reference above. One other area where smoke sensitivity is high is in and around the Class I airsheds. These airsheds are primarily wilderness areas designated prior to 1975 and lands administered by the National Park Service. Wilderness areas that have been established since 1975 are Class II airsheds. While Bureau administered wilderness areas are Class II airsheds, Class I airsheds are often nearby and must be taken into consideration when planning prescribed natural fires.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has issued Interim Operating Guidance For Smoke Management In Arizona. Prescribed natural fires in wilderness areas are subject to requirements identified in this interim guidance. Items to be addressed in the Wilderness Fire Management Plan include:

- a. How prescribed natural fires will be pre-registered with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
- b. How daily notification to ADEQ will be accomplished.
- c. How smoke will be monitored on prescribed natural fires.
- d. A map showing smoke plume projections should be prepared.

A suggested method for preparing a smoke plume projection map is as follows: Using a red marker for the daytime period, draw a line downwind of the burn for a distance representing 60 miles. Draw a 30-degree vector on each side of this centerline. For a distance reference, strike and arc at the 20, 40, and 60 mile points. Identify any major roads, critical airsheds, communities, residences and other facilities inside this 60 mile arc. For the night-time period use a blue marker to identify areas where smoke would concentrate at night. This should reflect the shift to down-canyon winds experienced at night, and could be a 180-degree turn from the daytime smoke plume projection. Identify any major roads, critical airsheds, communities, residences and other facilities inside this area.

- e. A section on potential Best Management Practices (BMP's) has been developed by ADEQ. These BMP's should be reviewed and incorporated into this section as practical.

A complete review of any new guidance produced by ADEQ should be accomplished and incorporated into this section as it becomes available.

10. Prescribed Burning. Prescribed fires ignited by Bureau personnel may be allowed on a case-by-case basis for the following purposes:

- a. To reintroduce or maintain the natural condition of a fire-dependent ecosystem
- b. To restore fire where past strict fire control measures had interfered with natural ecological processes
- c. Where a primary value of a given wilderness will be perpetuated as a result of the burning
- d. Where it will perpetuate a threatened or endangered species.

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This section is used to identify the need for any type of prescribed burning where ignition will be made by Bureau personnel in the wilderness area. The purpose of and need for the prescribed fire should be outlined here. Any burning for reasons other than those listed above will not be allowed within a wilderness area.

A site specific burn plan (operational plan) and Environmental Assessment will be prepared for all prescribed fires within a wilderness area that are ignited by Bureau personnel. These plans must receive review from the next higher organizational level than where they were prepared, but are approved by the District Manager.

11. Rehabilitation. Two levels of rehabilitation need to be considered in the Plan. The first is rehabilitation of impacts incurred in the suppression effort itself. How evidence of fire control activities will be removed should be discussed. Temporary fire camps, helispots, and other sites used for fire suppression or control activities must be removed upon completion of use and the site rehabilitated to as natural a state as possible. This includes the flagging used to mark trails into the fire. The second is the rehabilitation due to damage caused by the fire. Planned rehabilitation methods, techniques, or requirements should be identified in this section.

If any Rehabilitation Plans are already in place that pertain to the wilderness area, they should be mentioned in this section.

12. Illustrations.

a. Decision Matrix. The Decision Matrix is a very important part of the Wilderness Fire Management Plan. The Decision Matrix, in conjunction with the WFMP itself, ensures that all necessary factors that require consideration are addressed prior to the determination that a fire will be designated a prescribed natural fire. The Decision Matrix is the planning prescription for the wilderness area. This Matrix also gives the District Manager a document with which to daily recertify that the fire is doing what it is supposed to be doing. Example 4 illustrates how a Decision Matrix may be organized. The example matrix shows the minimum criteria to be used in the matrix. More criteria may be added.

b. Maps. A map or maps showing the location of vegetation boundaries, structures, access, potential helispots, hazards, buffer zones, etc. should be included as an appendix to the plan. The map should extend beyond the wilderness area boundary and identify anything that could be adversely affected by a fire that could escape the wilderness boundary.

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Example 4DECISION MATRIX

ITEM	ANSWER	ACTION
Life or Property Threatened	Yes	Suppress
↓ No		
Boundary Threatened	Yes	Suppress
↓ No		
Number of Prescribed Burns $\leq x$	No	Suppress
↓ Yes		
Smoke Mangement Favorable	No	Suppress
↓ Yes		
Prescription Criteria or ERC	No	Suppress
↓ Yes		
Current Weather Forecast Favorable	No	Suppress
↓ Yes		
Current Fire Behavior Favorable	No	Suppress
↓ Yes		
Ten Day Forecast Favorable	No	Suppress
↓ Yes		
Equipment/Personnel Available	No	Suppress
↓ Yes		
Fire Meeting Objectives	No	Suppress
↓ Yes		
Fire is $\leq x$ acres in size	No	Suppress
↓ Yes		
MONITOR FIRE		

APPENDIX 1

Funding Natural Prescribed Fires

Funding for prescribed natural fires is one of the most critical factors in the determination to designate a fire as a prescribed natural fire. All those involved need to know up front that there will be costs involved with this decision. Who pays these costs must also be determined up front. The benefitting activity is responsible for funding any type of prescribed fire. With prescribed natural fires, many different activities may be benefitting at the same time from the same fire. It is extremely difficult to plan money for an unplanned event. One thing that is certain is that we can't have a prescribed fire unless there is money available to fund it. One option is to develop a "pool" of money from the different programs that could benefit from a prescribed natural fire that can be used in the event an opportunity presents itself to allow a fire to burn. If it appears that there are going to be no opportunities to have a prescribed natural fire, this money could be used elsewhere in the District before the end of the fiscal year. In the case that no money is available to fund a prescribed natural fire, Suppression funds will be used.

Most people think of an unlimited check account when they think of Suppression funding. They also envision huge amounts of money being spent when a fire is being suppressed. This thought process carries over into the prescribed natural fire. There should be time to assess the fire, develop a perimeter, and monitor the fire without throwing vast amounts of resources and money into the effort.

The establishment of a perimeter helps clear up the funding picture very effectively. The benefitting activity pays all costs associated with the monitoring of the fire within the perimeter and the cost of any perimeter construction itself. Fire Suppression funding will be used if and when the fire escapes the perimeter, or if conditions change and it is determined (using the Decision Matrix) that the fire must be extinguished.

Fire Suppression accounts will not be used to finance any prescribed natural fire. This money is allocated by Congress to fund fire suppression only.

APPENDIX 2

RESOURCE ADVISORS

Resource Advisors should be included as an integral part of the fire suppression team. The Resource Advisor should be assigned to any fire that escapes initial attack. The primary job of the Resource Advisor includes:

1. Providing guidance to the Incident Commander on wilderness values that may be threatened by the fire
2. Providing guidance to the Incident Commander on the suppression methods that may be used in the wilderness area
3. Acting as a liaison between the Incident Team and the District Management Team
4. Assisting in the preparation and review of the Escaped Fire Situation Analysis
5. Assisting in the development of the Rehabilitation Plan if one needs to be developed.

The Resource Advisor should be a person who is very knowledgeable with the particular wilderness area and the Wilderness Management Plan. The Resource Advisor should also be familiar with fire suppression tactics, behavior, and equipment in order to make sound recommendations to the Incident Commander. This also allows the Resource Advisor to adequately assess the impacts that different tactics or equipment will have on the wilderness resource.

When a wilderness fire is turned over to a Type I or Type II Overhead Team the District Manager should, in the Delegation of Authority, spell out to the Incident Commander how the Resource Advisor is to be integrated with the fire team.

ARTICLE I

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations should be included as an integral part of the fire suppression plan. The fire suppression plan should be designed to meet the needs of the fire department. The fire department should be consulted in the development of the fire suppression plan.

1. Providing guidance to the Incident Commander on fire suppression tactics that may be required by the fire department.

2. Providing guidance to the Incident Commander on the suppression tactics that may be used in the fire suppression plan.

3. Acting as a liaison between the fire department and the Incident Commander.

4. Assisting in the development of the fire suppression plan.

5. Assisting in the development of the fire suppression plan.

The fire suppression plan should be a document that is very comprehensive with the fire department. The fire suppression plan should be designed to meet the needs of the fire department. The fire department should be consulted in the development of the fire suppression plan.

When a fire suppression plan is developed, it should be a document that is very comprehensive with the fire department. The fire suppression plan should be designed to meet the needs of the fire department. The fire department should be consulted in the development of the fire suppression plan.

GLOSSARY

Burning Index (BI): A relative number related to the contribution that fire behavior makes to the amount of effort needed to contain a fire in a specified fuel type. Doubling the BI indicates twice the effort will be required to contain a fire in that fuel type as was previously required providing all other parameters are held constant.

Decision Matrix: A set of criteria developed to ensure that consideration of all important environmental and planning factors in a wilderness area are considered before a new fire is declared a prescribed natural fire. The Decision Matrix is also the vehicle with which the Line Manager can make a daily certification that the prescribed fire is burning within all predefined criteria.

Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA): Analysis of factors which influence suppression of an escaped fire from which a plan of attack will be developed; includes development of alternative strategies of fire suppression and net effect of each.

Environmental Prescription: That portion of the Decision Matrix which defines parameters such as temperature, relative humidities, fuel moisture, etc., which will be used in evaluating whether to allow a fire to be declared a prescribed natural fire.

Energy Release Component (ERC): The computed total heat released per unit area (BTU's per square foot) within the fire front at the head of a moving fire.

FIREDAT (Fire Data Manipulation Program): Computerized planning tool used to determine the relative efficiency of fire protection measures by normalizing fire weather across the years being compared; one of three routines in the FIREFAMILY program.

FIREFAMILY (Fire Data Program): Fort Collins Computer Center (FCCC) based statistical analysis program - fed by the National Fire Weather Library - capable of reproducing National Fire-Danger Rating System (NFDRS) components and indices currently in use for locations which have historically kept data, converting historical weather to the current system. This provides a direct comparison of the NFDRS now with what it would have been if NFDRS had existed at the time the weather data were collected.

FIRINF: One of three routines in the FIREFAMILY program. This program (along with SEASON, another of the routines in FIREFAMILY) will re-read data created by FIREDAT and organize it into probabilities, seasonal graphs, calendars, and other fire management tools.

Incident Commander (IC): Individual responsible for the management of all incident (fire) operations.

Planning Prescription: A set of criteria developed for the Wilderness Fire Management Plan that is used primarily as a decision tool. It includes all the components of the Decision Matrix except for those elements defined as the environmental prescription. The planning prescription considers factors such as number of fires burning, smoke management, fire management objectives, personnel availability, etc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

3800 (922)
2983D

November 15, 1990

Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-91-17
Expires 09/30/91

To: District Managers

From: State Director

Subject: Management of Mining Claims in Newly Designated Wilderness Areas

Congress has passed legislation designating additional wilderness areas in Arizona. Planning for potential workload related to management of mining claims in wilderness areas commenced through the FY 91 PAWP process.

Upon wilderness designation, existing operations must immediately cease. The regulations in 43 CFR 8560.4-6(j) require that a validity examination be conducted with a finding of valid existing rights before new operations may be approved or existing operations may continue in wilderness areas (see exceptions below). Approval must be made pursuant to a plan of operations under 43 CFR 3809. The validity examination is required to be performed within the timeframes for 3809 plan approval. Note that even in situations where the examination is not completed within these timeframes, 43 CFR 3809 contains no provision allowing an operation to begin without explicit approval of the plan. (See supplementary information to 43 CFR 3809 in 45 FR 78,905 (November 26, 1980).)

Barring any other resource conflicts, it will be our policy to examine the validity of mining claims or sites only where the claim owner or operator wishes to continue existing operations or commence new operations. Note that where BLM manages only the mineral estate, 43 CFR 3809 does not apply; therefore, no plan of operations shall be required. However, validity determinations on such mining claims or sites may still be initiated at management discretion, as is the case on any mining claim or site. Claimants who do not wish to pursue continued operations must proceed to reclaim the area under a plan of operations approved by the authorized officer. A validity determination will not be necessary in such a case. See 43 CFR 8560.4-6(f) for reclamation schedules.

If, after a validity examination is performed, it is determined that a claimant has valid existing rights documented by an approved mineral report, the Bureau will approve a plan of operations subject to requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the land as well as reasonable measures to preserve its wilderness character. For existing operations with an approved mineral report finding valid existing rights, the Bureau may consider the suitability of a plan of operations previously approved under 43 CFR 3802 and approve it if it meets the requirements of a 3809 plan of operations. However, the Bureau must offer the claimant/operator the option

of BLM reassessing the 3802 stipulations attached to the approved plan of operations; stipulations that were formulated in order to prevent impairment of the area for wilderness suitability must be dropped if they exceed reasonable measures to preserve the wilderness character of the area.

If claims or sites examined by BLM are found to be invalid, plans of operations will be denied, a notice ordering cessation of operations will be issued, if needed, and contest proceedings will be promptly initiated to conclusively determine the validity of the claim.

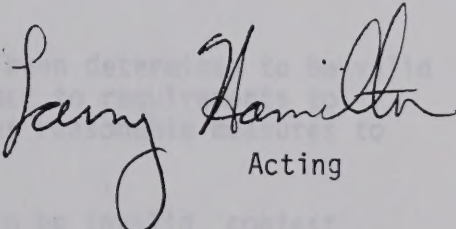
Unless for reasons other than wilderness designation, validity examinations will not be conducted for mining claims in wilderness areas where only casual use activities are performed by an operator. A plan of operations is not required for casual use activities.

Before the validity of a claim or site is determined, your office must approve plans of operations that cause "insignificant surface disturbance" and that allow an operator to conduct the minimum necessary annual assessment work as required by the mining laws. (See 43 CFR 8560.4-6(j).) The regulations associate insignificant surface disturbance with approval of a plan of operations. Therefore, such disturbance is by inference of greater magnitude than disturbance caused by casual use.

This office will notify those persons who own mining claims or sites in wilderness areas of the date of designation and the effect that designation has on their rights under the mining law. The attached sample letter will be used for such correspondence (a modified letter will be sent to any persons with mining claims or sites on surface estate not managed by BLM).

Your office should individually contact those persons conducting existing operations to advise them to either cease operations pending a validity examination and plan approval, or commence reclamation. Your compliance efforts must include monitoring these areas for unauthorized mining activity.

Questions on this matter may be addressed to Alan Rabinoff at FTS 261-5550 or (602) 640-5550.


Acting

1 Attachment
1 - Sample Letter (2 pp)

Distribution
WO-680, Room 3538, w/attach.
WO-340, Room 3360, w/attach.

of the processing the 2015 regulations attached to the approval plan of operations; regulations that were formulated in order to prevent movement of the area for wilderness suitability must be dropped if the area is not suitable to preserve the wilderness character of the area.

If there are other concerns by the area plan to be revised, plans of operations will be revised, a notice ordering cessation of operations will be issued, if needed, and contact proceedings will be promptly initiated to resolve the concerns regarding the validity of the claim.

Plans for existing other than wilderness designation, existing examinations will not be conducted for mining claims in wilderness areas where only casual use activities are performed by an operator. A plan of operations is not required for casual use activities.

Before the validity of a claim is determined, your office must approve a plan of operations that meets "wilderness suitability" and that the operator is required to conduct the minimum necessary annual assessment work as required by the mining laws. (See 30 CFR 250.4-250.4-11.) The regulations require that the operator submit a plan of operations with approval of a plan of operations. Therefore, each assessment is by inference of greater magnitude than the assessment required by the law.

This office will notify those persons who own mining claims or other interests in the area of the date of designation and the effect that designation has on their rights under the mining law. The attached letter will be sent to any persons who own mining claims in the area. The letter will be sent to any persons who own mining claims or other interests in the area not owned by BLM.

This office should immediately contact those persons concerning existing operations to advise them of either cease operations pending a validly submitted and plan approval, or otherwise termination. Your compliance efforts and actions monitoring these areas for unauthorized mining activity.

Questions on this letter may be addressed to Alan Redford at 252-252-252 or 252-252-252.


Alan Redford
Acting

1 - Approved
1 - Sample Letter 11 (a)
Distribution
252-252-252, 252-252-252
252-252, 252-252, 252-252

Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested

Dear Mining Claimant:

As you may be aware, on Month XX, 1990, the President signed a law which designated 1,090,000 acres of new wilderness areas in Arizona. Our records indicate that you are the owner of mining claims or sites which appear to be situated in one of these wilderness areas (see enclosed mining claim/site ownership data sheets and wilderness boundary map).

The new wilderness law requires that, subject to valid existing rights as of the date of wilderness designation, no new mining claims or sites may be located because the mining laws have ceased to apply in the wilderness area. This new law has no effect on the status of mining claims that you own outside wilderness area boundaries.

If you propose new operations on mining claims/sites in a designated wilderness area, you must have a plan of operations as required under 43 CFR 3809 that has been approved after the date of wilderness designation by the proper BLM office. You may not operate under authority of a previously approved plan of operations.

In order for operations to be allowed on mining claims or sites that were in existence as of Month XX, 1990, within the boundaries of this wilderness area, there must be on file with BLM an approved BLM mineral examination report concluding that the mining claims/sites are valid as of that date. This is a regulatory requirement found in 43 CFR 8560.4-6(j). A copy of that part of the regulations is enclosed for your reference. A BLM mineral examiner will visit the claims or sites, take mineral samples as appropriate, and form an opinion on the validity of the claims or sites that will be documented in the mineral examination report.

Plans of operations for claims or sites that have been determined to be valid after a mineral examination will be approved subject to requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation as well as reasonable measures to preserve the wilderness character of the land.

If the claims or sites examined by BLM are found to be invalid, contest proceedings will be promptly initiated to conclusively determine the validity of the claim. Mining claim/site validity determinations made by BLM are subject to administrative appeal. Reclamation of invalid claims or sites, if required by BLM, must start after final administrative decision.

Attachment 1-1

Case/Title: Return Receipt Requested

Dear Mining Claims:

As you may be aware, on March 20, 1990, the President signed a law which designated 1,000,000 acres of new wilderness areas in Arizona. Our records indicate that you are the owner of mining claims on sites which appear to be situated in one of these wilderness areas (see enclosed mining claim/s). Therefore, this letter and wilderness boundary map.

The new wilderness law requires that, subject to valid existing rights, as of the date of wilderness designation, no new mining claims or sites may be located because the mining law have ceased to apply in the wilderness area. This new law has no effect on the status of mining claims that you own outside wilderness area boundaries.

If you propose new operations on mining claims/sites in a designated wilderness area, you must have a plan of operations as required under 43 CFR 1500 which has been approved after the date of wilderness designation by the proper BLM office. You may not operate under authority of a previously approved plan of operations.

In order for operations to be allowed on mining claims or sites that were in existence as of March 20, 1990, within the boundaries of the wilderness area, there must be on file with BLM an approved BLM mineral examination report. Examination of the mining claim/s is required as of that date. This is a regulatory requirement found in 43 CFR 1500.4-6(f). A copy of that part of the regulation is enclosed for your reference. A BLM mineral examiner will visit the claim or site, take mineral samples as appropriate, and form an opinion on the validity of the claim or site that will be documented in the mineral examination report.

Plans of operations for claims or sites that have been determined to be valid after a mineral examination will be approved subject to requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation as well as reasonable measures to preserve the wilderness character of the land.

If the claim or site examined by BLM are found to be invalid, certain procedures will be promptly initiated to conclusively determine the validity of the claim. Mining claim/s validity determinations made by BLM are subject to administrative appeal. Reclamation of invalid claims or sites, if required by BLM, must start after final administrative decision.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

3000 19221
20000 2

Before the validity of a claim or site is conclusively determined, BLM will approve plans of operations that cause insignificant surface disturbance and that allow an operator to conduct the minimum necessary annual assessment work as required by the mining laws, or that allow an operator to take mineral samples to confirm mining claim validity as of Month XX, 1990.

We encourage you to contact the Blank BLM Resource Area Office for further information on this matter. Their address and phone number are: _____. You must contact them when you propose to start, modify, continue or reclaim operations on your mining claim or site.

Sincerely,

Enclosures

Mining Claim/Site Ownership Data
Wilderness Area Map
43 CFR 3809
43 CFR 8560.4-6

bcc: District Manager, w/Mining Claim/Site Ownership Data

Attachment 1-2

Before the validity of a claim or site is conclusively determined, BLM will
 assume risk of uncertainties that cause potential surface disturbance and
 that allow an operator to conduct the minimum necessary annual assessment work
 as required by the Mining Law, or that allow an operator to take mineral
 samples to confirm mining claim validity as of Month XX, 1990.

We encourage you to contact the Blank BLM Resource Area Office for further
 information on this matter. Their address and phone number
 are: _____ You must contact them when you
 propose to leave, modify, continue or resume operations on your mining claim
 or site.

Sincerely,

Enclosure
 Mining Classification Ownership Data
 43 CFR 3000-4-1
 43 CFR 3000-4-1

See: District Manager, Mining Classification Ownership Data

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

3800 (922)
2983D

November 15, 1990

Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-91-17
Expires 09/30/91

To: District Managers

From: State Director

Subject: Management of Mining Claims in Newly Designated Wilderness Areas

Congress has passed legislation designating additional wilderness areas in Arizona. Planning for potential workload related to management of mining claims in wilderness areas commenced through the FY 91 PAWP process.

Upon wilderness designation, existing operations must immediately cease. The regulations in 43 CFR 8560.4-6(j) require that a validity examination be conducted with a finding of valid existing rights before new operations may be approved or existing operations may continue in wilderness areas (see exceptions below). Approval must be made pursuant to a plan of operations under 43 CFR 3809. The validity examination is required to be performed within the timeframes for 3809 plan approval. Note that even in situations where the examination is not completed within these timeframes, 43 CFR 3809 contains no provision allowing an operation to begin without explicit approval of the plan. (See supplementary information to 43 CFR 3809 in 45 FR 78,905 (November 26, 1980).)

Barring any other resource conflicts, it will be our policy to examine the validity of mining claims or sites only where the claim owner or operator wishes to continue existing operations or commence new operations. Note that where BLM manages only the mineral estate, 43 CFR 3809 does not apply; therefore, no plan of operations shall be required. However, validity determinations on such mining claims or sites may still be initiated at management discretion, as is the case on any mining claim or site. Claimants who do not wish to pursue continued operations must proceed to reclaim the area under a plan of operations approved by the authorized officer. A validity determination will not be necessary in such a case. See 43 CFR 8560.4-6(f) for reclamation schedules.

If, after a validity examination is performed, it is determined that a claimant has valid existing rights documented by an approved mineral report, the Bureau will approve a plan of operations subject to requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the land as well as reasonable measures to preserve its wilderness character. For existing operations with an approved mineral report finding valid existing rights, the Bureau may consider the suitability of a plan of operations previously approved under 43 CFR 3802 and approve it if it meets the requirements of a 3809 plan of operations. However, the Bureau must offer the claimant/operator the option

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

November 12, 1982

Interagency Memorandum No. 43-01-11
Exempt 01/10/82

To: District Manager

From: State Director

Subject: Management of Mining Claims in Newly Designated Wilderness Areas

Congress has passed legislation designating additional wilderness areas in Arizona. Planning for potential workload related to management of mining claims in wilderness areas commenced through the FY 83 PAMP process.

Upon wilderness designation, existing operations must immediately cease. The regulations in 43 CFR 820.4-6(f) require that a validity examination be conducted when a finding of valid existing rights before new operations may be approved or existing operations may continue in wilderness areas (see 43 CFR 820.4-6(f)). Approval must be made pursuant to a plan of operations under 43 CFR 3802. The validity examination is required to be performed within the timeframe for 3802 plan approval. Note that even in situations where the examination is not completed within these timeframes, 43 CFR 3802 contains no provision allowing an operation to begin without explicit approval of the plan. (See supplementary information to 43 CFR 3802 in 43 FR 78,902 (November 26, 1980).)

During any other resource conflicts, it will be our policy to examine the validity of mining claims or sites only where the claim owner or operator wishes to continue existing operations or commence new operations. Note that where BLM manages only the mineral estate, 43 CFR 3802 does not apply. Therefore, no plan of operations shall be required. However, validity determinations on such mining claims or sites may still be initiated at management discretion, as is the case on any mining claim or site. Claims who do not wish to pursue continued operations must proceed to reclaim the area under a plan of operations approved by the authorized officer. A validity determination will not be necessary in such a case. See 43 CFR 820.4-6(f) for reclamation schedules.

If, after a validity examination is performed, it is determined that a claimant has valid existing rights documented by an approved mineral report, the Bureau will approve a plan of operations subject to requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the land as well as reasonable measures to preserve its wilderness character. For existing operations with an approved mineral report finding valid existing rights, the Bureau may consider the suitability of a plan of operations previously approved under 43 CFR 3802 and approve it if it meets the requirements of a 3802 plan of operations. However, the Bureau must offer the claimant/operator the option

of BLM reassessing the 3802 stipulations attached to the approved plan of operations; stipulations that were formulated in order to prevent impairment of the area for wilderness suitability must be dropped if they exceed reasonable measures to preserve the wilderness character of the area.

If claims or sites examined by BLM are found to be invalid, plans of operations will be denied, a notice ordering cessation of operations will be issued, if needed, and contest proceedings will be promptly initiated to conclusively determine the validity of the claim.

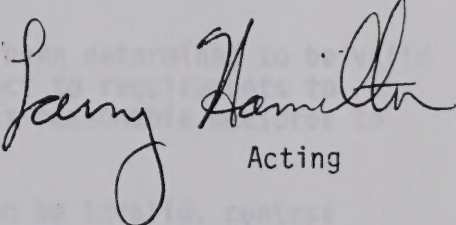
Unless for reasons other than wilderness designation, validity examinations will not be conducted for mining claims in wilderness areas where only casual use activities are performed by an operator. A plan of operations is not required for casual use activities.

Before the validity of a claim or site is determined, your office must approve plans of operations that cause "insignificant surface disturbance" and that allow an operator to conduct the minimum necessary annual assessment work as required by the mining laws. (See 43 CFR 8560.4-6(j).) The regulations associate insignificant surface disturbance with approval of a plan of operations. Therefore, such disturbance is by inference of greater magnitude than disturbance caused by casual use.

This office will notify those persons who own mining claims or sites in wilderness areas of the date of designation and the effect that designation has on their rights under the mining law. The attached sample letter will be used for such correspondence (a modified letter will be sent to any persons with mining claims or sites on surface estate not managed by BLM).

Your office should individually contact those persons conducting existing operations to advise them to either cease operations pending a validity examination and plan approval, or commence reclamation. Your compliance efforts must include monitoring these areas for unauthorized mining activity.

Questions on this matter may be addressed to Alan Rabinoff at FTS 261-5550 or (602) 640-5550.


Acting

1 Attachment
1 - Sample Letter (2 pp)

Distribution
WO-680, Room 3538, w/attach.
WO-340, Room 3360, w/attach.

of BLM regarding the 3502 stipulations attached to the approved plan of operations; stipulations that were formulated in order to prevent impairment of the area for wilderness suitability must be dropped if they exceed reasonable measures to preserve the wilderness character of the area.

If claims or sites examined by BLM are found to be invalid, plans of operations will be denied, a notice ordering cessation of operations will be issued, if needed, and contact proceedings will be promptly initiated to conclusively determine the validity of the claim.

Unless for reasons other than wilderness designation, validity examinations will not be conducted for mining claims in wilderness areas where only casual use activities are performed by an operator. A plan of operations is not required for casual use activities.

Before the validity of a claim or site is determined, your office must approve plans of operations that cause "insignificant surface disturbance" and that allow an operator to conduct the minimum necessary annual assessment work as required by the mining laws. (See 43 CFR 82.004-82.011 for regulations regarding insignificant surface disturbance with approval of a plan of operations. Therefore, such disturbance is by inference of greater magnitude than disturbance caused by casual use.

Your office will notify those persons who own mining claims or sites in wilderness areas of the date of designation and the effect that designation has on their rights under the mining laws. The attached sample letter will be used for such correspondence. A modified letter will be sent to any persons with mining claims or sites on surface estate not managed by BLM.

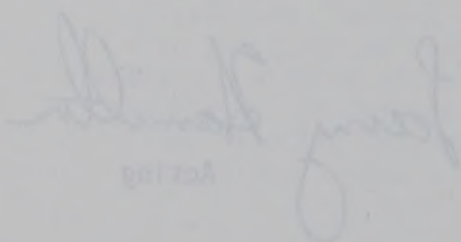
Your office should initiate by contact those persons conducting existing operations to advise them of other cases operations pending a validity examination and plan approval, or common rejection. Your compliance efforts must include monitoring these areas for unauthorized mining activity.

Questions on this matter may be addressed to Alan Robinson at 712 261-5250 or (802) 240-5250.

1 - Sample letter (2 pp)
1 - Attachment

Enclosure
Mr. [Name], Room 1218, West
Mr. [Name], Room 1218, West

Acting



Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested

Dear Mining Claimant:

As you may be aware, on Month XX, 1990, the President signed a law which designated 1,090,000 acres of new wilderness areas in Arizona. Our records indicate that you are the owner of mining claims or sites which appear to be situated in one of these wilderness areas (see enclosed mining claim/site ownership data sheets and wilderness boundary map).

The new wilderness law requires that, subject to valid existing rights as of the date of wilderness designation, no new mining claims or sites may be located because the mining laws have ceased to apply in the wilderness area. This new law has no effect on the status of mining claims that you own outside wilderness area boundaries.

If you propose new operations on mining claims/sites in a designated wilderness area, you must have a plan of operations as required under 43 CFR 3809 that has been approved after the date of wilderness designation by the proper BLM office. You may not operate under authority of a previously approved plan of operations.

In order for operations to be allowed on mining claims or sites that were in existence as of Month XX, 1990, within the boundaries of this wilderness area, there must be on file with BLM an approved BLM mineral examination report concluding that the mining claims/sites are valid as of that date. This is a regulatory requirement found in 43 CFR 8560.4-6(j). A copy of that part of the regulations is enclosed for your reference. A BLM mineral examiner will visit the claims or sites, take mineral samples as appropriate, and form an opinion on the validity of the claims or sites that will be documented in the mineral examination report.

Plans of operations for claims or sites that have been determined to be valid after a mineral examination will be approved subject to requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation as well as reasonable measures to preserve the wilderness character of the land.

If the claims or sites examined by BLM are found to be invalid, contest proceedings will be promptly initiated to conclusively determine the validity of the claim. Mining claim/site validity determinations made by BLM are subject to administrative appeal. Reclamation of invalid claims or sites, if required by BLM, must start after final administrative decision.

Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested

Dear Mining Claimant:

As you may be aware, on March 22, 1990, the President signed a law which designated 1,000,000 acres of new wilderness areas in Arizona. Our records indicate that you are the owner of mining claims or sites which appear to be situated in one of these wilderness areas (see enclosed mining claim/sheet ownership data sheets and wilderness boundary map).

The new wilderness law requires that, subject to valid existing rights, as of the date of wilderness designation, no new mining claims or sites may be located because the mining laws have ceased to apply in the wilderness area. This law has no effect on the status of mining claims that you own outside wilderness area boundaries.

If you propose new operations on mining claim/sheet in a designated wilderness area, you must have a plan of operations approved under 43 CFR 3802 that has been approved after the date of wilderness designation by the proper BLM office. You may not operate under authority of a previously approved plan of operations.

In order for operations to be allowed on mining claims or sites that were in existence as of March 22, 1990, within the boundaries of this wilderness area, there must be on file with BLM an approved BLM mineral examination report. This is a document that the mining claim/sheet are valid as of that date. This is a regulatory requirement found in 43 CFR 3802.4-2(j). A copy of that part of the regulation is enclosed for your reference. A BLM mineral examiner will visit the claim or site, take mineral samples as appropriate, and form an opinion on the validity of the claim or site that will be documented in the mineral examination report.

Plans of operations for claims or sites that have been determined to be valid after a mineral examination will be approved subject to requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation as well as reasonable measures to preserve the wilderness character of the land.

If the claim or site is examined by BLM and found to be invalid, contact accordingly will be promptly initiated to conclusively determine the validity of the claim. Mining claim/sheet validity determinations made by BLM are subject to administrative appeal. Rejection of invalid claim or site, if requested by BLM, must await final administrative decision.

Before the validity of a claim or site is conclusively determined, BLM will approve plans of operations that cause insignificant surface disturbance and that allow an operator to conduct the minimum necessary annual assessment work as required by the mining laws, or that allow an operator to take mineral samples to confirm mining claim validity as of Month XX, 1990.

We encourage you to contact the Blank BLM Resource Area Office for further information on this matter. Their address and phone number are: _____. You must contact them when you propose to start, modify, continue or reclaim operations on your mining claim or site.

Sincerely,

Enclosures

Mining Claim/Site Ownership Data

Wilderness Area Map

43 CFR 3809

43 CFR 8560.4-6

bcc: District Manager, w/Mining Claim/Site Ownership Data

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

8560/9214
(931)

FEB 26 1991

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Arizona Strip District

From: State Director

Subject: Delegation of Authority for Approval of Prescribed Fires
in the Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan Wilderness Areas

With the completion of the Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness Management Plan and associated Fire Management Plan (Appendix A), and the Paiute/Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness Management Plan and associated Fire Management Plan (Appendix C), the authority to approve prescribed fires (either naturally ignited or ignited by Bureau personnel) is delegated to the Arizona Strip District Manager.

A decision matrix will be reviewed and approved daily by the District Manager to ensure that naturally ignited fires are burning within the prescription criteria as outlined in the plan.

Site specific burn plans for prescribed burns ignited by Bureau personnel will be reviewed by qualified personnel at the next higher administrative level above which they were developed. Once this review is completed, the District Manager is authorized to approve prescribed burn plans.

/s/ Lester M. Rosenkrance

010

rewritten 2/22/91:lp:4998F

Richardson

WFO:10216
(102)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

FEB 25 1991

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Arizona Strip District
From: State Director

Subject: Delegation of Authority for Approval of Prescribed Fires
to the Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Logan Wilderness Areas

With the completion of the Mr. Trumbull, Logan Wilderness Management Plan
and associated Fire Management Plan (Appendix A), and the Redwood-Beverly Dam
Wilderness Management Plan and associated Fire Management Plan
(Appendix C), the authority to approve prescribed fires (either naturally
ignited or ignited by human personnel) is delegated to the Arizona Strip
District Manager.

A written policy will be reviewed and approved by the District Manager
to ensure that naturally ignited fires are burning within the prescription
criteria as outlined in the plan.

Site specific burn plans for prescribed burns ignited by human personnel will
be reviewed by qualified personnel at the next higher administrative level
above which they were developed. Once this review is completed, the District
Manager is authorized to approve prescribed burn plans.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

WFO:10216
2/25/91:10:4000

[Signature]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

8560 (931)

March 6, 1991

Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-91-38
Expires 09/30/92

To: District Managers
Deputy State Directors

From: State Director

Subject: Public Notification of Proposed Actions in Designated
Wilderness Areas

Based on comments received on Information Bulletin No. AZ-91-79 and suggestions from interested parties, following are the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Arizona's procedures for public notification of proposed actions in designated wilderness areas. These are based on the assumption that the State Office will update the mailing list, offering recipients the choice of receiving notification of proposed actions Statewide or for one or more Districts. For the Safford and Yuma Districts, interim management logs will be submitted only when actions are proposed rather than monthly for the remaining wilderness study areas.

Public notification is required for any action which requires the preparation of an environmental assessment and is not addressed in an approved wilderness management plan, range improvement maintenance plan, or wildlife operation and maintenance plan. For example, a proposed action not involving the use of motorized or mechanized equipment and not causing adverse effects to any wilderness values would not require the preparation of an environmental assessment and would, therefore, not be subject to the 30-day public notification requirement. Further, actions addressed with sufficient specificity in an approved wilderness management plan would not require further public notice. In either case, however, the managers may choose to request further public comment if a proposed action is sensitive. The Arizona BLM Environmental Assessment Handbook provides criteria for environmental assessment preparation if further clarification is needed.

For the proposed action, the Resource Area/District Office will prepare a draft environmental assessment and transmittal letter. These will be forwarded to the State Office (AZ-931) for preliminary review. When the draft environmental assessment is acceptable in terms of consistency with Arizona policy and guidelines, it will be distributed to the public for the 30-day review and comment period. Comments will be directed to the initiating Resource Area/District Office to facilitate coordination and response.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

March 6, 1981

Instruction Memorandum No. AI-31-38
Expires 06/30/82

To: District Managers
Deputy State Directors

From: State Director

Subject: Public Notification of Proposed Actions in Designated
Wilderness Areas

Based on comments received on Information Bulletin No. AI-31-79 and suggestions from interested parties, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Arizona's procedures for public notification of proposed actions in designated wilderness areas. These are based on the assumption that the State Office will update the mailing list, of existing recipients, the number of receiving notification of proposed actions. Studies of for one or more districts, for the District and State Directors, internal management logs will be submitted only when actions are proposed rather than monthly for the remaining wilderness study areas.

Public notification is required for any action which requires the preparation of an environmental assessment and is not addressed in an approved wilderness management plan, where improvement maintenance plan, or wildlife operation and maintenance plan. For example, a proposed action not involving the use of motorized or mechanized equipment and not causing adverse effects to any wilderness values would not require the preparation of an environmental assessment and would, therefore, not be subject to the 30-day public notification requirement. Further, actions addressed with sufficient sensitivity in an approved wilderness management plan would not require further public notice. In either case, however, the managers may choose to request further public comment if a proposed action is sensitive. The Arizona BLM Environmental Assessment Handbook provides criteria for environmental assessment preparation if further clarification is needed.

For the proposed action, the Resource Management Office will prepare a draft environmental assessment and consistency letter. These will be forwarded to the State Office (AI-31-37) for preliminary review. When the draft environmental assessment is acceptable in terms of consistency with Arizona policy and guidelines, it will be distributed to the public for the 30-day review and comment period. Comments will be directed to the initiating Resource Management Office to facilitate coordination and response.

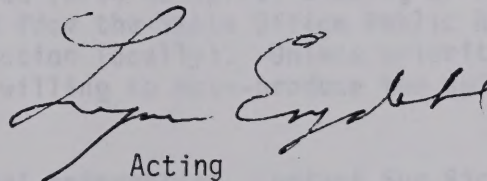
Following the review period, the Resource Area/District Office will finalize the environmental assessment and forward it with the Record of Decision to the State Office for the State Director's signature. If significant changes were made from the draft to final assessment, it may be appropriate to advise interested publics accordingly.

Public notification of emergency actions will be handled on a case-by-case basis with an after-the-fact summary of the circumstances and disposition.

As noted, proposed actions adequately addressed in approved plans (including wilderness management plans, range improvement maintenance plans, and wildlife operation and maintenance plans) are not subject to the 30-day notification requirement. The managers may wish to consider a periodic "implementation update" to the public describing these actions.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 compliance is an important component of wilderness management. Whether or not a 30-day public notification is required, managers should ensure that the environmental consequences have been considered. This can be accomplished through an Administrative Determination that further National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 compliance is unnecessary, a Categorical Exclusion, an Environmental Assessment, or an Environmental Impact Statement. Wherever possible, and when these can be documented by a Manager's signature, Administrative Determinations or Categorical Exclusions should be used. When an Administrative Determination or Categorical Exclusion cannot be used, an Environmental Assessment is necessary.

The above-described procedures will be in effect until the end of Fiscal Year 1992. At that time, they will be evaluated for effectiveness and for possible delegation to the District Offices. If you have questions or need additional information, contact Wilderness Program Leader Sue Richardson or Environmental Coordinator Keith Pearson at FTS 261-5509.



Acting

Following the review period, the Resource Area/District Office will finalize the environmental assessment and forward it with the Record of Decision to the State Office for the State Director's signature. If significant changes were made from the draft to final assessment, it may be appropriate to advise interested parties accordingly.

Public notification of emergency action will be handled on a case-by-case basis with an inter-agency of the circumstances and disposition.

As noted, proposed actions adequately addressed in approved plans (including wilderness management plans, range improvement maintenance plans, and wildlife operation and maintenance plans) are not subject to the 30-day notification requirement. The managers may wish to consider a periodic "implementation update" to the public describing these actions.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 compliance is an important component of wilderness management. Whether or not a 30-day public notification is required, managers should ensure that the environmental consequences have been considered. This can be accomplished through an Administrative Determination that further National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 compliance is unnecessary, a categorical exclusion, an environmental assessment, or an environmental impact statement. Whichever procedure, and when there can be documented by a manager's signature, Administrative Determination or categorical exclusion should be used. When an Administrative Determination or categorical exclusion cannot be used, an Environmental Assessment is necessary.

The above-described procedures will be in effect until the end of fiscal year 1995. At that time, they will be evaluated for effectiveness and the possible revision to the District Office. If you have questions or need additional information, contact Wilderness Program Leader Sue Richardson or Environmental Coordinator Keith Pearson at 512 261-2500.


Keith Pearson
Acting

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

8560 (931)

April 19, 1991

Information Bulletin No. AZ-91-210

To: District Managers
Deputy State Director, Mineral Resources

From: Deputy State Director, Lands and Renewable Resources

Subject: Public Availability of Wilderness Mapsheets

The one-page, two-sided mapsheets or brochures are completed for each newly designated wilderness area and are almost completed for the areas designated in the 1984 Act. Each office has been/will be provided a camera-ready set of mapsheets for all wilderness areas managed by Arizona Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and a spiral-bound set for display only. If you note errors or needed changes, please notify Wilderness Program Leader Sue Richardson so that updated pages can be provided to all offices.

These individual mapsheets/brochures are intended to be free to the public, for wilderness information for someone who intends to visit or study an area. We anticipate that these mapsheets will be the basis for development of a Statewide BLM wilderness atlas in Fiscal Year 92, including enhanced maps, photos and descriptions. In the meanwhile, if you receive a public request for more than ten mapsheets, you should charge the normal reproduction fee (\$0.13 per page) for the additional mapsheets. If someone desires a complete set, duplicated back-to-back and stapled (with no spiral binding or nice cover), they may be obtained for \$5.50 from the State Office Public Room (if you are not able to handle the reproduction locally). Unless priorities otherwise dictate, we are not able or willing to mass-produce the spiral-bound sets this FY.

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Sue Richardson at FTS 261-5509 or Dorie Morrison, Public Services Section Chief, at FTS 261-5547.

Sue E Richardson
Acting

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

April 18, 1991

Information Bulletin No. AZ-91-210

To: District Managers
County State Director, Mineral Resources

From: County State Director, Lands and Renewable Resources

Subject: Public Availability of Wilderness Proposals

The one-page, two-sided summary of proposals are completed for each newly designated wilderness area and are almost completed for the areas designated in the 1981 Act. Each office has been/will be provided a camera-ready set of proposals for all wilderness areas managed by Arizona Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and a camera-ready set for display only. If you note errors or needed changes, please notify Wilderness Program Leader Sue Richardson as that needed pages can be provided to all offices.

These individual proposals/summaries are intended to be free to the public for wilderness information for someone who intends to visit or study an area. The summaries for these proposals will be the basis for development of a summary of all wilderness areas in Fiscal Year 92, including enhanced maps, photos and descriptions. In the meantime, if you receive a public request for more than the summaries, you should charge the normal reproduction fee (\$0.12 per page) for the additional summaries. If someone desires a complete set, duplicated back-to-back and stapled (with no spine, binding or cover), they may be obtained for \$0.50 from the State Office Public Room (if you are not able to handle the reproduction locally). Unless otherwise otherwise stated, we are not able or willing to mass-produce the camera-ready sets.

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Sue Richardson at 151-2529 or Doris Harrison, Public Services Section Chief, at 151-2529.

Sue C. Richardson
Acting

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 8560 (931)
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

April 22, 1991

Information Bulletin No. AZ-91-217

To: District Managers
Deputy State Director, Operations

From: State Director

Subject: Wilderness Area Boundary Descriptions and
Management Plans

It has been the (unwritten) policy in Arizona Bureau of Land Management that final wilderness management plans for an area will not be released until the official boundary description required by the legislation is completed. However, given the greatly increased workload on the State Office cartographic and cadastral staffs resulting from passage of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, this policy requires revision.

Timely preparation of both plans and boundary descriptions is desirable. On-the-ground management and public information/education, however, remain higher priorities. Therefore, if it is not feasible to complete the plans and boundary descriptions simultaneously, they should be released or finalized as they are available.

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Sue Richardson, Wilderness Program Leader, at FTS 261-5509.

Sue Richardson

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

April 22, 1951

Information Bulletin No. 22-51-11

To: District Managers
Deputy State Director, Operations

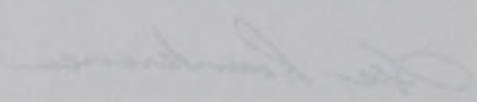
From: State Director

Subject: Wilderness Area Boundary Descriptions and
Management Plans

It has been the (unwritten) policy in Arizona Bureau of Land
Management that final wilderness management plans for an area
will not be released until the official boundary description
required by the legislation is completed. However, given the
greatly increased workload on the State Office cartographic and
cadastre staffs resulting from passage of the Wilderness
Preservation Act of 1960, this policy requires revision.

Timely preparation of both plans and boundary descriptions is
desirable. On-the-ground management and public information
activities, however, remain higher priorities. Therefore, it is
not feasible to complete the plans and boundary descriptions
simultaneously. They should be released or finalized as they are
available.

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Sue
Richardson, Wilderness Program Leader, at 755-5503.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

1260/8560
(923)

August 4, 1991

Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-91-67
Expires 09/30/92

To: District Managers

From: Deputy State Director, Mineral Resources

Subject: Serialization of Wilderness Areas

DD: 12/15/91

We have assigned BLM serial numbers to the 47 Wilderness Areas established by Public Laws 98-406 and 101-628. The initial data entry for these serial pages has been accomplished, using the new District boundaries. However, each District must complete the legal description record and ensure the accuracy of the data. Each District is responsible for setting up a case file folder for each assigned Wilderness Area. The case file should include any related letters and documents on actions within the area. By December 15, 1991, all ORCA data entry must be verified. As cases are completed, a copy of the serial page must be forwarded to the State Office Branch of Records and Public Service (AZ-923) in order to have the Master Title Plats/Historical Indices updated.

The assigned serial numbers are as follows:

<u>WILDERNESS AREA NAME</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
ARAVAIPA CANYON	SAFFORD	AZA 25467
ARRASTRA MOUNTAIN	PHOENIX	AZA 25475
AUBREY PEAK	PHOENIX	AZA 25476
BABOQUIVARI PEAK	SAFFORD	AZA 25468
BEAVER DAM MTNS	AZ STRIP	AZA 25621
BIG HORN MOUNTAINS	PHOENIX	AZA 25477
COTTONWOOD POINT	AZ STRIP	AZA 25614
COYOTE MOUNTAINS	SAFFORD	AZA 25469

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ALBUQUERQUE STATE OFFICE

August 4, 1951

Instruction Memorandum No. 51-01-57
Expires 08/30/52

To: District Managers
From: Deputy State Director, Mineral Resources
Subject: Reorganization of Wilderness Areas
DO: 12,15/51

We have assigned 511 serial numbers to the 47 Wilderness Areas established by Public Law 50-406 and 50-407. The serial numbers are listed on the attached pages. Each area has been reclassified, using the new District boundaries. However, each District must complete the legal description record and ensure the accuracy of the data. Each District is responsible for setting up a case file folder for each assigned Wilderness Area. The case file should include any related letters and documents on actions within the area. By December 15, 1951, all 511 serial numbers must be verified. At least one completed, a copy of the serial page must be forwarded to the State Office Branch of Records and Public Service (AL-923) in order to have the Master Title Plate/Statistical Indexes prepared.

The assigned serial numbers are as follows:

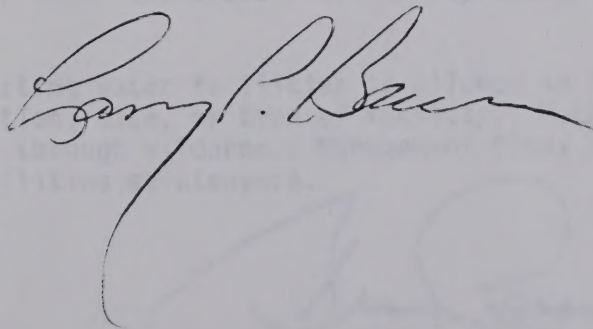
WILDERNESS AREA NAME	DISTRICT	SERIAL NUMBER
ALBUQUERQUE CANYON	SAFORD	ATA 25463
ALBUQUERQUE MOUNTAIN	PHOENIX	ATA 25475
ALBUQUERQUE PEAK	PHOENIX	ATA 25476
BAROOLLYN PEAK	SAFORD	ATA 25468
BEAVER DAM MINE	AL STRIP	ATA 25451
BIG HORN MOUNTAIN	PHOENIX	ATA 25477
COTTONWOOD POINT	AL STRIP	ATA 25474
COYOTE MOUNTAIN	SAFORD	ATA 25469

<u>WILDERNESS AREA NAME</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
DOS CABEZAS MOUNTAINS	SAFFORD	AZA 25470
EAGLETAIL MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 25497
EAST CACTUS PLAIN	YUMA	AZA 25498
FISHHOOKS	SAFFORD	AZA 25471
GIBRALTAR MOUNTAIN	YUMA	AZA 25499
GRAND WASH CLIFFS	AZ STRIP	AZA 25615
HARCUVAR MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 25500
HARQUAHALA MOUNTAINS	PHOENIX	AZA 25478
HASSAYAMPA RIVER CANYON	PHOENIX	AZA 25479
HELLS CANYON	PHOENIX	AZA 25480
HUMMINGBIRD SPRINGS	PHOENIX	AZA 25481
KANAB CREEK	AZ STRIP	AZA 25616
MOUNT LOGAN	AZ STRIP	AZA 25617
MOUNT NUTT	PHOENIX	AZA 25482
MOUNT TIPTON	PHOENIX	AZA 25483
MOUNT TRUMBULL	AZ STRIP	AZA 25618
MOUNT WILSON	PHOENIX	AZA 25484
MUGGINS MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 25501
NEEDLE'S EYE	PHOENIX	AZA 25485
NEW WATER MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 25502
NORTH MARICOPA MOUNTAINS	PHOENIX	AZA 25486
NORTH SANTA TERESA	SAFFORD	AZA 25472

<u>WILDERNESS AREA NAME</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
DOG CANYON MOUNTAINS	SAFFORD	AZA 22470
BARRETT MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 22497
EAST CACTUS PLAIN	YUMA	AZA 22498
FISHHOOKS	SAFFORD	AZA 22497
GIORGIAN MOUNTAIN	YUMA	AZA 22499
GRAND WASH CLIFFS	AZ STRIP	AZA 22507
HARVARD MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 22500
HORNBLOWER MOUNTAINS	PHOENIX	AZA 22478
HASSTAYAH RIVER CANYON	PHOENIX	AZA 22479
HILL CANYON	PHOENIX	AZA 22480
HUNTERD SPRINGS	PHOENIX	AZA 22481
KALAM CANYON	AZ STRIP	AZA 22484
MOUNT LOMA	AZ STRIP	AZA 22487
MOUNT BUTTE	PHOENIX	AZA 22482
MOUNT TITTON	PHOENIX	AZA 22483
MOUNT TRIMBLE	AZ STRIP	AZA 22486
MOUNT WILSON	PHOENIX	AZA 22484
MORRIS MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 22501
NEEDLE'S EYE	PHOENIX	AZA 22485
NEW WATER MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 22502
NORTH MARICOPA MOUNTAINS	PHOENIX	AZA 22488
NORTH SANTA TERESA	SAFFORD	AZA 22472

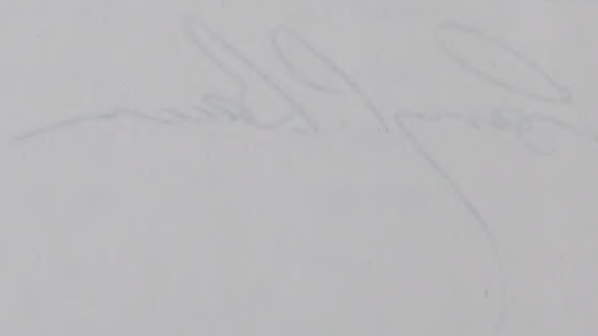
<u>WILDERNESS AREA NAME</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
PAIUTE	AZ STRIP	AZA 25619
PARIA-VERMILLION	AZ STRIP	AZA 25620
PELONCILLO MOUNTAINS	SAFFORD	AZA 25473
RAWHIDE MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 25503
REDFIELD CANYON	SAFFORD	AZA 25474
SIERRA ESTRELLA	PHOENIX	AZA 25487
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN	PHOENIX	AZA 25488
SOUTH MARICOPA MOUNTAINS	PHOENIX	AZA 25489
SWANSEA	YUMA	AZA 25504
TABLE TOP	PHOENIX	AZA 25490
TRES ALAMOS	PHOENIX	AZA 25491
TRIGO MOUNTAINS	YUMA	AZA 25505
UPPER BURRO CREEK	PHOENIX	AZA 25492
WABAYUMA PEAK	PHOENIX	AZA 25493
WARM SPRINGS	PHOENIX	AZA 25494
WHITE CANYON	PHOENIX	AZA 25495
WOOLSEY PEAK	PHOENIX	AZA 25496

If you have questions, please contact Sue Richardson at FTS 261-5509 or Jeanne Jacobs at FTS 261-5552.



cc: DSDs
WO - 342

If you have questions, please contact Sue Richardson at 472 561-8505 or Jeanne Jacobs at 472 561-8503.



CL: 000
NO - 000

WILDERNESS AREA NAME	DISTRICT	SERIAL NUMBER
PALUTE	AS 27019	ASA 25679
PARIA-PEAK MOUNTAIN	AS 27019	ASA 25680
REDONCULO MOUNTAIN	SAFFORD	ASA 25681
RAVINE MOUNTAIN	YUMA	ASA 25683
REDFIELD CANYON	SAFFORD	ASA 25684
STEAM FURNACE	PHOENIX	ASA 25687
STEAM MOUNTAIN	PHOENIX	ASA 25688
SOUTH MARIPOSA MOUNTAIN	PHOENIX	ASA 25689
SHARPE	YUMA	ASA 25691
TABLE TOP	PHOENIX	ASA 25690
TREE ALONG	PHOENIX	ASA 25691
TRELO MOUNTAIN	YUMA	ASA 25692
UPPER SHARP CREEK	PHOENIX	ASA 25693
WABATUNG PEAK	PHOENIX	ASA 25694
WARM SPRINGS	PHOENIX	ASA 25694
WHITE CANYON	PHOENIX	ASA 25695
WOLFEY PEAK	PHOENIX	ASA 25696

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

7250/8500 (932)

December 23, 1992

Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-93-012
Expires: 09/30/93

To: District Managers

From: State Director

Subject: New Uses of Water within Wilderness Areas Designated in the Arizona
Desert Wilderness Act of 1990

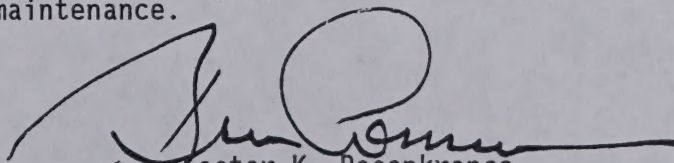
BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 explicitly provided Federal reserved water rights for each wilderness area in the amount necessary to fulfill the provisions of the act. The Districts which are administering these wilderness areas have begun the process of claiming and quantifying the reserved rights. Where water sources in the wilderness areas designated by the 1990 Act have existing vested water rights, BLM claims will be for remaining quantities of water.

The policy for management of new uses of water in a wilderness area follows the Bureau policy to manage wilderness so as "to preserve their wilderness character and . . . leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness." The Policy is:

- a. All water within wilderness areas designated in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, which is not already appropriated, is included in the Federal reserved water right.
- b. Installation of new equipment or facilities, or development of new water sources will be allowed only following a determination that the installation or development does not adversely affect wilderness resources.
- c. Applications for additional quantities or new uses of water in wilderness areas for any purpose other than the support of wilderness values are in conflict with the Bureau wilderness policy, as well as Department of Water Resources prior appropriation doctrine, and will be protested.

Maintenance of existing water facilities is allowed so long as there is no change in the location, size, or type of facility. Methods of maintenance will be determined through Wilderness Management Plans or interim plans for operations and facilities maintenance.


FOR Lester K. Rosenkrance

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

December 23, 1993

Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-93-012

Expires: 03/30/95

To: District Managers

From: State Director

Subject: New List of Water Within Wilderness Areas Designated in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 explicitly provided Federal reserved water rights for each wilderness area in the amount necessary to fulfill the provisions of the act. The Districts which are administering these wilderness areas have begun the process of claiming and quantifying the reserved rights. Where water remains in the wilderness areas designated by the 1990 Act have existing reserved water rights. This claim will be for remaining quantities of water.

The policy for management of new uses of water in a wilderness area follows the Bureau policy to manage wilderness as an "ecosystem" wilderness character and... leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. The Policy is:

- A. All water within wilderness areas designated in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, which is not already appropriated, is included in the Federal reserved water right.
- B. Installation of new equipment or facilities, or development of new water sources will be allowed only following a determination that the installation or development does not adversely affect wilderness resources.
- C. Applications for additional quantities or new uses of water in wilderness areas for any purpose other than the support of wilderness values are in conflict with the Bureau wilderness policy, as well as Department of Water Resources prior appropriation doctrine, and will be prohibited.

Maintenance of existing water facilities is allowed as long as there is no change in the location, site, or type of facility. Methods of maintenance will be determined through Wilderness Management Plans or Interim Plans for operations and facilities maintenance.

For: Lester K. Hollenbeck

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-53
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225



United States Department of the Interior

Office of Reclamation and Survey

Washington, D.C.
20540
May 12, 1933

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1933
U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FROM THE DIRECTOR OF RECLAMATION

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

RECOMMENDATION

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]



United States Department of the Interior

RECEIVED
BLM, AZ STATE OFFICE

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Hearings Division
6432 Federal Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138
(Phone: 801-524-5344)

MAY 17 '93

9:00 A.M.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

May 12, 1993

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	:	A MC 303306-303313
	:	
Contestant,	:	Involving the Placer Reef
	:	No. 1, 2 and 3, and Danny
v.	:	Boy lode mining claims, and
	:	the Placer Reef No. 1, 2 and
JOHN R. PICHOWICZ	:	3, and Danny Boy placer
	:	mining claims located in
Contestee	:	unsurveyed Sections 7 and 8,
	:	T. 8. S., R. 19 W., GSR
- - - - -	:	Meridian, within the Muggins
YUMA AUDUBON SOCIETY, and	:	'Mining District, Arizona
THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY,	:	
	:	
Intervenors	:	

DECISION

This case was initiated by contestant, acting by and through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Department of the Interior, filing a complaint charging that the above-captioned eight mining claims are null and void because minerals have not been found within the limits of the subject claims in sufficient quantities so as to constitute a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit. Thereafter, the Yuma Audubon Society and Wilderness Society jointly moved to intervene and their motion was granted.

A hearing in the matter was held on January 19 and 20, 1993, in Phoenix, Arizona. The parties then filed posthearing briefs in support of their respective positions. Having reviewed and considered the posthearing briefs and the hearing transcript, and for the reasons set forth below, I must conclude that all eight of the mining claims are null and void for failure to discover minerals within the limits of the subject claims in sufficient quantities so as to constitute a valuable mineral deposit.

Statement of the Facts

The subject claims were located by Latimer W. MacMillan, Jr., in the Muggins Mining District, Arizona, on March 21, 1990 and recorded with BLM and Yuma County, Arizona, on April 9, 1990, and March 29, 1990, respectively (Exs. G-2 through G-10; Tr. 18, 29). The boundaries of the claims are identical to the boundaries of claims with the same names located by Frank A. Sayer in approximately 1981. These prior claims were obtained by Mr. MacMillan and then were rendered invalid for a failure to timely file assessment work affidavits. Mr. MacMillan then relocated and re-recorded the claims as described above (Tr. 207-218).

On November 28, 1990, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act designated 8,855 acres of the Muggins Mountain Wilderness Study Area, encompassing the subject claims, as the Muggins Mountain Wilderness Area and withdrew those lands from mineral entry (Ex. G-12; Tr. 25, 29-31). Pub.L. No. 101-628, 104 Stat. 4469 (1990). In the spring of 1991, contestee purchased the claims from Mr. MacMillan (Tr. 36; Ex. G-15).

Alan Rabinoff, Chief, Branch of Solid Minerals, Utah State Office, BLM, and a certified mineral examiner, and Harry DeLong, a BLM geologist, conducted a mineral examination of the claims in January and February of 1991 and prepared a report detailing their examination findings (Ex. G-17; Tr. 12, 31, 41-43). Mr. MacMillan, the owner of the claims at that time, was given the opportunity to be present at the examination, but Mr. MacMillan was ill, so Mr. Sayre and contestee represented Mr. MacMillan at the examination (Tr. 43-44).

The examination was precipitated by contestee filing with BLM, in June of 1990, a proposed mining plan of operation (MPO) to mine the claims (Ex. G-13; Tr. 31, 152-153). This MPO was approved on September 26, 1990, after an environmental assessment was conducted regarding the MPO and certain stipulations added to the MPO as a result of the assessment (Ex. G-14; Tr. 31). Contestee did not begin mining on the claims or even sample them between the time the MPO was approved and the date the claims were designated as wilderness, November 28, 1990 (Tr. 9-10, 151).

After the wilderness designation, the MPO was resubmitted for approval in December of 1990 under the regulations governing mining in wilderness areas (Tr. 31-32, 39, 152-153). BLM rejected the MPO pending completion of the validity examination and finally rejected the MPO after the examination was finished (Tr. 39; Ex. G-16).

Both the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBOM) have published studies that encompass the area of

the claims. With respect to two USGS reports (1984 and 1989), the spectrographic analysis of stream sediment samples by that agency revealed no detectible gold in older alluvial terraces. The USGS also took samples in washes, including the Muggins wash, and assigned a moderate potential for the occurrence of gold in the Muggins Mountains area. But USGS cautioned that its studies were regional in nature rather than site specific (Tr. 50).

In the 1988 USBOM study, that agency took several panned-concentrate samples in the vicinity, including one sample from an unknown location on Placer Reef No. 1 and one sample from an unknown location on the Placer Reef No. 3. The results indicated only a trace of gold for the sample site on Placer Reef No. 1 and, for the Placer Reef No. 3, a value of \$6.50 to a little over \$13 per cubic yard at \$500 per ounce of gold. USBOM concluded that a small two to three-man operation might be profitable in the heads of some of the drainages and washes in the area, but that the gold exposed could not support a larger mining operation. Mr. Rabinoff opined that USBOM's conclusions were optimistic and based on a standard different than the standard for discovery of a valuable mineral deposit under the mining laws (Tr. 48-52).

With respect to the placer claims, BLM took five samples from Placer Reef No. 1, five samples from Placer Reef No. 2, four samples from Placer Reef No. 3 and four samples from Danny Boy. The purpose of the placer-sampling approach was to determine the distribution and amount of gold present on the mining claims which was exposed by the claimants as of November 28, 1990 (Tr. 53-54).

In his efforts to determine the extent of any gold present, Mr. Rabinoff sampled from areas suggested by Mr. Sayre, a consultant and friend of contestee, and also chose sample sites in the wash where, in his opinion, there was a chance for gold to accumulate. Mr. Rabinoff's sampling of sites suggested by Mr. Sayre, the representative of the owner of the claims, conforms to standard BLM practice (Tr. 61; Ex. G-22). Gold values for the sampling sites recommended by Mr. Sayre are: \$2.03 per cubic yard for sample PR 1-4, \$0.21 per cubic yard for sample PR 2-4, a site on the Placer Reef No. 3 in the wash; \$0.00 per cubic yard for sample PR 3-2, a site on the Placer Reef No. 3 near where Mr. Sayre said gold had been produced; \$0.02 per cubic yard for sample PR 3-4, a site on Placer Reef No. 3; and \$0.00 per cubic yard for sample DB-2, a site on the Danny Boy near where Mr. Sayre indicated that he had found "cubes of gold" (Tr. 21, 58-61).

The highest gold value for all the samples taken by BLM was that for sample PR 3-1, a site on the inside of the curve of the wash where water would tend to slow down and thereby

deposit heavy minerals, including gold. At that site, the gold value was \$2.44 per cubic yard (Tr. 59-61).

Given that contestee's appeal disputes BLM's sampling methodology, Mr. Rabinoff described at some length BLM's sampling approach. BLM took two types of samples: channel samples and pit samples. Channel samples were taken from vertical or nearly vertical exposures using the following procedure: the surface (face) of the sample site, usually a vertical exposure, was cleaned using a geologic hammer to remove surficial material. Once the surficial material was cleared from the area, a plastic tarp was laid out at the base of the starting point of the vertical channel to be cut. Using a geologic hammer, the base of the channel site was excavated with all material from the channel falling onto the tarp. Once the base of the channel was large enough to accommodate an empty 1-gallon can, material from the tarp was placed into a canvas sample bag lined with a plastic bag. The tarp was then placed away from the channel, under the open sample bag, in order to catch any inadvertently spilled material as it was placed in the sample bag. The empty can was then placed in the base of the channel. Using the hammer above the can, material was cut from the channel site, falling into the can. Material from the can was transferred into the sample bag. Material was taken until BLM reached the top of the vertical face. Each bag liner and sample bag was fastened shut and transported to a locked government vehicle (Tr. 64-66).

With respect to BLM's pit sampling techniques and procedures, BLM dug in the wash with a shovel, placing each shovelful into a plastic-lined canvas sample bag that had a plastic tarp beneath it. When possible, the sample was dug to expose bedrock. Bedrock was definitely reached at sample sites PR 1-4 and PR 1-5 and probably at DB-2 (Tr. 139). In these cases, the surface of the bedrock was swept clean of fine particles with a brush. These particles were also transferred to the sample bag. Again, each bag liner and sample bag was fastened shut and transported to a locked government vehicle (Tr. 66).

The "deepest" channel sample taken by BLM was 11 feet "deep" (Tr. 131). The deepest pit sample was 24 inches (Tr. 132). Mr. Rabinoff emphasized that he could not assume that, for these claims and for desert placers in general, there is more gold the deeper you go. In fact, the opposite would often be true by reason of flood gold deposits (Tr. 135).

Placer sample field records were prepared on each of the 18 samples taken by the BLM. These records detail such information as the date the sample was taken, sample weight, location of sample site, and type of deposit (Ex. G-23, Tr. 67-68).

After the samples were taken, BLM transported them to its Yuma District Wareyard where the agency commenced processing through concentration using a Denver Gold Saver, a machine which washes material through a rotating trommel, rejects oversize material (greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch), and captures heavy particles such as gold and black sands on an agitating riffle. Lighter particles are rejected to a tail sluice attached to the rear of the Gold Saver, which further captures relatively heavy particles. For all samples, the examiners panned the concentrates captured in the riffle. The concentrates captured by the tail sluice were panned separately. For the first sample processed, the examiners also panned all rejects from the tail sluice in order to determine whether the sluice was bypassing any fine, visible gold particles. The results of BLM's processing indicated to Mr. Rabinoff that the Gold Saver captures all visible gold particles present (Tr. 69-70).

After a visual search for gold flakes, the panned concentrates from the riffle and the tail sluice for each sample were combined. The concentrates were double-bagged in plastic bags and numbered to reflect sample location. Effective security was maintained at all times. Final processing of the samples was by Jacobs Assay Lab, Tucson (Tr. 70).

The assay office was instructed to process the concentrates of black sands by amalgamation with mercury. In addition, the tailings from the amalgamation process were "fire assayed" for gold, in order to determine how much gold in the black sand concentrates was not recoverable by amalgamation. The assay office prepared 18 reports on the samples taken on the four placer claims under contest. By reference to Exhibit G-24, Mr. Rabinoff testified that the individual sample assay reports contained such information as gold recovered in mg. and troy ounces by amalgamation; troy ounces of gold per yard; and cents gold per cubic yard (Tr. 71-72).

By reference to Placer Examination Principles and Practice, by Wells, Mr. Rabinoff emphasized that there was no "rule of thumb" for placer sample size. Wells therefore rejected, according to Mr. Rabinoff (reference page 32 of the Wells treatise), any progressive scale to guide the sampling process (e.g., the "rule of thumb" wherein if the largest particle in a sample is 1 inch, the "minimum sample" is 2,000 pounds). If such a rule was adopted, the minimum placer sample would be in the tens of tons (Tr. 145).

The sample results indicate that gold is present on the placer claims but that the range of values is from \$0.00 to \$2.44 per cubic yard. Sample values from the older alluvial terraces were very small, whereas values from the wash material were extraordinarily variable.

For example, sample PR 1-4 showed promising results. As expected, the joint pattern in the shallow bedrock appears to act as a natural riffle. The sample assays revealed the second highest value per cubic yard for sample PR 1-4. BLM selected PR 1-5 because of geologic conditions similar to those found at sample site PR 1-4. Yet at that site, the BLM sample showed a value of only 1 cent per cubic yard. In another example of the variability of the gold values, PR 3-1, which was taken on the inside of a bend in the wash, showed the highest value of all BLM samples at \$.244 per cubic yard. However, 180 feet above site PR3-1, sample PR 3-2 was valued at \$0.00 per cubic yard (Tr. 74-75).

Such variation is typical of desert placers. The gold is erratically distributed in the wash, not consistently distributed at bedrock or above it (Tr. 75).

With respect to the two highest value sample areas, Mr. Rabinoff projected the gold value for sample PR 3-1 for approximately 86 cubic yards, based on the size of the small point bar from which the sample was taken. Sample PR 1-4 represents approximately 33 cubic yard of material at the reported sample value (Tr. 76-76).

Using the assay and sample results obtained, Mr. Rabinoff then testified as to BLM's economic analysis of the claims under contest. BLM relied upon the MPO as the basis for its analysis. BLM then modified the MPO in order to minimize costs through the use of suitable equipment. The MPO assumption of mining 80 cubic yards of material was adopted. No material would be mined from alluvial terraces due to extremely low gold values. Material from the active wash would be excavated with a used skid-steer front-end loader. A small loader, such as this, is maneuverable in a narrow wash and has a low operating cost (\$.305 per hour). Material from the loader would then be transported to a screen/conveyor. The smallest suitable used triple deck vibratory screen for which BLM could obtain cost data was 3 by 8 feet, a size considerably smaller than proposed in the MPO. The cost of using a small used conveyor, together with the screen, would be approximately \$5.40 per hour compared to the cost of \$8.23 per hour for the conveyor proposed for use in the MPO.

Under BLM's analysis, the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch minus material that was screened out would be moved by conveyor to two dry concentrators. The resultant 800 pounds of concentrate produced per day would be loaded into a $\frac{3}{4}$ ton pickup truck and transported once per day to a processing facility in Yuma. The Yuma facility would house one table concentrator with a feed capacity of 100-150 pounds per hour. A table with this rate of feed is small and is commonly used for pilot plants. An operator would be required to operate the table for approxi-

mately 5 hours per day. Amalgamation in the processing facility would follow.

The total cost to mine the claims by the above-described process was estimated by BLM at \$3.59/loose cubic yard of mined material (Ex. G-17, p. 15). This cost figure greatly exceeds the expected revenue from the sample sites with the highest gold values.

If all capital costs for equipment are excluded, a mining and processing cost of \$1.95 per loose cubic yard of mined material is estimated (see Exhibits G-26 to G-28). With the exception of sample sites PR 1-4 and PR 3-1, the value of the material on the placer claims would be exceeded by this operating cost alone. Mining only the deposits represented at sample sites PR 1-4 and PR 3-1, BLM calculated the net value, exclusive of capital costs, of these two sample sites as follows:

	Cubic Yd	Cost per cubic Yd	Value in Place	Operating Cost	Net Value
PR 1-4	33	\$2.03	\$ 67	\$ 64.35	\$ 2.65
PR 3-1	86	\$2.44	\$210	\$167.70	\$42.30
TOTALS			\$277	\$232.05	\$44.95

Mr. Rabinoff emphasized that these "highest value reserves" clearly are not representative of the value expected to be found elsewhere on the claims. Moreover, the BLM economic analysis did not include the expected 5 to 15 percent loss in recovery expected when using the dry recovery methods proposed by contestee (Tr. 76-81, 97-98).

Based on BLM's analysis, Mr. Rabinoff concluded that a prudent person would not be justified in the further expenditure of time and effort with the reasonable prospect of developing a valuable mine on the placer claims (Tr. 85). Mr. DeLong reached a similar conclusion (Tr. 154-157).

BLM did not take any samples from the lode claims for two reasons. First, BLM saw no exposures of mineralized areas from which to take lode samples. Secondly, Mr. Sayre indicated there were no lode mineral deposits exposed within the boundaries of these mining claims. Accordingly, Mr. Rabinoff concluded that no discovery of a valuable mineral deposit existed on the lode claims (Tr. 53).

Discussion

I.

Attachments to Contestee's Brief are Inadmissible

Contestee, in support of his position, attached certain documents to his posthearing brief. Contestant argues that these documents should not be admitted as part of the hearing record in this case, because the Interior Board of Land Appeals has established a rule that evidence introduced after a hearing, wherein the party submitting the evidence had the opportunity to submit all relevant evidence, generally should not be considered. See United States v. MacIver, 20 IBLA 352, 358-359 (1975). Adequate grounds to reopen a hearing record for submission of new evidence exist only where valid reasons are present for not introducing the evidence at the original hearing and the newly proffered evidence might be productive of a different result. Ouzinkle Native Corp. v. Opheim, 83 IBLA 225 (1984). Contestee has not shown adequate grounds for reopening the hearing record and thus, to the extent, if any, that contestee's intent was to introduce the attachments into the hearing record, contestee will not be allowed to do so.

However, it is proper to consider the attachments, not as evidence, but as argument from contestee in support of his position. Also, some of the attachments appear very similar or identical to exhibits admitted into evidence at the hearing, and those exhibits, but not the attachments, are evidence in this proceeding.

II.

The Law of Discovery

The law relating to what is necessary to sustain a mining claim as valid is well settled. In recent years, the Department of the Interior and the Courts have consistently held that:

(i) a mining claim does not create any rights against the United States and cannot be recognized as valid unless a valuable mineral deposit has been discovered within the limits of the claim;

(ii) a valuable mineral deposit is an occurrence of mineralization of such quality and quantity as to warrant the expenditure of time and money by a person of ordinary prudence in the development of a mine and the extraction of the mineral; and

(iii) mineralization that only warrants further prospecting or exploration in an effort to ascertain

whether sufficient mineralization might be found to justify mining or development does not constitute a valuable mineral deposit, i.e., a valuable mineral deposit has not been found simply because the facts might warrant a continued search for such deposit.

United States v. Coleman, 390 U.S. 599 (1968); Barton v. Morton, 498 F. 2d 288 (9th Cir. 1974); United States v. Connor, 72 IBLA 254 (1983).

The "prudent man" test designated "ii" above is complemented by the marketability test under which the claimant must prove that the mineral in question can be presently extracted and marketed at a profit. United States v. Coleman, supra. More specifically, a mining claimant must show that, as a present fact, considering historic price and cost factors and assuming that they will continue, there is a reasonable likelihood of success that a paying mine can be developed. United States v. Whittaker (On Reconsideration), 102 IBLA 162, 167 (1988).

When the Government contests the validity of a mining claim on the basis that there is no discovery of a valuable mineral deposit, it bears only the initial burden of establishing a prima facie case that a discovery has not been made within the boundaries of the claim. United States v. Zweifel, 508 F.2d 1150, 1157 (10th Cir.), cert. denied subnom., Roberts v. United States, 423 U.S. 829, reh'g denied, 423 U.S. 1008 (1975); United States v. Jones, 67 IBLA 225 (1982). The Government establishes a prima facie case for lack of discovery when a qualified mineral examiner testifies to the effect that he or she has examined the claim(s) and concludes in light of the "prudent man" test that the mineral values are insufficient to support the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit. United States v. Husman, 81 IBLA 271, 275 (1984); United States v. Hooker, 48 IBLA 22 (1980).

If the Government establishes its prima facie case, the mining claimant, who seeks the benefits of the mining law, then bears the ultimate burden of establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that the claim(s) do meet the requirements of the provisions of the mining law that have been placed in issue by the evidence. McCall v. Andrus, 628 F.2d 1185 (9th Cir. 1980), Cert. denied sub nom., McCall v. Watt, 450 U.S. 996 (1981); United States v. Hooker, 48 IBLA 22 (1980); United States v. Porter, 37 IBLA 313 (1978). With respect to the "prudent man" test, the mining claimant need only show that there is a reasonable prospect of success in developing a profitable mine. Converse v. Udall, 399 F.2d 616 (9th Cir. 1968).

Where, as here, contestee chose to present evidence, all of such evidence must be considered in determining whether BLM established a prima facie case, United States v. Taylor,

82 I.D. 68, 73 (1975) (any evidence presented by contestees which supports BLM's charges may be used against the contestee, regardless of any defects in BLM's case). Thus, the question of whether a prima facie case was presented is in effect subsumed by the question of whether a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit was made.

Finally, mining claims may be considered together as a group for the purpose of ascertaining the validity of individual claims, so long as valuable mineral is shown to exist on each claim. Jim D. Schlosser v. Verle Pierce, 92 IBLA 109, 93 I.D. 211, 223 (1986). Where, as here, the land upon which the claims are located has been withdrawn from mineral entry, the mining claimant must show at the time of the hearing on the claims' validity that a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit had been made as of the date of the withdrawal and had been maintained as a present fact. United States v. John S. Porter, 37 IBLA 313, 316 (1978). Therefore, the inquiry must be whether the evidence shows that, as a fact on November 28, 1990, the date of withdrawal, and on January 19, 1993, the date of hearing, considering historic price and cost factors and assuming that they will continue, there was a reasonable likelihood of success that a paying mine could be developed on each claim or a group of the claims which each contain valuable mineral.

III.

The Claims are Invalid for Lack of Discovery of a Valuable Mineral Deposit

Contestant offered competent testimony from qualified witnesses, Mr. Rabinoff and Mr. Delong, to show that contestee's claims are invalid for lack of a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit on both the date of withdrawal and the date of hearing. Their testimony established a prima facie case of a lack of a discovery and contestee failed to present sufficient evidence to overcome contestant's prima facie case.

BLM's mineral report provided a detailed analysis of the costs of contestee's proposed plan of operations. That analysis showed that contestee would have to expend \$3.59 per cubic yard to mine his claims. BLM's analysis of the cost of contestee's operation was not rebutted.

While this BLM cost projection is incorporated into the analysis of the validity of the claims contained herein, it is important to note that this projection likely underestimates the cost to mine the claims. Mr. Rabinoff did not include the costs for: (1) operating dry concentrations; (2) a jar mill used in the amalgamation process; (3) reclamation; or (4) compliance with air quality and other environmental regulations

(Ex. G-17, p. 15). Also, BLM overestimates the gold values by failing to account for the 5-15% loss in gold recoverability attributable to dry placer methods that contestee proposes to use.

The BLM's mineral examiners also conducted sampling on contestee's claims and reported their results in the mineral report. Not one of the samples on any of the claims showed gold values at a profitable level. The sample with the highest gold value, PR3-1, contained \$2.44 worth of gold per cubic yard of mined material. Therefore, even using the best sample, one would expect contestee to lose \$1.15 per cubic yard of material mined.

Rather than offering any substantial evidence of a discovery, contestee focused on criticizing BLM's sampling methods. One of the criticisms is that many of BLM's samplings did not reach bedrock. In response to a similar criticism made by another mining claimant in the case of Humboldt Placer Mining Co. v. Secretary of Interior, 549 F.2d 622, 624 (9th Cir. 1977), the Ninth Circuit Court noted that "[i]f anyone had the burden of going to bedrock it was [the mining claimant] in order to rebut the case made by the government." Id. at 624.

In examining a mining claim, a Government mineral examiner has no obligation to explore or sample beyond the mining claimant's workings or to perform sufficient work to reach a definite conclusion as to whether a valuable mineral deposit does or does not exist somewhere within the limits of the mining claim. If a valuable mineral deposit exists, it is incumbent upon the claimant to discover it. The function of the Government mineral examiner is simply to verify, if feasible, whether the claimant has, in fact, found a valuable mineral deposit. Hallenbeck v. Kleppe, 590 F.2d 852 (9th Cir. 1979); United States v. Chappell, 72 IBLA 88 (1983).

Further discussion of the contestee's criticisms of BLM's sampling techniques is not warranted for two reasons. First, the criticisms are generally lacking in merit. Second, contestee's criticism of BLM's sampling techniques can be given little weight and are insufficient to overcome contestant's case in the absence of probative evidence tending to show that the samples taken by BLM failed to adequately represent the mineral value of the land. See United States v. Gary J. Murdock, 65 IBLA 239, 242-243 (1982).

The only detailed evidence of mineralization offered by contestee supports the findings of BLM's mineral report. Mr. Sayre testified that Exhibit MC1 evidences the results of certain samples he took on the Placer Reef Nos. 1 and 2 claims (Tr. 352-353). As demonstrated in the table below, contestee's twelve samples have a range of 0 to \$5.05 per cubic yard using

dry recovery techniques and an average value of \$1.45 per cubic yard at \$328 per ounce (the value of gold on January 19 and 20, 1993 (Tr. 52)) and \$1.70 per cubic yard at \$385 per ounce (the value of gold on November 28, 1990 (Tr. 58)):

Sample Number	Troy oz./yd ³	Value/yd ³ \$328/oz	Value/yd ³ \$385/oz
1	.00739	\$2.43	\$2.85
2	.00194	0.64	0.75
3	.00187	0.62	0.72
4	.00020	0.07	0.08
5	-0-	0.00	0.00
6	.000268	0.09	0.10
7	.01153	3.79	4.44
8	-0-	0.00	0.00
9	.000417	0.14	0.16
10	.0102	3.36	3.93
11	.0154	5.05	5.93
12	.00378	1.24	1.46
Average	.0044162	\$1.45	\$1.70

(See Ex. MC1).¹ Even assuming the accuracy of these 12 samples, the average indicates that contestee would lose a substantial amount of money per cubic yard of mined material based on the cost of mining set forth in BLM's mineral report.

Similarly, none of the other evidence presented by contestee tends to show that the samples taken by BLM failed to adequately represent the mineral value of the land.

Mr. MacMillan made several references to a past operation of a company that leased the "property" from Mr. Sayre. That

¹ The final column of MC1 improperly multiplied the value of the gold recovery in the sample by 2 (purportedly to take into account that dry recovery methods capture approximately one-half of the gold). Because contestee's proposed plan of operations would use dry recovery, that value recovered should not be doubled in order to calculate the anticipated recovery. Further, Mr. Rabinoff testified that dry-washing methods actually recover only 10 to 15 percent less than wet-recovery methods (Tr. 231).

operation recovered \$20,000 in gold in 2 or 3 weeks using an electrostatic precipitator. However, he never identified the location from which this gold was recovered, how much material was mined, the costs of the operation, and other information necessary to translate the \$20,000 figure into meaningful information and to determine whether more such gold remains in place (Tr. 203, 249). He also testified that gold was found using a backhoe in 1985, but provided no meaningful information regarding this retrieval of gold (Tr. 226-227). Significantly, Mr. MacMillan acknowledged that in the 6 years that he had title to the claims, he did not make any discovery, according to his definition of the word "discovery", which approximated the legal definition thereof (Tr. 242-243).

James R. Youell, a registered geologist and geological engineer, also testified on contestee's behalf. He was hired by contestee to perform an evaluation of the claims. The evaluation report which he prepared for contestee was offered as Exhibit MC-2. The report is dated November 3, 1992, and is the result of field studies conducted from August through October of 1992, after the date the land was withdrawn from mineral entry. Mr. Youell specifically acknowledged that he made no study of the claims prior to the date of withdrawal (Tr. 292). Therefore, Mr. Youell's study cannot form the basis of a discovery, but rather, may only confirm the existence of one, if any, on the withdrawal date.

Mr. Youell's study does not show that a discovery existed on the date of withdrawal. He did not take a sample from any gold deposit exposed on the date of withdrawal in order to confirm the gold values or extent of the deposit. In fact, he did not take any samples at all (Tr. 273). Instead, he used a "proton precision magnetometer" to detect elevated "gamma" readings indicating the presence of high levels of iron which he associated with the presence of gold (Tr. 258-266, 300).

In other words, Mr. Youell relied upon geological inference to support his opinions about the presence of gold on the claims. Without mineral quality of any consistent extent, a mining claimant may not rely upon geological inference to establish the existence of a valuable mineral deposit. See United States v. Kinsley Ranch Report, Inc. et al., 20 IBLA 14, 17 (1975); United States v. Gary Feezor et al., 74 IBLA 56, 90 I.D. 262, 272-274 (1983).

In this case, there is no evidence of mineral quality of any consistent extent, but only evidence of highly erratic, generally low gold values, with two small isolated pockets of gold displaying higher values which barely exceed operating costs. Moreover, Mr. Youell made no attempt to correlate his magnetometer findings with the existing exposures of mineral. This kind of mineralization does not permit the use of

geological inference, especially where, as here, the inferences being made are not tied to existing exposures of mineral.

The final witness for contestee was Mr. Sayre. He testified that he had prospected the claims in approximately 1989 and recovered 31 ounces of gold (Tr. 340-341). However, he did not detail where the samples were taken or provide other necessary facts to render the information meaningful.

Mr. Sayre also testified that the approximate location of the 1987 samples was a 50-foot circular area on Placer Reef No. 1 (Tr. 358-359). As previously noted, these samples confirmed the low gold values found by BLM. The gist of Mr. Sayre's testimony was that he had taken random samples on the claims at various times to determine if gold was present, but that he did not possess the required details of these samplings, such as their exact location, size, and weight, to garner any reliable and meaningful information from the samplings (see, e.g., Tr. 103-104, 341-343, 348-351, 362, 367).

IV.

Contestee is not Entitled to Further Opportunity to Prove the Existence of a Discovery

Contestee argues that the designation of the land as wilderness prevented him from making a discovery by prohibiting motorized access to the claims and thus forbidding sampling with heavy equipment. However, contestee could have sampled the claims with heavy equipment from the time his MPO was approved in September of 1990 to the November 28, 1990, when the land was designated as wilderness (Tr. 151-152). Moreover, wilderness designation did not prevent contestee from hand sampling the claims in a manner similar to that by which BLM sampled the claims.

Contestee's contention that he was prevented from making a discovery amounts to a contention that he should be afforded the chance to further investigate the potential of the claims to assist him in proving the existence of a discovery on the claims. The reasoning of the Board in United States v. John S. Porter, 37 IBLA 313, 316 (1978), involving a similar issue of whether to grant a request to conduct exploratory drilling after the claimed land was withdrawn from mineral entry, is applicable here:

Finally, appellant requests "the chance to thoroughly investigate the potential [of the claims] by spending money on new assays and core drillings, etc." While assays and core drillings may be allowed even after a withdrawal to confirm a discovery made prior to the withdrawal, United States v. Foresyth, 15 IBLA 43

(1974), it is still incumbent upon the mining claimant to show at the time of the hearing on the claim's validity that a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit had been made as of the date of the withdrawal and had been maintained as a present fact. Appellant received adequate notice of the pendency of the hearing and should have, at that time, made diligent efforts to assemble such information as would support the claim's validity. We can find no exculpatory factors similar to those which were manifest in United States v. Foresyth, supra, which would justify the grant of a further opportunity to prove the existence of a discovery. See United States v. Johnson, 33 IBLA 121 (1977). Appellant's request is therefore denied.

V.

Contestee is not Entitled to Compensation for His Claims

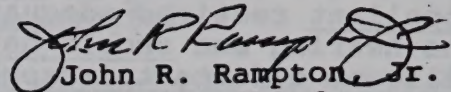
Contestee argues that he is entitled to be compensated by contestant for the fair market value of his claims because the following Governmental actions amount to or will amount to a taking of his property rights in the claims, presumably under the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: (1) the withdrawal of the land from mineral entry, which denied him motorized access thereto, and (2) any decision invalidating the claims for lack of a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit. Contestee's argument is contrary to law, as a prospector obtains no rights against the United States under the Mining Law of 1872 before he makes a discovery. Davis v. Nelson, 329 F.2d 840, 845 (9th Cir. 1964).

Consequently, the federal government may withdraw its land from mineral entry regardless of any right a prospector may have to exclude others from a claim under the doctrine of pedis possessio. Id. Only the concurrence of a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit and compliance with applicable location procedures perfects a location and vests a property right in a locator. Id. Because contestee has failed to show a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit, contestee has no property right deserving of protection under the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Without further belaboring this decision with additional references to contentions of contestee, except to the extent they have been expressly or impliedly addressed in this decision, they are rejected on the ground they are, in whole or in part, contrary to the facts and law or are immaterial.

Conclusion

Based upon the foregoing, I must conclude that the above-captioned mining claims are invalid for lack of discovery of a valuable mineral deposit.


John R. Rampton, Jr.
District Chief
Administrative Law Judge

APPEAL INFORMATION

Any party adversely affected by this decision has the right to appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals. The appeal must comply strictly with the regulations in 43 CFR Part 4 (see enclosed information pertaining to appeals procedures.)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NOTIFICATION OF FEDERAL RESERVED RIGHT FOR
ARIZONA WILDERNESS AREA _____

Adjudication Watershed: _____

Title I of Public Law 101-628, known as the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, was signed into law on November 28, 1990 and designated wilderness areas in the State of Arizona to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Section 101(g) of Title I states "with respect to each wilderness area designated by this Title, Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of this title. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act."

The priority date for the reserved right claim made herein is
November 28, 1990.

1. Office Name: _____ Telephone: _____

Address: _____

2. The Bureau of Land Management claims water rights for this wilderness area sufficient to maintain all streams, springs, washes, seeps, ponds, lakes and all groundwater at their natural flows, levels and conditions, subject only to valid existing water rights having priority dates earlier than the date the wilderness area was established. To the extent quantities of water claimed are known, such quantities will be provided. However, if the amounts are not known, quantities cannot be provided at this time but will be supplied when that information becomes available.

The beneficial uses covered by this claim are: recreation, wildlife including fish, maintenance and enhancement of riparian habitat and any other use or uses associated with the maintenance and preservation of the wilderness area.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

John A. R. Smith
John A. R. Smith

Administrative Worksheet

NOTIFICATION OF RESERVED RIGHT FOR
ARIZONA WILDERNESS

Title 1 of Public Law 101-628, known as the Arizona Desert
Wilderness Act of 1990, was signed into law on November 18, 1990
and designated wilderness areas in the State of Arizona to be
administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The Act states that
this Act shall not apply to any area that is not owned by the
United States, and that the Act shall not apply to any area that
is not owned by the United States. The Act shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

The priority date for the reserved right claim made herein is

November 28, 1990

Location of the claim is in

Section 10, Township 10N, Range 10E, Arizona

Section 10, Township 10N, Range 10E, Arizona

Office Name:

Address:

John A. R. Smith

The Bureau of Land Management claims water rights for this
wilderness area pursuant to maintain all riparian rights,
water, ponds, lakes and all groundwater to the riparian
flow, levels and conditions, subject only to valid existing water
rights having priority dates earlier than the date the wilderness
area was established. To the extent quantities of water claimed
are known, such quantities will be provided. However, if the
amounts are not known, quantities cannot be provided at this time
but will be supplied when that information becomes available.
The beneficial uses covered by this claim are riparian,
wildlife including fish, maintenance and enhancement of riparian
habitat and any other use or uses associated with the riparian
and preservation of the wilderness area.

3. Total amount of water used beneficially for this wilderness area: (see attached table for listing of individual sources, locations, beneficial uses and amounts claimed)

Use	Amount and Measure	Specific Months of Use
Wildlife/Fish	_____	_____
Recreation	_____	_____
Riparian Habitat	_____	_____
TOTAL	_____	_____

4. Additional comments or explanations: _____

5. Attached is a copy of a United States Geological Survey topographic map clearly showing the source locations and wilderness boundaries.

Date:

Signature:

3. Total amount of water used beneficially for this wilderness area: (see attached table for listing of individual sources, locations, beneficial uses and amounts claimed)

Use	Amount and Measure	Specific Months of Use
Wildlife		
Recreation		
Riparian Habitat		
TOTAL		

4. Additional comments or explanations:

5. Attached is a copy of a United States Geological Survey topographic map clearly showing the source locations and wilderness boundaries.

Signature: _____

[illegible]

ORIGINAL

BOOK 5353
1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

COMPOSITE FIELD NOTES
OF THE

SURVEY OF THE

LEGAL DESCRIPTIVE BOUNDARY

OF THE

MUGGINS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS

AREA

IN

TOWNSHIPS 7 AND 8 SOUTH, RANGES 19 AND 20 WEST,

Of the Gila and Salt River Meridian,
In the State of Arizona

EXECUTED BY

Stephen K. Hansen and Robin T. Mathews , Cadastral Surveyors

Under Special Instructions dated March 12, 1991 and Amended Special Instructions dated April 18, 1991, approved March 12, 1991 and April 18, 1991, which provided for the surveys included under Group Number 729 and assignment instructions dated March 12, 1991 and October 16, 1991.

Survey commenced April 1, 1991

Survey completed January 27, 1992

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1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

COMPOSITE FIELD NOTES
OF THE

SURVEY OF THE

LOCAL DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY

OF THE

REASONABLE MEASUREMENTS

AND

IN

SECTION 7 AND 8 SOUTH, RANGE 12 AND 13 WEST,

OF THE State of California

IN THE STATE OF California

EXECUTED BY

Richard A. Brown and Robin T. Wilson, Contract Surveyors

Under Special Instructions dated March 15, 1901 and amended Special Instructions dated April 15, 1901, approved March 15, 1901 and April 15, 1901, which provided for the survey included under Group Number 750 and assignment Instructions dated March 15, 1901 and October 15, 1901.

Survey commenced April 1, 1901
Survey completed January 27, 1902

Tps. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 19 and 20 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

CHAINS

The approval of these composite field notes and the acceptance of the plat, in two sheets, will constitute the legal description and map of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Boundary, as required by Public Law 101-628, "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, TITLE 1, SEC. 101. (c).

This survey was executed in compliance with the provisions as set forth in Public Law 101-628, "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990".

These field notes are a composite of the approved surveys executed in the individual townships. They describe the Survey of the descriptive boundary of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Boundary in Townships 7 and 8 South, Ranges 19 and 20 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona.

For detailed information regarding the survey history of the townships, refer to the approved field notes of the individual townships.

The survey was executed in accordance with the specifications as set forth in the Manual of Surveying Instructions, 1973, and the Special Instructions dated March 12, 1991, and the Amended Supplemental Instructions dated April 18, 1991, for Group No. 729, Arizona.

For detailed information regarding monumentation and topography the field note record for that particular township should be consulted.

The directions of all lines were determined by direct hour angle observations on the sun, and refer to the true meridian. Distances and angles were measured with a Lietz Set 4 and a Geodometer 140 electronic instruments.

The geographic position of AP 19, T. 8 S., R. 19 W., of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Boundary, was determined by the technique of relative positioning using the Ashtech XII Geodetic Survey Unit. Adonde and Overpass were used as the control stations. Elevations and coordinates refer to the top of the monument.

Latitude 32°42'25.66" N. Longitude 104°14'58.34" W. NAD 27

The mean magnetic declination is 13° E.

Chase

The approval of these composite field notes and the acceptance of the plat, in two sheets, will constitute the legal description and map of the Haggins Mountain Wilderness Boundary, as required by Public Law 101-628, "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990," Title I, Sec. 101, (d).

This survey was conducted in compliance with the provisions as set forth in Public Law 101-628, "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990."

These field notes are a composite of the approved surveys conducted in the individual townships. They describe the survey of the descriptive boundary of the Haggins Mountain Wilderness Boundary in townships 7 and 8 South, ranges 12 and 13 West, T. 5 S., R. 12 W., Arizona.

For detailed information regarding the survey history of the townships, refer to the approved field notes of the individual townships.

The survey was conducted in accordance with the specifications as set forth in the Manual of Surveying Instructions, 1983, and the Special Instructions dated March 11, 1981, and the General Supplemental Instructions dated April 18, 1981, for Group No. 710, Arizona.

For detailed information regarding monumentation and topography the field notes record for that particular township should be consulted.

The direction of all lines were determined by direct solar angle observations on the sun, and refer to the true meridian. Distances and angles were measured with a Leica total station 150 electronic instrument.

The Geographic position of AP 12, T. 5 S., R. 12 W., of the Haggins Mountain Wilderness Boundary, was determined by the technique of relative positioning using the National XII Geodetic Survey Data. Azimuths and distances were used as the control stations. Elevation and coordinates refer to the top of the monument.

Latitude 31°45'32.88" N; Longitude 104°14'28.34" W. BMD 27

The mean magnetic declination is 13° E.

Survey of the Descriptive Boundary of the,
Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area,
Tps. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 19 and 20 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

CHAINS

In Township 8 South, Range 19 West

Beginning at the cor. of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24 on the W.
bdy. of the tp.;

thence S. $0^{\circ}02'$ W., 57.775 chains distance to Angle Point 18;

thence S. $82^{\circ}08'$ E., 16.27 chains distance to the southwest 1/16
section corner of section 19;

thence on the north and south centerline of the southwest
quarter of section 19, N. $0^{\circ}04'$ W., 20.00 chains distance to
the center west 1/16 section corner of section 19;

thence on the east and west centerline of section 19,
S. $89^{\circ}57'$ E., 19.91 chains distance, to the center 1/4
section corner of section 19;

thence on the north and south centerline of section 19, South,
40.00 chains distance, to the 1/4 section corner of sections
19 and 30;

thence on the line between sections 19 and 30, S. $89^{\circ}56'$ E.,
17.43 chains distance to Angle Point 19;

thence N. $15^{\circ}15'$ E., 29.90 chains distance to Angle Point 20;

thence N. $11^{\circ}12'$ E., 11.36 chains distance to Angle Point 21;

thence N. $58^{\circ}15'$ E., 11.58 chains distance to Angle Point 22;

thence N. $17^{\circ}50'$ E., 8.97 chains distance to Angle Point 23;

thence N. $24^{\circ}57'$ E., 15.95 chains distance to Angle Point 24;

thence N. $79^{\circ}23'$ E., 7.16 chains distance to Angle Point 25;

thence N. $36^{\circ}04'$ E., 11.83 chains distance to Angle Point 26;

thence N. $49^{\circ}04'$ E., 34.15 chains distance to Angle Point 27;

thence N. $72^{\circ}25'$ E., 19.91 chains distance to Angle Point 28;

thence N. $50^{\circ}21'$ E., 30.30 chains distance to Angle Point 29;

thence N. $5^{\circ}54'$ W., 36.71 chains distance to Angle Point 30;

thence N. $24^{\circ}56'$ E., 27.23 chains distance to Angle Point 31;

thence N. $72^{\circ}59'$ E., 43.45 chains distance to Angle Point 32;

thence N. $54^{\circ}40'$ E., 36.84 chains distance to Angle Point 33;

thence N. $9^{\circ}24'$ E., 26.87 chains distance to Angle Point 34;

thence N. $0^{\circ}59'$ E., 15.67 chains distance to Angle Point 35;

thence N. $10^{\circ}13'$ W., 27.25 chains distance to Angle Point 36;

thence N. $2^{\circ}18'$ E., 27.92 chains distance to Angle Point 37, on
the N. bdy. of the tp. identical with Angle Point 1,
T. 7 S., R. 19 W.;

In Township 8 South, Range 12 West

Beginning at the cor. of sections 12, 13 and 14 on the N. by. of the 12.

- Course N. 89°05' W., 27.75 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 87°08' E., 16.75 chains distance to the southeast 12.
- Section corner of section 12.
- Course on the north and south corners of the southeast
- quarter of section 12, N. 8°04' W., 20.00 chains distance to
- the center west 12.
- Section corner of section 12.
- Course on the east and west corners of section 12.
- S. 89°27' E., 19.91 chains distance to the center 12.
- Section corner of section 12.
- Course on the north and south corners of section 12, South.
- 20.00 chains distance to the 12 section corner of section
- 12 and 13.
- Course on the line between sections 12 and 13, N. 89°56' E.,
- 17.43 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 12°15' E., 20.90 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 11°15' E., 11.36 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 68°12' E., 11.58 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 17°50' E., 8.97 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 74°27' E., 12.55 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 74°27' E., 7.16 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 36°04' E., 11.83 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 48°04' E., 14.15 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 72°25' E., 19.91 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 30°21' E., 20.30 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 8°24' E., 20.71 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 34°38' E., 27.33 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 72°25' E., 43.45 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 34°48' E., 20.04 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 9°24' E., 26.67 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 0°39' E., 12.67 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 10°13' W., 27.25 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- Course N. 7°16' E., 27.82 chains distance to Angle Point 12.
- The N. by. of the 12, identical with Angle Point 12.
- T. 7 S., R. 12 W.

Survey of the Descriptive Boundary of the,
Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area,
Tps. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 19 and 20 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

CHAINS

In Township 7 South, Range 19 West

From Angle Point 1, on the S. bdy. of the tp., identical with
Angle Point 37, T. 8 S., R. 19 W.;

thence N. 68°48' W., 33.98 chains distance to Angle Point 2;
thence S. 70°15' W., 36.01 chains distance to Angle Point 3, on
the S. bdy. of the tp.;

thence on the line between sections 5 and 32, on the S. bdy. of
the tp., West, 23.51 chains distance to the corner of
sections 32 and 33;

thence N. 78°45' W., 40.37 chains distance to Angle Point 4;
thence S. 55°06' W., 13.70 chains distance to Angle Point 5, on
the S. bdy. of the tp., identical with Angle Point 39,
T. 8 S., R. 19 W.;

In Township 8 South, Range 19 West

From Angle Point 39, on the N. bdy. of the township, identical
with Angle Point 5, T. 7 S., R. 19 W.;

thence S. 6°41' W., 13.33 chains distance to Angle Point 40;
thence N. 64°22' W., 30.68 chains distance to the corner of
sections 5, 6, 31 and 32, on the N. bdy. of the tp.;

thence N. 89°57' W., on the line between sections 6 and 31, on
the N. bdy. of the tp., 40.105 chains distance to the 1/4
sec. cor. of sections 6 and 31;

thence N. 89°54' W., on the line between sections 6 and 31 on the
N. bdy. of the tp., 35.68 chains distance to the corner of
sections 1, 6, 31 and 36, Tps. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 19 and 20 W.

CHAINS

In Township 7 South, Range 12 West

From Angle Point 1, on the S. bdy. of the sp., identical with
 Angle Point 37, T. 8 S., R. 12 W.

Distance N. 68°43' W., 33.28 chain distance to Angle Point 36
 Distance S. 70°12' W., 35.01 chain distance to Angle Point 3, on
 the S. bdy. of the sp.
 Distance on the line between sections 2 and 35, on the S. bdy. of
 the sp., West, 33.21 chain distance to the corner of
 sections 32 and 31
 Distance N. 78°45' W., 40.37 chain distance to Angle Point 41
 Distance S. 52°05' W., 13.30 chain distance to Angle Point 2, on
 the S. bdy. of the sp., identical with Angle Point 32,
 T. 8 S., R. 12 W.

In Township 8 South, Range 12 West

From Angle Point 32, on the N. bdy. of the township, identical
 with Angle Point 2, T. 7 S., R. 12 W.

Distance S. 6°47' W., 13.33 chain distance to Angle Point 40
 Distance N. 64°12' W., 30.55 chain distance to the corner of
 sections 2, 31 and 32, on the N. bdy. of the sp.
 Distance N. 62°27' W., on the line between sections 2 and 32, on
 the N. bdy. of the sp., 40.100 chain distance to the 1/4
 sec. cor. of sections 2 and 31
 Distance N. 63°34' W., on the line between sections 2 and 31 on the
 N. bdy. of the sp., 35.58 chain distance to the corner of
 sections 1, 2, 31 and 32, Twp. 7 and 8 S., R. 12 and 13 W.

Survey of the Descriptive Boundary of the,
Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area,
Tps. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 19 and 20 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

CHAINS

In Township 8 South, Range 20 West

From the corner of sections 1, 6, 31 and 36, Tps. 7 and 8 S.,
Rs. 19 and 20 W.;

thence on the line between sections 1 and 36, on the N. bdy. of
the tp., N. 89°58' W., 32.05 chs. distance to Angle Point
33;

thence S. 57°00' W., 18.56 chains distance to Angle Point 34;

thence S. 85°16' W., 13.00 chains distance to Angle Point 35;

thence S. 76°33' W., 14.82 chains distance to Angle Point 36;

thence S. 87°26' W., 4.69 chains distance to Angle Point 37;

thence S. 84°58' W., 20.37 chains distance to Angle Point 38;

thence S. 82°43' W., 11.70 chains distance to Angle Point 39;

thence S. 12°31' W., 14.89 chains distance to Angle Point 40;

thence S. 43°52' W., 24.26 chains distance to Angle Point 41;

thence S. 8°24' W., 15.19 chains distance to Angle Point 42;

thence S. 48°39' W., 21.14 chains distance to Angle Point 43;

thence N. 77°36' W., 10.49 chains distance to Angle Point 44;

thence on the line between sections 2 and 3, S. 0°15' W.,
3.34 chains distance to the corner of sections 2, 3, 10 and
11;

thence on the line between sections 10 and 11, S. 0°09' W.,
39.97 chains distance to the 1/4 section corner of sections
10 and 11;

thence on the east and west centerline of section 11, East,
40.05 chains distance, to the center 1/4 section corner of
section 11;

thence on the north and south centerline of section 11,
S. 0°05' W., 39.95 chains distance to the 1/4 section corner
of sections 11 and 14;

thence on the line between sections 11 and 14, S. 89°58' E.,
40.05 chains distance to the corner of sections 11, 12, 13
and 14;

thence on the line between sections 13 and 14, S. 0°03' W.,
39.99 chs. distance, to the 1/4 section corner of sections
13 and 14;

thence on the east and west centerline of section 13,
N. 89°57' E., 24.445 chains distance to Angle Point 32;

Cont.

In Township 8 South, Range 10 West

From the corner of sections 1, 6, 11 and 36, Twp. 7 and 8 S.,
R. 18 and 19 W.:

thence on the line between sections 1 and 36, on the N. by. of
the sp., N. 89°20' W., 21.08 chs. distance to Angle Point

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thence S. 87°00' W., 18.26 chains distance to Angle Point 34;

thence S. 85°18' W., 17.90 chains distance to Angle Point 35;

thence S. 70°30' W., 14.85 chains distance to Angle Point 36;

thence S. 87°30' W., 4.68 chains distance to Angle Point 37;

thence S. 84°28' W., 20.37 chains distance to Angle Point 38;

thence S. 82°43' W., 11.70 chains distance to Angle Point 39;

thence S. 72°31' W., 14.90 chains distance to Angle Point 40;

thence S. 42°22' W., 24.38 chains distance to Angle Point 41;

thence S. 8°44' W., 12.18 chains distance to Angle Point 42;

thence S. 40°38' W., 21.74 chains distance to Angle Point 43;

thence S. 77°35' W., 10.48 chains distance to Angle Point 44;

thence on the line between sections 7 and 3, S. 0°12' W.,
1.14 chains distance to the corner of sections 2, 7, 18 and

11;

thence on the line between sections 18 and 11, S. 0°09' W.,
19.97 chains distance to the 1/4 section corner of sections

18 and 11;

thence on the east and west boundaries of section 11, East,
40.92 chains distance, to the corner 1/4 section corner of

section 11;

thence on the north and south boundaries of section 11,
S. 0°02' W., 32.25 chains distance to the 1/4 section corner

of section 11 and 14;

thence on the line between sections 11 and 14, S. 89°28' W.,
40.82 chains distance to the corner of sections 11, 13, 14

and 14;

thence on the line between sections 13 and 14, S. 0°03' W.,
19.92 chs. distance, to the 1/4 section corner of sections

13 and 14;

thence on the east and west boundaries of section 13,
N. 88°37' E., 14.442 chains distance to Angle Point 32;

Survey of the Descriptive Boundary of the,
Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area,
Tps. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 19 and 20 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

CHAINS

thence N. 35°32' E., 6.16 chains distance to Angle Point 31;
 thence N. 59°13' E., 8.67 chains distance to Angle Point 30;
 thence N. 28°21' E., 4.16 chains distance to Angle Point 29;
 thence N. 23°18' W., 3.02 chains distance to Angle Point 28;
 thence N. 31°07' E., 1.87 chains distance to Angle Point 27;
 thence N. 85°21' E., 3.78 chains distance to Angle Point 26;
 thence N. 57°47' E., 4.91 chains distance to Angle Point 25;
 thence N. 50°15' E., 8.38 chains distance to Angle Point 24;
 thence N. 75°55' E., 4.91 chains distance to Angle Point 23;
 thence N. 7°12' E., 3.49 chains distance to Angle Point 22;
 thence N. 34°06' E., 7.90 chains distance to Angle Point 21;
 thence N. 54°10' E., 10.23 chains distance to Angle Point 20;
 thence N. 7°01' W., 8.44 chains distance to Angle Point 19;
 thence N. 86°51' E., 6.10 chains distance to Angle Point 18;
 thence S. 83°03' E., 5.51 chains distance to Angle Point 17, on
 the E. bdy. of the township, identical with Angle Point 17,
 T. 8 S., R. 19 W., ;

In Township 8 South, Range 19 West

From Angle Point 17, on the W. bdy. of the tp., identical with
 Angle Point 17, T. 8 S., R. 20 W.;

thence S. 83°03' E., 8.29 chains distance to Angle Point 16;
 thence S. 80°10' E., 6.33 chains distance to Angle Point 15;
 thence N. 67°30' E., 4.85 chains distance to Angle Point 14;
 thence S. 68°33' E., 3.23 chains distance to Angle Point 13;
 thence S. 86°33' E., 5.61 chains distance to Angle Point 12;
 thence N. 77°20' E., 4.01 chains distance to Angle Point 11;
 thence S. 89°50' E., 4.69 chains distance to Angle Point 10;
 thence N. 64°58' E., 2.14 chains distance to Angle Point 9;
 thence S. 18°20' E., 1.95 chains distance to Angle Point 8;
 thence West , 7.14 chains distance to Angle Point 7;
 thence S. 78°17' W., 8.16 chains distance to Angle Point 6;
 thence N. 71°35' W., 2.71 chains distance to Angle Point 5;
 thence S. 86°31' W., 7.08 chains distance to Angle Point 4;
 thence S. 83°59' W., 4.55 chains distance to Angle Point 3;
 thence N. 74°01' W., 6.54 chains distance to Angle Point 2;
 thence N. 86°03' W., 3.13 chains distance to Angle Point 1, on
 the W. bdy. of the township, identical with Angle Point 16,
 T. 8 S., R. 20 W.;

the E. bdy. of the township, identical with Angle Point 17,
 T. 8 S., R. 12 W., 1
 Angle Point 17, on the E. bdy. of the township, identical with
 Angle Point 17, T. 8 S., R. 12 W., 1
 Distance N. 88°51' E., 8.10 chains distance to Angle Point 18;
 Distance N. 7°01' W., 8.44 chains distance to Angle Point 19;
 Distance N. 34°10' E., 10.23 chains distance to Angle Point 20;
 Distance N. 34°00' E., 7.98 chains distance to Angle Point 21;
 Distance N. 7°13' E., 3.49 chains distance to Angle Point 22;
 Distance N. 72°35' E., 4.81 chains distance to Angle Point 23;
 Distance N. 30°12' E., 8.38 chains distance to Angle Point 24;
 Distance N. 37°47' E., 4.21 chains distance to Angle Point 25;
 Distance N. 82°21' E., 7.38 chains distance to Angle Point 26;
 Distance N. 31°07' E., 1.87 chains distance to Angle Point 27;
 Distance N. 23°18' W., 3.03 chains distance to Angle Point 28;
 Distance N. 28°21' E., 4.18 chains distance to Angle Point 29;
 Distance N. 32°13' E., 8.87 chains distance to Angle Point 30;
 Distance N. 32°13' E., 6.16 chains distance to Angle Point 31;

In Township 8 South, Range 12 West

from Angle Point 17, on the W. bdy. of the tp., identical with
 Angle Point 17, T. 8 S., R. 30 W., 1

Distance N. 81°03' E., 8.39 chains distance to Angle Point 18;
 Distance N. 80°10' E., 6.33 chains distance to Angle Point 19;
 Distance N. 83°30' E., 4.85 chains distance to Angle Point 20;
 Distance N. 60°23' E., 3.23 chains distance to Angle Point 21;
 Distance N. 60°15' E., 2.81 chains distance to Angle Point 22;
 Distance N. 75°30' E., 4.07 chains distance to Angle Point 23;
 Distance N. 80°30' E., 4.88 chains distance to Angle Point 24;
 Distance N. 64°28' E., 3.14 chains distance to Angle Point 25;
 Distance N. 64°30' E., 4.65 chains distance to Angle Point 26;
 Distance N. 7°14' West, 7.14 chains distance to Angle Point 27;
 Distance N. 70°17' W., 8.16 chains distance to Angle Point 28;
 Distance N. 71°30' W., 3.71 chains distance to Angle Point 29;
 Distance N. 61°11' W., 7.08 chains distance to Angle Point 30;
 Distance N. 61°20' W., 4.85 chains distance to Angle Point 31;
 Distance N. 74°01' W., 8.24 chains distance to Angle Point 32;
 Distance N. 61°03' W., 3.13 chains distance to Angle Point 33;
 the W. bdy. of the township, identical with Angle Point 18,
 T. 8 S., R. 30 W., 1

Survey of the Descriptive Boundary of the,
Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area,
Tps. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 19 and 20 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

CHAINS

In Township 8 South, Range 20 West

From Angle Point 16, on the E. bdy. of the township, identical
with Angle Point 1, T. 8 S., R. 19 W.;

thence N. 86°02' W., 7.73 chains distance to Angle Point 15;
thence S. 10°01' W., 7.95 chains distance to Angle Point 14;
thence S. 57°24' W., 3.96 chains distance to Angle Point 13;
thence S. 24°28' W., 3.00 chains distance to Angle Point 12;
thence S. 45°23' W., 3.48 chains distance to Angle Point 11;
thence S. 51°48' E., 1.42 chains distance to Angle Point 10;
thence S. 34°30' W., 5.17 chains distance to Angle Point 9;
thence S. 76°20' W., 4.85 chains distance to Angle Point 8;
thence S. 49°42' W., 8.13 chains distance to Angle Point 7;
thence S. 55°21' W., 3.76 chains distance to Angle Point 6;
thence S. 76°16' W., 5.90 chains distance to Angle Point 5;
thence S. 16°40' E., 3.97 chains distance to Angle Point 4;
thence S. 31°00' W., 4.18 chains distance to Angle Point 3;
thence S. 60°02' W., 8.36 chains distance to Angle Point 2;
thence S. 35°12' W., 5.83 chains distance to Angle Point 1;
thence on the east and west centerline of section 13,
N. 89°57' E. 14.77 chains distance to the center 1/4 section
corner of section 13;
thence on the north and south centerline of section 13,
S. 0°04' W., 39.98 chains distance to the 1/4 section corner
of sections 13 and 24;
thence on the line between sections 13 and 24, East,
39.99 chains distance, to the corner of sections 13, 18, 19
and 24; the point of beginning.

The following geographic positions determined by the technique of
relative positioning using the Ashtech XII Geodetic Survey Unit,
are provided for informational purposes only:

Angle Point 37, T. 8 S., R. 19 W., identical with Angle Point 1,
T. 7 S., R. 19 W.

Latitude 32°45'55.91" Longitude 114°12'30.15" NAD 27

Angle Point 44, T. 8 S., R. 20 W.

Latitude 32°45'04.52" Longitude 114°17'43.11" NAD 27

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY

These composite field notes constitute the legal description of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area, as required by Public Law 101-628, "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, TITLE 1, SEC. 101. (c).

The following field note record of the Survey of the descriptive boundary of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area in Townships 7 and 8 South, Ranges 19 and 20 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, was executed in compliance with the provisions as set forth in Public Law 101-628, "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990" and in pursuance of the Special Instructions dated March 12, 1991, and the Amended Supplemental Instructions dated April 18, 1991, for Group No. 729, Arizona; that said survey has been made in strict conformity with said special instructions, the Manual of Instructions for the Survey of the Public Lands of the United States, and in specific manner described in the foregoing field notes.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Arizona State Office
Phoenix, Arizona

The foregoing field notes of the Survey of the descriptive boundary of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area in Townships 7 and 8 South, Ranges 19 and 20 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, executed by Stephen K. Hansen and Robin T. Mathews, Cadastral Surveyors, having been critically examined and found correct, are hereby approved.

APR 10 1992

(Date)

James P. Kelley

(Chief Cadastral Surveyor of Arizona)

~~CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPT~~

~~I CERTIFY that the foregoing transcript of the field notes of the above-described surveys in Townships 7 and 8 South, Ranges 19 and 20 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, is a true copy of the original field notes.~~

~~(Date)~~

~~(Chief Cadastral Surveyor of Arizona)~~

STATEMENT OF WORK

These corporate field notes constitute the legal description of the property
known as the "Arizona Desert", as required by Public Law 101-615, "Arizona Desert
Wilderness Act of 1990, Title I, SEC. 101, (a).

The following field notes record the survey of the descriptive boundary of
the Arizona Desert Wilderness Area in Townships 7 and 8 South, Ranges 12 and
13 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, was recorded in compliance with
the provisions as set forth in Public Law 101-615, "Arizona Desert Wilderness
Act of 1990", and in accordance of the Special Instructions dated March 12, 1991,
and the General Administrative Instructions dated April 18, 1991, for Group
No. 129, Arizona; that said survey has been made in strict conformity with said
Special Instructions, the General Instructions for the Survey of the Public
Lands of the United States, and in specific manner described in the foregoing
field notes.

STATEMENT OF APPROVAL

RECORD OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Arizona State Office
Phoenix, Arizona

The foregoing field notes of the survey of the descriptive boundary of the
Arizona Desert Wilderness Area in Townships 7 and 8 South, Ranges 12 and 13
West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, recorded by Stephen K. Brown and
John T. Brown, Licensed Surveyors, having been critically examined and
found correct, are hereby approved.

James T. Kelly

(Chief Technical Surveyor of Arizona)

APR 14 1991

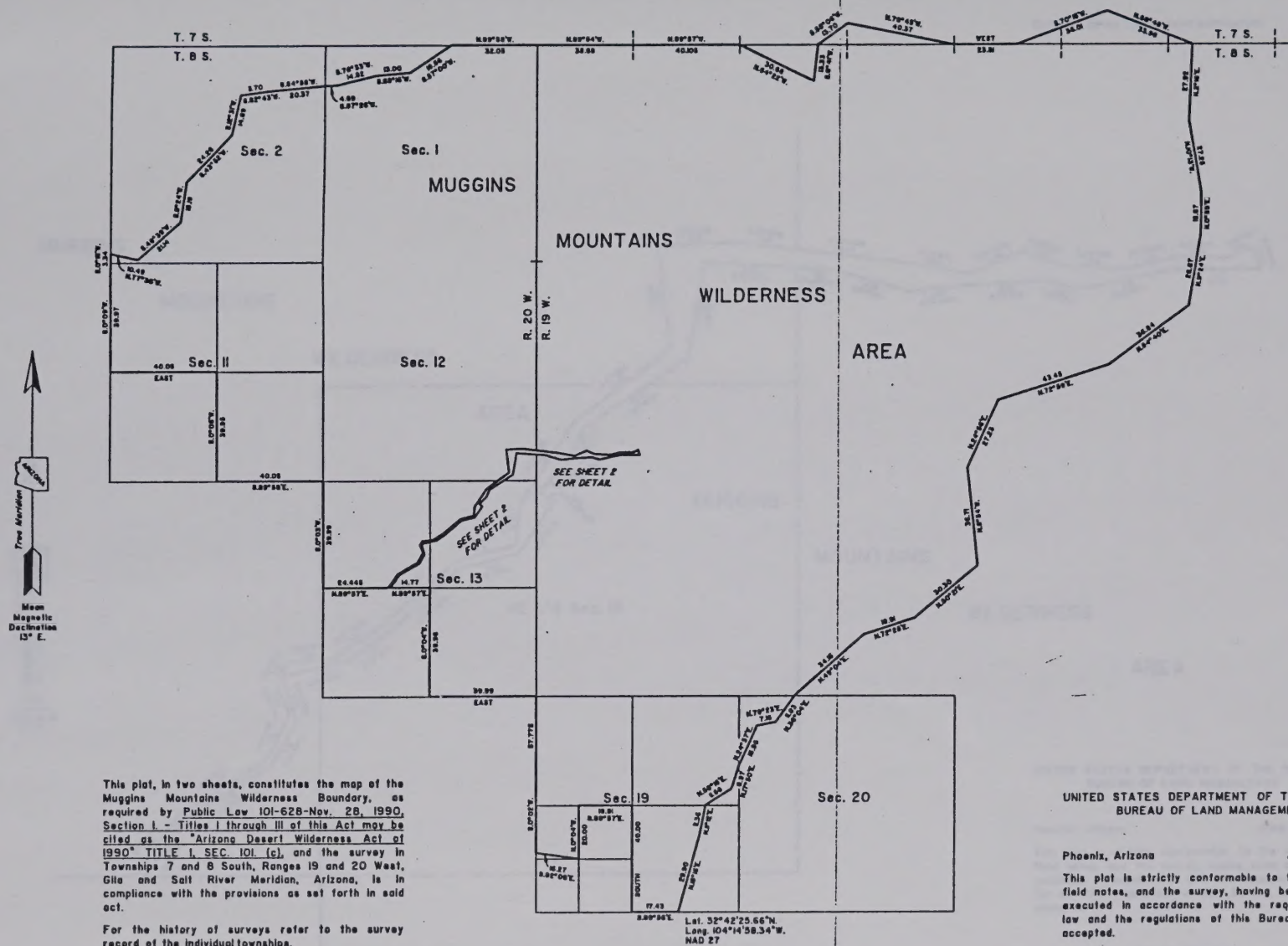
(Date)

I CERTIFY that the foregoing transcript of the field notes of the
above-described survey in Townships 7 and 8 South, Ranges 12 and 13 West, Gila
and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, is a true and correct copy of the original field notes.

(Chief Technical Surveyor of Arizona)

MUGGINS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS BOUNDARY

TOWNSHIPS 7 & 8 SOUTH, RANGES 19 & 20 WEST, GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA



This plot, in two sheets, constitutes the map of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Boundary, as required by Public Law 101-628-Nov. 28, 1990, Section 1 - Titles I through III of this Act may be cited as the "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990" TITLE I, SEC. 101. (c), and the survey in Townships 7 and 8 South, Ranges 19 and 20 West, Gile and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, is in compliance with the provisions as set forth in said act.

For the history of surveys refer to the survey record of the individual townships.

The lottings and areas are shown on the individual township plat accepted concurrently.

Survey was executed by Stephen K. Hansen and Robin T. Mathews, Cadastral Surveyors, Beginning April 1, 1991, and completed January 27, 1992, pursuant to Special Instructions dated March 12, 1991, and Amended Special Instructions dated April 18, 1991, for Group No. 729, Arizona.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Phoenix, Arizona

April 10, 1992

This plot is strictly conformable to the approved field notes, and the survey, having been correctly executed in accordance with the requirements of law and the regulations of this Bureau, is hereby accepted.

For the Director

James P. Kelly
Chief Cadastral Surveyor of Arizona

Total Acreage in Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area = 7710.98 Ac.

ANCTRA JANCUM REAR Y JAC DIA ABE TEEB ON A IN KUMAL JINQIS B A T SHINQIN



Scale 1:100,000

Source: British Library

Map of the world showing the location of the region

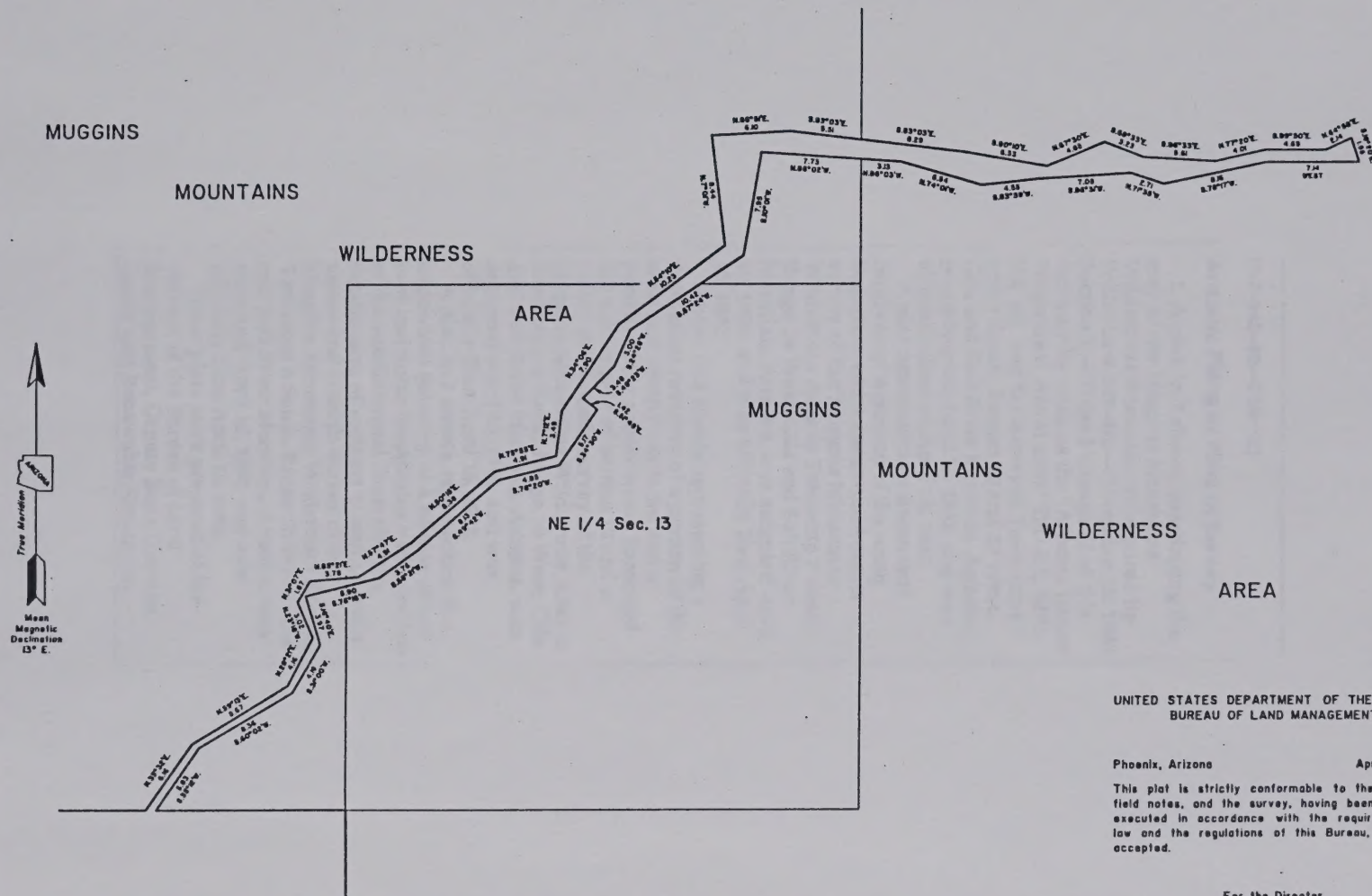
Map of the world showing the location of the region

This map shows the location of the region in the world. The region is located in the north-east of Asia, bordering the Pacific Ocean. The map includes a scale bar and a compass rose. The scale bar indicates a distance of 1000 miles. The compass rose shows the cardinal directions: North, South, East, and West. The map also includes a grid system with latitude and longitude lines. The latitude lines are labeled from 10°N to 60°N. The longitude lines are labeled from 100°E to 150°E. The map shows the region's position relative to the surrounding landmasses and oceans.

MUGGINS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS BOUNDARY

DETAILED ENLARGEMENT FROM SHEET I

Refer to Sheet I for survey information.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Phoenix, Arizona

April 10, 1992

This plat is strictly conformable to the approved field notes, and the survey, having been correctly executed in accordance with the requirements of law and the regulations of this Bureau, is hereby accepted.

For the Director

James P. Kelly

Chief Cadastral Surveyor of Arizona

Arizona; Filing of Plats of Survey

1. A plat, in 2 sheets, constituting the map of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Boundary, as required by Public Law 101-628—November 28, 1990. Section 1.—Titles I through III of this Act may be cited as the "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990" TITLE 1, SEC. 101. (c), and the survey in Townships 7 and 8 South, Ranges 19 and 20 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, was accepted April 10, 1992, and was officially filed on April 15, 1992.

A plat representing a dependent resurvey of a portion of the south boundary and a metes-and-bounds survey of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area in Township 7 South, Range 19 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, was accepted April 10, 1992, and was officially filed April 15, 1992.

A plat, in 3 sheets, representing a dependent resurvey of a portion of the west and north boundaries and a portion of the subdivisional lines; and the subdivision of section 19 and a metes-and-bounds survey of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area in Township 8 South, Range 19 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, was accepted April 10, 1992, and was officially filed April 15, 1992.

A plat, in 3 sheets, representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the east and north boundaries and a portion of the subdivisional lines; and the subdivision of sections 11 and 13 and a metes-and-bounds survey of the Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area in Township 8 South, Range 20 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, was accepted April 10, 1992, and was officially filed April 15, 1992.

These plats were prepared at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, Deputy State Director, Lands and Renewable Resources.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.

04335

2. Reason for Submission

☐ Redescription ☒ New
☐ Reestablishment ☐ Other

3. Service

☐ Hdqtrs. ☒ Field

4. Employing Office Location

Phoenix, AZ

5. Duty Station

Kingman, AZ

6. OPM Certification No.

7. Fair Labor Standards Act

☒ Exempt ☐ Nonexempt

8. Financial Statements Required

☐ Executive Personnel Financial Disclosure ☒ Employment and Financial Interests

9. Subject to IA Action

☐ Yes ☒ No

10. Position Status

☒ Competitive
☐ Excepted (Specify in Remarks)
SES (Gen.) ☐ SES (CR)

11. Position Is:

☒ Supervisory
☐ Managerial
☐ Neither

12. Sensitivity ADP III

☒ 1-Non-Sensitive ☐ 3-Critical Sensitive
☐ 2-Noncritical Sensitive ☐ 4-Special Sensitive

13. Competitive Level Code

AGL

14. Agency Use

15. Classified/Graded by	Official Title of Position	Pay Plan	Occupational Code	Grade	Initials	Date
a. U.S. Office of Personnel Management						
b. Department, Agency or Establishment	OCM 02 FC N/A					
c. Second Level Review						
d. First Level Review	Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner	GS	023	12		08/20/92
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office	Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner	GS	0023	12		

16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title)

Recreation/Wilderness/Cultural Staff Supv

17. Name of Employee (if vacant, specify)

18. Department, Agency, or Establishment

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

c. Third Subdivision

PHOENIX DISTRICT OFFICE

a. First Subdivision

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

d. Fourth Subdivision

KINGMAN RESOURCE AREA

b. Second Subdivision

ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

e. Fifth Subdivision

RECREATION/WILDERNESS/CULTURAL STAFF

Signature of Employee (optional)

19. Employee Review—This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position.

Supervisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of the major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the

knowledge that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor

KENNETH R. DREW, Area Manager

Signature

[Signature]

Date

7/28/92

b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional)

DAVID J. MILLER, Associate District Manager

Signature

[Signature]

Date

7/28/92

21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U.S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.

22. Position Classification Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position

GS-023 Standards dated 6/70.

Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action

JULIET D. POWELL
Classification Specialist

Signature

[Signature]

Date

8/20/92

Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)										
b. Supervisor										
c. Classifier										

24. Remarks

FPL GS-12
BUS 8888
HC 100

Subject to supervisory/managerial probationary period.

25. Description of Major Duties and Responsibilities (See Attached)

Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner
GS-0023-12

INTRODUCTION

This position is in the Kingman Resource Area, Phoenix District. The incumbent provides direct Supervision to the area recreation, wilderness, and cultural resource staff specialists and assists the Area Manager in the administration of the recreation, wilderness, and cultural resources on the 2.5 million acres of public land in the resource area.

MAJOR DUTIES

Plans, coordinates, and supervises the recreation, wilderness, and cultural resource functions through a subordinate staff consisting of five to eight permanent and temporary employees. Sets Priorities and prepares schedules for completion of work. Assigns work to subordinates based on priorities. Selective consideration of the difficulty and the requirements of the assignments and the capabilities of the employee. Works with the Assistant Area Manager in the selection, training, and evaluation of subordinate staff.

Ensures that all employees supervised are provided equal employment opportunity. Gives advice, counsel, or instruction to employees in work and administrative matters, interviews candidates for positions and makes recommendation for appointment, promotion, or reassignment. Hears and resolves complaints from employees and recommends and implements appropriate minor disciplinary measures.

Provides technical guidance to all subordinates and performs technical review of work in progress through the PIPR process. Establishes guidelines, trains, and reviews subordinate staff work associated with the recreation, wilderness, and cultural programs for quality and quantity through the use of training plans, IDPs, and other processes.

Ensures that all work is highly professional and/or technically complete and that full consideration is given to environmental impacts, competing pressures, political and economic factors as related to specific laws and regulations and Bureau policy.

As program leader, develops the resource area's 4331, 4332, 4333 and 4380 annual work plans, including the Program Year Budget Package, Needs Analysis, Preliminary Annual Work Plan, Annual Work Plan, and End-of-Year Review. Provides input for the preparation of long-term budget packages and needs analyses in support of the wilderness, recreation, and cultural programs. Ensures that programs are adequately addressed by BLM's overall multiple use management program requirements. Is responsible for monitoring all accomplishments, and ensures completion of AWP commitments. Assists Operations with the development of the 4710 subactivity budget submissions by identifying project maintenance needs identified in RAMPs and maintenance plans to ensure proper coordination, design, and implementation schedules.

INTRODUCTION

This position is in the Wildlife Resource Area, Wildlife Division. The incumbent provides direct supervision to the area recreation, wilderness, and cultural resource staff specialists and assists the Area Manager in the administration of the recreation, wilderness, and cultural resources on the 2.5 million acres of public land in the resource area.

MAJOR DUTIES

Plans, coordinates, and supervises the recreation, wilderness, and cultural resource functions through a subordinate staff consisting of five to eight permanent and temporary employees. Sets priorities and prepares schedules for completion of work. Assigns work to subordinates based on priorities. Selective consideration of the difficulty and the requirements of the assignment and the capabilities of the employee. Works with the Assistant Area Manager in the selection, training, and evaluation of subordinate staff.

Ensures that all employees supervised are provided equal employment opportunity. Gives advice, counsel, or instruction to employees in work and administrative matters. Interviews candidates for positions and makes recommendations for appointment, promotion, or reassignment. Receives and resolves complaints from employees and recommends and implements disciplinary action when necessary.

Provides technical guidance to all subordinates and performs technical review of work in progress through the FTR process. Coordinates guidelines, plans, and review subordinates staff work associated with the recreation, wilderness, and cultural programs for quality and quantity through the use of training plans, FTR, and other processes.

Ensures that all work is highly professional and/or technically complete and highly professional and/or technically complete and that full consideration is given to environmental impacts, competing resources, political and economic factors as related to specific laws and regulations and Bureau policy.

As program leader, develops the resource area's 4331, 4332, 4333 and 4334 annual work plans, including the Program Year Budget Package, Needs Analysis, Preliminary Annual Work Plan, Annual Work Plan, and End-of-Year Review. Provides input for the preparation of long-term budget packages and needs analysis in support of the wilderness, recreation, and cultural programs. Ensures that programs are adequately addressed by BLM's overall multiple use management program requirements. Is responsible for monitoring all accomplishments, and ensures completion of AWP commitments. Assists operations with the development of the 4310 subactivity budget submissions by identifying project maintenance needs identified in RAMPs and maintenance plans to ensure proper coordination, delivery, and implementation schedules.

Coordinates with other resource specialists in the review and preparation of environmental assessments, environmental impact statements, and mitigation prescriptions for proposed activities on public lands. Serves as team leader or team member in environmental analyses and impact studies as assigned. prepares or leads in the preparation of Recreation Area Management Plans and Recreation Project Plans.

Serves as advisor to the Area Manager on the cultural, wilderness, and recreation programs and as a focal point for coordination in these programs between resource area and district office staff. Advises Area Manager on the legal implications of program requirements, explains procedures and supplies technical guidance.

Maintains effective liaison with counterparts in other resource areas, district offices, state office, professional community, and other Federal, state, and local agency officials. Responds to inquiries from various publics with respect to wilderness, recreation, and cultural programs, explaining relevant laws, regulations, and policies. Makes presentations to interested user groups. Develops and conducts public relations programs as part of the Recreation 2000 initiative, Adventures in the Past, and Wilderness Outreach to enlighten the general public on the recreation, wilderness, and cultural resource values on public land.

Utilizes automated equipment (hardware/software), data systems, and applications to accomplish the duties of this position. Advocates to subordinate staff the area's commitment to automation by supporting and implementing the Bureau's automation/modernization/IRM initiatives. Provides input to the Area Manager regarding long range automation objectives and provides guidance and direction to subordinate staff to ensure the use of automation in the accomplishment of recreation, wilderness, and cultural program AWP items.

FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Knowledge of the principles of supervision and management, including motivation, delegation, allocation of resources, prioritizing, and evaluation; together with knowledge of federal and BLM procedures and methods for dealing with supervisory and personnel problems.

Thorough professional knowledge of the theories and concepts of recreation, wilderness, and cultural resource management, and an understanding of how they interact with other natural resource management programs in order to provide program leadership within the resource area and technical advise to the Area Manager.

Thorough knowledge of federal legislation, Executive Orders, judicial decisions, Bureau manuals, policies and guidelines, and regulations, sufficient to ensure legality of all actions which affect the recreation, wilderness, and cultural resource programs.

Knowledge of the Bureau's planning and environmental review system in order to actively participate in and/or direct subordinate staff participation in the preparation and implementation of the resource area's multiple use planning documents.

and Recreation Project Plans. The project is designed to provide a framework for the development of environmental management plans for public lands. The project is designed to provide a framework for the development of environmental management plans for public lands. The project is designed to provide a framework for the development of environmental management plans for public lands.

and Recreation Project Plans. The project is designed to provide a framework for the development of environmental management plans for public lands. The project is designed to provide a framework for the development of environmental management plans for public lands. The project is designed to provide a framework for the development of environmental management plans for public lands.

Maintaining effective liaison with counterparts in other resource areas, district offices, state office, professional community and other Federal, state, and local agency officials. Responding to requests from various public with respect to wilderness, recreation, and cultural programs, including relevant laws, regulations, and policies. Making presentations to interested user groups. Develop and conduct public relations programs as part of the Recreation 2000 Initiative. Advise the public on the and Wilderness Council to enlighten the general public on the recreational, wilderness, and cultural resource values on public land.

Utilize automated equipment (hardware/software), data systems, and applications to accomplish the duties of this position. Develop and implement plans that the area's commitment to recreation by negotiating and implementing the Bureau's Recreation Management Plan Initiative. Provide input to the Area Manager regarding long range recreation objectives and provide guidance and direction to subordinate staff to ensure the use of automation in the development of recreation, wilderness, and cultural program for the area.

POSITION

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Knowledge of the principles of recreation and management, including natural resource management, wilderness planning, and evaluation. Knowledge of Federal and BLM procedures and methods for dealing with agency and personal problems.

Thorough professional knowledge of the theories and concepts of recreation, wilderness, and cultural resource management, and an understanding of how they interact with other natural resource management programs in order to provide program leadership within the resource area and technical advice to the Area Manager.

Thorough knowledge of Federal legislation, Executive Orders, judicial decisions, Bureau policies and guidelines, and regulations. Knowledge to ensure feasibility of all actions which affect the recreation, wilderness, and cultural resource programs.

Knowledge of the Bureau's planning and environmental review system in order to actively participate in major direct wilderness staff participation in the preparation and implementation of the resource area's multiple use planning documents.

Knowledge of the Bureau's environmental review/documentation procedures in order to ensure adequate analysis or various land/resource use decisions.

Ability to communicate verbally and in writing in order to effectively work with the public, BLM staff, other agencies, and professional organizations.

Demonstrated ability to manage and actively participate in an on-the-ground recreation, wilderness, and cultural program which meets the diverse public interests in the Kingman Resource Area.

Detailed knowledge of the Bureau's budget process, in order to assure completion of workload consistent with priorities and budget allocations.

Knowledge of automation principles and technology to lead, advocate, and manage the use of automation in accomplishing the work of subordinate staff.

Knowledge of and ability to follow established procedures for records creation, maintenance, and disposal; data administration; and quality control of data and records.

2. Supervisory Controls

The incumbent works under the general supervision of the Assistant Area Manager, who assigns work in terms of program objectives and time frames. The incumbent recommends priorities, time frames, manpower, equipment and supplies, quality standards and objectives. Directs the planning and carrying out of assignments, coordinating the work with other area staff, other offices, federal, state and local agencies, landowners, land users and the general public as necessary. Functions with marked freedom from supervisory controls in independently selecting techniques, and establishing methods and procedures for studying and resolving individual problems and situations, and otherwise carrying assignments to completion. The Area Manager is consulted only on highly unusual and/or precedent-setting issues.

Through periodic meetings and reports, keeps the Area Manager informed of work progress, controversial matters, and unresolved conflicts. Completed work is reviewed through PIPR review and AWP review in terms of meeting program objectives, feasibility, manpower/budgetary implications and for compliance with established policies and regulation.

3. Guidelines

Guidelines are available in the form of basic legislation, Departmental and Bureau manuals, Bureau instruction/information memoranda, and professional standards, along with consultation with the District and State Office recreation, cultural, and wilderness staff. However, due to resource-specific idiosyncracies, the guidelines may not fully cover the actual circumstances involved. The incumbent provides the direction in researching unusual problems and devising methods to solve them as well as in resolving program conflicts. In consultation with the Assistant Area Manager, directs the development of new guidelines and procedures for the resource area, proposes changes in guidelines issued at higher levels, or participates in recommending guidelines to cover emerging programs or special situations.

Frequently, the incumbent employs the utmost initiative and judgement in developing practical solutions to problems that arise. Personal creativity and resourcefulness are most often the key tools used to reach desired objectives in this position.

Knowledge of the Bureau's administrative review/demonstration procedures in order to ensure adequate analysis of various land/resource use decisions.

Ability to communicate verbally and in writing in order to effectively work with the public, his staff, other agencies, and professional organizations.

Demonstrated ability to manage and actively participate in an on-the-ground demonstration, wilderness, and cultural programs which meets the diverse public interests in the National Resource Area.

Detailed knowledge of the Bureau's budget process, in order to assure completion of workload consistent with priorities and budget allocations.

Knowledge of automation principles and technology to lead, advocate, and manage the use of automation in accomplishing the work of subordinate staff.

Knowledge of and ability to follow established procedures for records creation, maintenance, and disposal; data administration; and quality control of data and records.

2. Agency Contacts

The incumbent works under the general supervision of the Assistant Area Manager, who assigns work in terms of program objectives and time frames. The incumbent coordinates activities, time frames, manpower, equipment and facilities, quality standards and objectives. Directs the planning and carrying out of assignments, coordinating the work with other staff, other offices (local, state and local agencies, landowners, land users and the general public as necessary). Functions with marked freedom from supervisory controls in independently selecting techniques, and establishing methods and procedures for studying and resolving individual problems and situations, and advanced carrying assignments to completion. The Area Manager is consulted only on highly unusual and/or precedent-setting items.

Through periodic meetings and reports, keeps the Area Manager informed of work progress, controversial matters, and unresolved conflicts. Completed work is reviewed through BIR review and BIR review in terms of meeting program objectives, feasibility, management/operational implications and for compliance with established policies and regulations.

3. Guidelines

Guidelines are available in the form of public legislation, Departmental and Bureau manuals, Bureau instructions/information memoranda, and professional standards, along with consultation with the District and State Office personnel, cultural, and wilderness staff. However, due to resource-specific characteristics, the guidelines may not fully cover the actual circumstances involved. The incumbent provides the direction in resolving matters. Programs and desired methods to solve them as well as in resolving program conflicts. In consultation with the Assistant Area Manager, directs the development of new guidelines and procedures for the resource area. Program changes in guidelines issued at higher levels, or participated in recommending guidelines to cover emerging programs or special situations.

Presently, the incumbent employs the utmost initiative and judgment in developing practical solutions to problems that arise. Personal creativity and resourcefulness are most often the key tools used to reach desired objectives in this position.

4. Complexity

The administration of the resource area involves intensive multiple use management of a wide variety of resources such as minerals, lands, range, wildlife, wild horses and burros, and wilderness, in association with several threatened or endangered plants and animals. The resource area contains eight wilderness areas totalling nearly 340,000 acres, a high density of both prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites, and a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities. With the growth in population in local communities, demand for recreation opportunities is increasing, and conflicts among traditional uses and management in grazing, threatened or endangered species protection, project development, and cultural resource protection are growing correspondingly. This requires significant changes in patterns of human use and philosophy within designated wilderness areas and planned dispersed recreation areas. Examples include changing ranching activities to not allow use of motorized equipment in wilderness, changing Arizona Game and Fish Department philosophy regarding intensive wildlife project development and animal transplants within wilderness to natural ecosystems, and changing historic intensive recreation use areas to low impact, short term recreation use. These changes will initiate long term public education, Congressional inquiries, and sensitive conflict resolution.

Projects in the resource area range in scope from site-specific recreation, cultural, and wilderness assessments for other programs to long-range projects leading to the development of major activity plans. For each project, the incumbent directs field work, interpretation, analysis, consultation with outside agencies and individuals, designs mitigation, prepares professional and technical reports, and monitors adequacy of mitigation. In analysis of the consequences and potential effects of each of these projects on recreation, wilderness and cultural resources, he/she must comprehend the interrelationships of these programs and utilize problem solving skills to create and articulate new methods and approaches to natural resource planning and management.

Management of the cultural, recreation, and wilderness programs within the resource area are highly visible and complex, requiring a high degree of judgement and sensitivity to public opinion and other resource values. Coordination with other resource specialists, nearby landowners, and special interest groups is essential to achieve a minimum of conflict between BLM and members of the public. The intensity of public involvement and resource uses demand that the incumbent constantly evaluate, analyze, and interpret situations in these areas in order to develop an appropriate course of action for the changing issues in the recreation, wilderness, and cultural programs which he/she needs to resolve on a frequent basis. Often needs to depart from past approaches and traditional techniques in order to accomplish major objectives of the cultural, wilderness, and recreation programs in the resource area.

5. Scope and Effect

The recreation, wilderness, and cultural programs are integral parts of the Bureau's multiple use mission. Work performed by the incumbent has a significant bearing on the overall success of the resource area and also influences public attitude toward BLM. These programs relate to or affect all other resource programs and result in major impacts both inside and outside the public lands. Completion of workload in an accurate and timely manner is essential for accomplishing resource management objectives.

6. Personal Contacts

Within the organization, contacts include other resource area staff specialists, District and State Office program leads and Management Teams, and specialists from other resource areas.

Outside the organization, contacts are with various special interest groups (including groups with divergent interests in the recreation, wilderness, and cultural areas), other federal agencies, state and local government officials, volunteers and individual public land users and persons interested in the management of the public lands.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Contacts within the resource area involve participation on environmental assessment teams to evaluate the effects of individual proposed actions on resources, to exchange information with external groups, to resolve problems caused by conflicting resource demands, to comply with legal mandates, to provide an interdisciplinary management for natural resources, to arrive at compromise situations with individuals who have different viewpoints, to resolve conflicts with hostile or unreceptive user groups, to ensure professional quality of work accomplished, and to solicit involvement of the public in resource allocation decisions.

8. Physical Demands

Approximately 30% of the work involves physical exertion, and good physical condition is required. The incumbent is often subjected to southwestern desert extremes, up to 115 degrees F. in the summer months. Field work often requires operation of a 4-wheel drive vehicle over very rugged terrain, and walking up to twelve miles a day to mountainous country. The remainder of the work involves working at a desk.

9. Work Environment

The work to be performed consists of approximately 40% field work and 60% in an office setting.

6. Personal Contacts

Within the organizational structure, contacts include other personnel, staff, specialists, District and State Office program leads and Management Team, and special staff from other resource areas.

Outside the organization, contacts are with various special interest groups (including groups with divergent interests in the restoration, wilderness, and cultural assets), other federal agencies, state and local government officials, scientists and individual public land users and persons interested in the management of the public lands.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Contacts within the resource area involve participation in environmental assessment teams to evaluate the effects of individual proposed actions on resources, to exchange information with national groups, to provide program guidance to confederate resource managers, to interact with local residents, to provide an inter-agency management for natural resources, to arrive at cooperative solutions with individuals who have different viewpoints, to resolve conflicts with private or noncooperative land groups, to ensure professional quality of work accomplished, and to solicit involvement of the public in resource allocation decisions.

8. Physical Demands

Approximately 50% of the work involves physical exertion, and good physical condition is required. The demand is often subjected to seasonal fluctuations, up to 12 hours a day in the summer months. Field work often requires operation of a 4-wheel drive vehicle over very rough terrain, and walking up to twelve miles a day on mountainous country. The remainder of the work involves working at a desk.

9. Work Environment

The work to be performed consists of approximately 40% field work and 60% in an office setting.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.
#03278

2. Reason for Submission ☒ Redescription ☐ Reestablishment Explanation (Show any positions replaced) Replaces: Outdoor Recreation Planner GS-022-12 #03093		3. Service ☐ New ☐ Dept'l ☒ Field		4. Employing Office Location Phoenix, Arizona		5. Duty Station Phoenix, Arizona		6. CSC Certification No.	
7. Fair Labor Standards Act ☒ Exempt ☐ Nonexempt		8. Employment/Financial Stmt Required ☒ Yes "A" ☐ No		9. Subject to IA Action ☐ Yes ☒ No		10. Position Status ☒ Competitive Permanent Position ☐ Excepted (Specify)		11. Position is ☐ Supervisory ☐ Managerial ☒ Neither	
12. Sensitivity ☐ Critical ☐ Noncritical ☒ Nonsensitive		13. Competitive Level Code AIL		14. Agency Use		15. Classified/Graded by		16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title) Wilderness Program Leader	

15. Classified/Graded by	Official Title of Position	Pay Plan	Occupational Code	Grade	Initials	Date
a. Civil Service Commission						
b. Department, Agency, or Establishment	OCM: 01					
c. Bureau					PAH	
d. Field Office	Outdoor Recreation Planner (Wilderness Program Leader)	GS 023		12	PGH	10-11-90
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office	Outdoor Recreation Planner (Wilderness Program Leader)	GS 023		12		
17. Name of Employee (if vacancy, specify) RICHARDSON, S.						

18. Department, Agency, or Establishment Department of the Interior		c. Third Subdivision Division of Lands and Renewable Resources	
a. First Subdivision Bureau of Land Management		d. Fourth Subdivision	
b. Second Subdivision Arizona State Office		e. Fifth Subdivision	

19. Employee Review. This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position.	Signature of Employee (optional)
---	----------------------------------

20. Supervisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of the major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the knowledge that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor Phillip D. Moreland Branch Chief, PEL&R		b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional)	
Signature 	Date 9-20-90	Signature	Date

21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U. S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the Civil Service Commission or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.		22. Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position US CSC PCS for Outdoor Recreation Planning Series GS-023 (6/90)	
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Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action Philip G. Hanna		Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the Civil Service Commission. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the Commission.	
Position Classification Specialist			
Signature 	Date 10-11-90		

23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)										
b. Supervisor										
c. Classifier										

24. Remarks
BUS: 098D FPL: GS-12 HC: 400

25. Description of Major Duties and Responsibilities (see attached)

1. Agency Name H03377		2. Position Title H03377		3. Position Grade H03377		4. Position Family H03377		5. Position Series H03377		6. Position Code H03377	
7. Position Description H03377		8. Position Description H03377		9. Position Description H03377		10. Position Description H03377		11. Position Description H03377		12. Position Description H03377	

13. Position Title H03377		14. Position Title H03377		15. Position Title H03377		16. Position Title H03377		17. Position Title H03377		18. Position Title H03377	
19. Position Title H03377		20. Position Title H03377		21. Position Title H03377		22. Position Title H03377		23. Position Title H03377		24. Position Title H03377	

19. Position Title H03377		20. Position Title H03377		21. Position Title H03377		22. Position Title H03377		23. Position Title H03377		24. Position Title H03377	
25. Position Title H03377		26. Position Title H03377		27. Position Title H03377		28. Position Title H03377		29. Position Title H03377		30. Position Title H03377	

31. Position Title H03377		32. Position Title H03377		33. Position Title H03377		34. Position Title H03377		35. Position Title H03377		36. Position Title H03377	
37. Position Title H03377		38. Position Title H03377		39. Position Title H03377		40. Position Title H03377		41. Position Title H03377		42. Position Title H03377	

43. Position Title H03377		44. Position Title H03377		45. Position Title H03377		46. Position Title H03377		47. Position Title H03377		48. Position Title H03377	
49. Position Title H03377		50. Position Title H03377		51. Position Title H03377		52. Position Title H03377		53. Position Title H03377		54. Position Title H03377	

55. Position Title H03377		56. Position Title H03377		57. Position Title H03377		58. Position Title H03377		59. Position Title H03377		60. Position Title H03377	
61. Position Title H03377		62. Position Title H03377		63. Position Title H03377		64. Position Title H03377		65. Position Title H03377		66. Position Title H03377	

Position Description

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER, GS-023-12 (Wilderness Program Leader)

I. Introduction

This position is in the Branch of Planning, Environment, Lands and Recreation, Division of Lands and Renewable Resources, Arizona State Office. The position serves as the Wilderness Program Leader and principal backup for recreation programs, is the principal wilderness specialist in the state, and provides staff support to the State Director and other State Office divisions. The Division provides policy direction, technical guidance and program direction to Districts, and advises the State Director on program needs, priorities, direction, and emphasis. It also is responsible for planning and managing information resources in conformance with Bureau automation/modernization/IRM policies and procedures.

II. Major Duties

Interprets Director's wilderness program policy for the State Director and District Managers; recommends policy to the State Director in the absence of adequate guidance from the Director.

Develops and implements, through written instructions, procedures for the wilderness review process and wilderness program management.

Reviews planning and NEPA documents to see that they meet legal and technical adequacy.

Coordinates with Planning and Environmental Coordination Staff to insure funding and scheduling requirements are met.

As the State's highest organizational level of professional expertise in wilderness, maintains liaison with other agency peers, i.e., National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service, as well as state officials, on an operational and regular professional basis.

Acts as liaison for the State Director with wilderness advocacy/user groups and with other groups exerting influence on wilderness management programs.

Responsible for the overall review of the Wilderness Management Programs in Arizona.

Develops Wilderness Program outlook and monitors program accomplishments.

Position Description

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER, GS-023-12
(Wilderness Program Leader)

I. Introduction

This position is in the Branch of Planning, Environment, Lands and Recreation, Division of Lands and Renewable Resources, Arizona State Office. The position serves as the Wilderness Program Leader and principal backup for recreation programs, is the principal wilderness specialist in the state, and provides staff support to the State Director and other State Office divisions. The Division provides policy direction, technical guidance and program direction to Districts, and advises the State Director on program needs, priorities, direction, and emphasis. It also is responsible for planning and managing information resources in conformance with Bureau automation/information/information policy and procedures.

II. Major Duties

Interprets Director's wilderness program policy for the State Director and District Managers; recommends policy to the State Director in the absence of adequate guidance from the Director.

Develops and implements, through written instructions, procedures for the wilderness review process and wilderness program management.

Reviews planning and NEPA documents to see that they meet legal and technical adequacy.

Coordinates with Planning and Environmental Coordination Staff to insure funding and scheduling requirements are met.

As the State's highest organizational level of professional expertise in wilderness, maintains liaison with other agency groups, i.e., National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service, as well as state officials, on an operational and regular professional basis.

Acts as liaison for the State Director with wilderness advocacy groups and with other groups seeking influence on wilderness management programs.

Responsible for the overall review of the Wilderness Management Program in Arizona.

Develops wilderness program outlook and monitors program accomplishments.

Analyzes Washington Office program directives and supplements those with more specific directives to Districts or other offices having input to wilderness program year budget plans. Prepares and is primarily responsible for wilderness program year budget plan and recommends their priority ranking for the State Director's consideration.

Provides technical guidance to districts on the most controversial and sensitive wilderness issues.

Develops Annual Work Plan directives to Districts relative to the wilderness and recreation programs. Analyzes District submissions, and prepares the State consolidated narrative for submission to Washington.

Monitors operating budget status, accomplishments, and general execution; regularly reports status and advises State Director of impending or projected problems.

Functions as team member on regularly scheduled functional evaluations in all Districts.

Represents the Bureau at professional conferences and seminars regarding wilderness and outdoor recreation.

Utilizes automated systems (hardware/software, data) to carry out program leadership responsibilities. Must advocate and lead the program commitment to automation by supporting and implementing the Bureau's automation/modernization/IRM initiatives. Develop long-range objectives and establish guidance and direction to ensure the effective use of automation in program accomplishment and improve cross-program coordination. Must provide user support to include expert assistance on applications, training, and user documentation. Within Bureau guidelines, establish standards, and assure quality and security of program data. Identify new automation needs and evaluate the effectiveness of existing applications.

III. Other Duties

Acts as Branch Chief, as assigned, in the absence of the Chief. Acts as principal backup for recreation programs. Acts as State Coordinator for BLM's Volunteer Program.

IV. Factors

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Knowledge of accepted technical procedures for identifying, evaluating, and managing wilderness and outdoor recreation values on the public lands.

Analyses Washington Office program objectives and suggests those with more specific objectives to District or other offices having input to wilderness program year budget plan. Preserves and is primarily responsible for wilderness program year budget plan and recommends their priority ranking for the State Director's consideration.

Provides technical guidance to districts on the most controversial and sensitive wilderness issues.

Develops Annual Work Plan objectives in District relative to the wilderness and recreation program. Analyzes District activities, and prepares the State consolidated narrative for submission to Washington. Monitors operating budget status, accomplishments, and general execution; regularly reports status and advises State Director of impending or projected problems.

Functions as team member on regularly scheduled functional evaluations in all Districts.

Represents the Bureau at professional conferences and seminars regarding wilderness and outdoor recreation.

Utilizes automated systems (hardware/software, data) to carry out program leadership responsibilities. Must advocate and lead the program components for wilderness and recreation and implementing the Bureau's national/interagency/tribal initiatives. Develops long-range objectives and action plan guidance and direction to ensure the effective use of automation in program accomplishment and improve cross-program coordination. This provides staff support to include report assistance on applications, training, and user documentation. Within Bureau guidelines, maintains standards, and ensures quality and security of program data. Identifies new automation needs and evaluates the effectiveness of existing automation.

III. Other Duties

Acts as Branch Chief, as assigned, in the absence of the Chief. Acts as principal backup for recreation program. Acts as State Coordinator for the Volunteer Program.

IV. Factors

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Knowledge of accepted technical procedures for identifying, evaluating, and managing wilderness and outdoor recreation values on the public lands.

Knowledge of the Bureau's wilderness and recreation policies to interpret policy for use at lower levels in the organization and to recognize the need for interim policy guidance in the absence of Washington Office policy statements.

Knowledge of District wilderness and volunteer activities to analyze program proposals for practicality, applicability, and technical adequacy, and make recommendations to State Director regarding priorities.

Knowledge of natural systems, ecological relationships and resources planning and operations to relate these to specific wilderness and recreation management issues.

Excellent knowledge of the Bureau's budget process and AHP development to serve as program leader.

Knowledge of the procedures required under Federal laws and regulations relative to wilderness, and recreation management, i.e., Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and Wilderness Act of 1964, NEPA, EO11644, etc.

Knowledge of the purpose of NEPA to interpret and apply it to the wilderness and recreation programs and interpret and assess impacts of other actions on the wilderness and recreation program.

Knowledge of the Bureau's planning system as it applies to the wilderness and recreation programs.

Knowledge and skill to conduct large public meetings, speak effectively before large groups of people, and handle controversial subjects in such situations involving highly emotional input and feedback from special interest groups.

Knowledge of the principles and procedures for conducting technical functional evaluations of lower organizational levels.

Knowledge of the policy and procedures related to the use of volunteers on the public lands.

Knowledge of the Bureau's Master Plan for Automation and the bureauwide information resource management strategy, policies, standards, and requirements.

Knowledge of the Bureau's wilderness and recreation policies for
interest policy for use at lower levels in the organization and to
recognize the need for further policy guidance in the absence of
Washington Office policy statements.

Knowledge of District wilderness and volunteer activities to analyze
program proposals for practicality, applicability, and technical
adequacy, and make recommendations to State Director regarding
activities.

Knowledge of natural systems, ecological relationships and resources
planning and operations to relate these to specific wilderness and
recreation management issues.

Excellent knowledge of the Bureau's budget process and AWP
development to serve as program leader.

Knowledge of the procedures required under Federal law and
regulations relative to wilderness, and recreation management, i.e.,
Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and Wilderness Act of
1964, WMA, EOLMA, etc.

Knowledge of the purposes of BLM to interpret and apply it to the
wilderness and recreation programs and interpret and assess impacts
of other actions on the wilderness and recreation program.

Knowledge of the Bureau's planning system as it applies to the
wilderness and recreation program.

Knowledge and skill to conduct large public meetings, speak
effectively before large groups of people, and handle controversial
subjects in such situations involving highly emotional input and
feedback from special interest groups.

Knowledge of the principles and procedures for conducting technical
functional evaluations of lower organizational levels.

Knowledge of the policy and procedures related to the use of
volunteers on the public lands.

Knowledge of the Bureau's Master Plan for Automation and the
Bureau's information resource management strategy, policies,
standards, and requirements.

Knowledge of the data standardization process, the data dictionary management plans, and the data conversion and transition plans for implementing the interim and target Land Information Systems.

Working knowledge of the Bureau's ADP resources -- microcomputers, mainframe, telecommunications, etc.

2. Supervisory Controls

The incumbent is under the direct supervision of the Chief, Branch of Planning, Environment, Lands and Recreation. However, incumbent works independently with only the minimum of supervision and technical guidance.

Work is generally assigned in terms of purpose of the job, objectives sought, and timeframe expected. Procedures are not specified unless required by higher levels, but general discussions may suggest various options.

Incumbent generally devises methodology, and handles the work without specific supervision based on existing policies, procedures, or other guidelines including personal knowledge and experience. Incumbent is expected to resolve conflicts, ensure coordination where necessary, and seek assistance when or if a need is recognized.

Work is reviewed to determine general compliance with policy and State Director's priorities. Review is generally cursory and is frequently foregone in the absence of a superior or in the interest of time. Incumbent signs and is responsible for the contents of technical reports, both as the author and as technical reviewer of reports prepared at a lower organizational level.

3. Guidelines

Work is performed within the framework of existing Bureau and Departmental manuals, instruction memoranda, and written operating procedures. Much of the guidance must be perceived from verbal statements and actions of others of higher organizational levels, and interpreted for its applicability at the State level.

Incumbent is generally free to deviate from most guidance as necessary to fit given situations, and is expected to suggest alternative means, both formally and informally, as a need is perceived. Generally interprets guidance, as necessary, when unusual circumstances arise, or new situations require development of guidance on the spot.

Knowledge of the data standardization process, the data dictionary, management plans, and the data conversion and transition plans for implementing the Interim and Target Land Information Systems.

Working knowledge of the Bureau's ADP resources -- microcomputers, minis, telecommunications, etc.

Supervisory Functions

The incumbent is under the direct supervision of the Chief, Branch of Planning, Environment, Lands and Recreation. However, incumbent works independently with only the minimum of supervision and technical guidance.

Work is generally assigned in terms of purpose of the job, objectives sought, and timelines expected. Procedures are not specified unless required by higher levels, but general discussion may suggest various options.

Incumbent generally devises methodology, and handles the work without specific supervision based on existing policies, procedures, or other guidelines including general knowledge and experience. Incumbent is expected to resolve conflicts, ensure coordination where necessary, and seek assistance when or if a need is recognized.

Work is reviewed to determine general compliance with policy and State Director's priorities. Review is generally cursory and is primarily for errors in the absence of a superior or in the interest of time. Incumbent signs and is responsible for the contents of technical reports, both as the author and as technical reviewer of reports prepared at a lower organizational level.

Initiation

Work is performed within the framework of existing Bureau and Departmental manuals, instruction memoranda, and written operating procedures. Much of the guidance must be perceived from verbal statements and action of others at higher organizational levels, and interpreted for its applicability at the State level.

Incumbent is generally free to deviate from most guidance as necessary to fit given situations, and is expected to suggest alternative means, both formally and informally, as a need is perceived. Generally, informal guidance, as necessary, when unusual circumstances arise, or new situations require development of guidance on the spot.

4. Complexity

The incumbent must be able to accommodate a wide variety of tasks, some of which are frequently unrelated to the strict profession involved. Within the profession, tasks vary situation-by-situation, and each requires a different approach depending on the circumstances. Some require strict compliance with a specified step-by-step procedure; others require development of methodology tailored to the situation; some require application of an established procedure which, in the interest of uniformity across all programs, does not adequately accommodate the wilderness program and must be altered to fit. Accomplishment of these tasks often requires interface with other programs, other resources, and other organizational entities, frequently in an adversary position, and requires the incumbent to make trade-offs on the spot.

Tasks related to the organizational location of the position, as opposed to the profession, most frequently occur as input to a greater whole, e.g., annual work planning, planning system development, etc. As such, the incumbent is expected to be conversant with a wide range of complex systems, and is required to shift gears frequently from one process to another that is totally different, most often under tight deadlines.

5. Scope and Effect

Work performed by this position directly affects field operations carried out by the Districts from the standpoint of policy, program direction, priorities, and procedural methods. Frequently affects other programs since wilderness resource management can tend to constrain other programs.

6. Personal Contacts

The incumbent is expected to relate to both operational and managerial personnel at the field level, other program leaders, and Division Chiefs at the State level, and counterparts in other states, as well as program counterparts at the Washington Office level. Incumbent also maintains liaison with other Federal agency peers, as well as State agencies, particularly Arizona Outdoor Recreation, Coordinating Commission, Arizona State Parks. Contact with persons outside the Federal-State hierarchy includes professional liaison with universities and other organizations who frequently act as contractors to BLM.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Internal BLM contacts are maintained to exchange information, relay and interpret policy, give and receive direction, and to arrive at compromise solutions to problems involving other programs. Other Federal agency contacts provide for coordination and information exchange; they are necessary to ensure coordinated program direction and policy where jurisdictions meet. Non-government professional contacts promote a two-way information flow and aid the incumbent in maintaining state-of-the-art professional qualifications.

8. Physical Demands

This position has a variety of assignments from routine office work to strenuous activities. Much of the work performed by this position is sedentary requiring the usual amount of sitting and movement associated with normal office routine. However, the incumbent will occasionally be required to travel by vehicle or on foot, carrying a complete backpack weighing up to 40 pounds and work in rugged terrain.

9. Work Environment

When in the office, the position is physically located in close proximity to a number of other professional employees, and the incumbent must tolerate an average amount of conversation, telephone, word processor, and other similar office distractions and background noise. Office quarters are located in a modern office building, and tend to the "open space" arrangement. Field conditions are very harsh and include the full range of topographic conditions. The desert climate is generally waterless, and will vary from frequently dusty/windy periods to dead calm, and temperatures ranging from 0 degrees to 115 degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods at a given temperature.

Purpose of Contact

Internal BLM contacts are maintained to exchange information, relay and interpret policy, give and receive direction, and to arrive at consensus solutions to problems involving other programs. BLM's Federal agency contacts provide for coordination and information exchange; they are necessary to ensure coordinated program direction and policy where jurisdictions meet. Non-government professional contacts provide a two-way information flow and aid the program in maintaining state-of-the-art professional qualifications.

Physical Demands

This position has a variety of assignments from routine office work to strenuous activities. Much of the work performed by this position is sedentary requiring the usual amount of sitting and movement associated with normal office routines. However, the incumbent will occasionally be required to travel by vehicle or on foot, carrying a complete backpack weighing up to 40 pounds and work in rugged terrain.

Work Environment

When in the office, the position is physically located in close proximity to a number of other professional employees, and the incumbent must tolerate an average amount of conversation, telephone work, processing, and other staff office distractions and background noise. Office quarters are located in a modern office building, and tend to the "open office" arrangement. Field conditions are very harsh and include the full range of topographic conditions. The work schedule is generally irregular, and will vary from frequently during busy periods to dead calm, and temperatures ranging from 0 degrees to 115 degrees Fahrenheit for extended periods at a given temperature.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.

04161

2. Reason for Submission

☐ Redescription ☒ New
☐ Reestablishment ☐ Other

3. Service

☐ Hdqtrs. ☒ Field

4. Employing Office Location

Phoenix, AZ

5. Duty Station

Phoenix, AZ

6. OPM Certification No.

Explanation (Show any positions replaced)

places 01476, GS-023-11

7. Fair Labor Standards Act

☒ Exempt ☐ Nonexempt

8. Financial Statements Required

☐ Executive Personnel Financial Disclosure ☒ Employment and Financial Interests

9. Subject to IA Action

☐ Yes ☒ No

10. Position Status

☒ Competitive
☐ Excepted (Specify in Remarks)
SES (Gen.) ☐ SES (CR)

11. Position Is:

☐ Supervisory
☐ Managerial
☒ Neither

12. Sensitivity

☒ 1-Non-Sensitive ☐ 3-Critical Sensitive
☐ 2-Noncritical Sensitive ☐ 4-Special Sensitive

13. Competitive Level Code

AIL

14. Agency Use

15. Classified/Graded by	Official Title of Position	Pay Plan	Occupational Code	Grade	Initials	Date
a. U.S. Office of Personnel Management						
b. Department, Agency or Establishment	OCM 01 FC N/A					
c. Second Level Review						
d. First Level Review	OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER	GS	023	12	JP	1/31/92
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office	Outdoor Recreation Planner (Management)	GS	0023	12		

16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title)

17. Name of Employee (if vacant, specify)

VACANT

18. Department, Agency, or Establishment

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

c. Third Subdivision

PHOENIX DISTRICT OFFICE

a. First Subdivision

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

d. Fourth Subdivision

DIVISION OF LANDS AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES

b. Second Subdivision

ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

e. Fifth Subdivision

Signature of Employee (optional)

19. Employee Review—This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position.

Supervisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the

knowledge that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor

WILLIAM T. CHILDRESS
ADM, Div of Lands & Renewable Resources

b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional)

CHARLES R. FROST
Associate District Manager

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

William T. Childress

9/4/91

Charles Frost

9-3-91

21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U.S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.

22. Position Classification Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position

GS-023 STANDARDS DTD 6/70.

Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action

Classification Specialist

Signature

Date

Juliet D. Powell

1/31/92

Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)										
b. Supervisor										
c. Classifier										

24. Remarks

FPL GS-12
BUS 0980
HC 400

25. Description of Major Duties and Responsibilities (See Attached)

Outdoor Recreation Planner ~~(Management)~~
GS-0023-12

I. INTRODUCTION

This position is located in the Division of Lands and Renewable Resources, Phoenix District office. The incumbent serves as the program leader and has overall responsibility for managing the wilderness and recreation programs at the District level. The incumbent provides technical assistance to management and management staff on all aspects of the Wilderness Management, Resource Protection, Repair of Damaged Lands and Recreation programs.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

Is responsible for the planning, budgetary program and monitoring, and coordination needed to carry out the District's Wilderness Management, Resource Protection and Repair of Damaged Lands programs as well as implementation of the Recreation 2000 initiative.

Provides guidance, designs methods and helps conduct and supervise necessary research, studies, inventories and monitoring of wilderness and recreation uses.

Provides guidance, develops strategies and ensures implementation of programs and tasks.

As the program leader, provides technical expertise and assistance to the Management Team and staff, which includes interpretation of technical studies, methods, techniques, and assistance in accomplishment of assignments. Provides advice as to the application of new procedures and policies and identifies problems in the development and management of various programs.

Ensures that District personnel are aware of the requirements of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 as they apply to Bureau actions on the public lands. Provides on-the-job training and briefings to the District managers and staff, issues instructional material and arranges for training conducted by other sources. Provides regulation and policy interpretation, guidance, and other assistance necessary to carry out management in compliance with those requirements.

Prepares the Wilderness Management, Outdoor Recreation, Resource Protection and Repair of Damaged Public Annual Work Plans (AWP) for the District consistent with Bureau, and State Office guidelines. This includes preparation of the Program Year Budget Planning (PYBP), Needs Analysis, Preliminary AWP, Midyear Review and End of the Year Analysis. Through briefings with management and their staff, recommends and advises on how and what should be pursued for the various budgetary processes.

1. INTRODUCTION

This position is located in the Division of Lands and Resources, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. The incumbent serves as the program leader and has overall responsibility for managing the wilderness restoration program at the District level. The incumbent provides technical assistance to management and management staff on all aspects of the Wilderness Management, Resource Protection, Repair of Damaged Lands and Restoration programs.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

Is responsible for the planning, budgetary program and monitoring, and coordination needed to carry out the District's Wilderness Management, Resource Protection and Repair of Damaged Lands program as well as implementation of the National 2000 Initiative.

Provides guidance, design methods and helps conduct and supervise research, research, studies, investigations and monitoring of wilderness and restoration needs.

Provides guidance, develops strategies and oversees implementation of programs and plans.

Is the program leader, provides technical expertise and assistance to the management team and staff, which includes interpretation of technical studies, methods, techniques, and assistance in development of wilderness. Provides advice as to the application of new procedures and policies and identifies problems in the development and management of various programs.

Ensures that District personnel are aware of the requirements of the National Wilderness Act of 1963 as they apply to Bureau actions on the public lands. Provides on-the-job training and guidance to the District managers and staff. Issues instructional material and arrange for training conducted by other sources. Provides consultation and policy interpretation, guidance, and other assistance necessary to carry out management in compliance with those requirements.

Ensures the Wilderness Management, Resource Protection, Bureau of Land Management and Repair of Damaged Lands Act (AWP) for the District is consistent with Bureau, and State Office guidelines. This includes preparation of the Program Year Budget Planning (PYBP), Lands Analysis, Training Manual, and the Year Analysis. Through dealings with management and their staff, recommends and advises on how and what should be carried out for the various budgetary programs.

Monitors and evaluates Wilderness Management, Recreation, Resource Protection and Repair of Damaged Lands programs accomplishments relative to the AWP. Conducts midyear and end-of-year budgetary reviews and recommends appropriate adjustments to meet the objectives of the AWP.

Ensures that the Wilderness Management, Outdoor Recreation, Resource Protection and Repair of Damaged Lands components of the Bureau's planning system are completed and consistent with Bureau guidelines by reviewing and providing technical input into planning system documents.

Prepares District Instruction memos and/or manual supplements to implement Washington Office or State Office policy guidance or to develop consistency within the District Reviews existing guidance on an annual basis to ensure applicability. Prepares issues and briefing papers for the District Manager.

Reviews and helps prepare Bureau NEPA documents, generated internally and by outside sources. Reviews documents to determine technical adequacy and compliance with Bureau policies and guidelines.

Reviews and coordinates with outside agencies and helps prepare Wilderness Management Plans (WMP) and other activity plans. Review of documents are for purposes of determining technical adequacy and compliance with Bureau policies and guidelines.

Represents the District Manager and ADM, Lands and Renewable Resources at meetings and conferences involving the Wilderness Management, Recreation, Resource Protection and Repair of Damaged Lands programs.

Responds to written and oral inquiries of a general, congressional and technical nature.

As the main contact for the District, the incumbent is responsible for developing and maintaining interagency cooperation, particularly with the Arizona State Parks and the Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department.

III. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Incumbent must have a professional knowledge of the principles of Outdoor Recreation, Wilderness Management, Resource Protection, and Repair of Damaged Lands programs and must possess the ability to apply those principles while practicing conservation and multiple use of natural resources on public lands.

Ability to assess problems and conflicts with the development of the Outdoor Recreation, Wilderness Management, Resource Protection, and Repair of Damaged Lands programs.

Incumbent must have a good working knowledge of the Bureau's Annual Work Plan process in order to develop and monitor annual budgets, program packages and to identify needed changes in workloads.

The ability to plan organize work assignment, project and plans effectively.

Knowledge of the environmental analysis process and Bureau planning system in order to provide guidance and quality control.

Knowledge of the NEPA process and the ability to review and write environmental assessments. Ability to analyze proposed actions covering the broad range of resources and suggest appropriate mitigation measures.

Ability to deal effectively with individuals and groups of people, utilizing good communication skills.

Knowledge of the Bureau's ADP systems and ability to use these resources in the performance of program leadership functions.

2. Supervisory Controls

Incumbent is under the general supervision of the ADM, Lands and Renewable Resources. Assignments are made in terms of overall objectives and program emphasis. The supervisor and incumbent work together in developing project priorities. The incumbent independently plans the work and develops specific action plans, methods and procedures for carrying out assignments.

The incumbent resolves technical problems and most conflicts that arise and exercises independent judgement in planning and accomplishing tasks. The supervisor is kept informed of possible adverse reactions or publicity that might arise from particular plans or programs. The incumbent's analyses and recommendations are relied upon as technically correct. Work is reviewed for agreement with overall policies and attainment for program objectives.

3. Guidelines

Guidance includes federal regulations, policies, the Bureau Manual Instruction Memorandums and established practices. The incumbent exercises resourcefulness and judgement in interpreting and adapting existing guidelines to specific work situations and problems not covered by normal procedures. Experienced professional judgement is required in interpreting broad guidelines to establish new procedures and guidelines for local adaptation.

4. Complexity

The Phoenix District administers 6.8 million acres of land within the state of Arizona. The extensive public land acreage adjacent to a population of over 1.8 million results in both challenging and complex wilderness, recreational and law enforcement situations and problems. The program activities not only must be coordinated with all other resource activities in reaching management decisions, but the incumbent is responsible in identifying problems in the development and management of these programs.

Arizona is the first state-wide Wilderness Management program in the Bureau. The Phoenix District has the responsibility for the development and implementation of Wilderness plans for twenty-two out of the forty-nine designated wilderness areas in the state. With an annual combined budget near a million dollars and potentially much greater, it is imperative that the District programs be managed efficiently, both to avoid waste of funds and to maximize program accomplishments as an example for the Bureau.

The incumbent must coordinate major program initiatives such as Recreation 2000, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Back Country Byways program, Challenge Cost-Share program, Wild and Scenic Rivers program, Watchable Wildlife program, Visual Resources Management and other "Enjoy Outdoors America" initiatives maintaining awareness and sensitivity to changing management constraints within three different Resources Areas.

Management and guidance of the various program initiatives is complicated by competing resource uses on private and public lands. Extremely high visibility of overall program management is assured by having the majority wilderness areas in the first state-wide wilderness designation in the U.S. and implementation of the Recreation 2000 initiative. Coordination with other resource specialist and counterparts at the Area, District State Office and WO level as well as other local, state and federal agency personnel, leaders and technical specialists of private organizations, professional groups and academic institutions is essential to achieve program goals and reduce the potential for conflict.

The intensity of public involvement and resource uses demand that the incumbent constantly evaluate, analyze and interpret situations in these areas to develop cohesive policy and guidance for implementation of program initiatives.

5. Scope and Effect

The purpose of the position is to provide program leadership, technical assistance and budgetary guidance for the District's Wilderness, Recreation, Resource Protection and Repair of Damaged

Lands program. The position assists in setting goals, objectives and priorities for the programs. The work affects the incorporation of Wilderness and Recreation, needs and considerations into multiple use management decisions in the Phoenix District. The scope of the work not only affects the programs on a local, regional and national aspect but on an international level because of the high potential for research and tourism.

6. Personal Contact

Intra-agency personnel contacts include District staff and State Office staff. Other personal contacts include interagency, state, county representatives, special interest groups and the general public.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Intra-agency contacts are usually to exchange information, provide technical direction and to coordinate programs, develop plans and strategies in managing wilderness and recreation resources, although there are often contacts to resolve resource conflicts, and some to explain and defend proposals. Inter-agency contacts are to explain programs and resolve problems. This position will represent the agency at federal, state, and private conferences to discuss programs, seek cooperation, resolve deficiencies and formulate workshop agreements. User group and general public contacts are generally to explain federal regulations and procedures as related to the various facets of the Wilderness Management, Recreation, Resource Protection and Repair of Damaged Lands programs.

8. Physical Demands

Approximately 50% of the work is sedentary. Field examinations will require operation of two-wheel and four-wheel drive vehicles and periods of exposure to extreme desert conditions, as well as periods of walking in rough desert terrain.

9. Work Environment

About 50% of the work will be in an office environment. The remainder will be in field conditions of the Sonoran and Mohave Desert area and timbered mountains. Extreme temperatures are normal in both summer and winter, with summer temperatures ranging up to 120 F degrees in the Sonoran Desert and winter temperatures ranging below 0 F degrees in the timbered mountains. Field conditions will sometimes require working above in isolated areas.

body program. The position remains in setting goals, objectives and policies for the program. The work affects the organization of resources and personnel, needs and coordination of the work. The scope of the work not only affects the program on a local, regional and national level but on an international level because of the high potential for research and results.

International Program

Large agency personnel contracts include District staff and State office staff. Other personnel contracts include temporary, state, county representatives, special interest groups and the general public.

History of the Program

International programs are usually in exchange information, provide technical assistance and to coordinate programs, develop plans and establish in managing relations and treatment programs. Although there are other contacts to various research facilities and some to explain and defend programs. International contacts are to explain programs and research problems. This position will represent the agency as federal, state and private contractors in various programs, such as research, resource development and technical assistance. Some group and general public relations are generally in exchange federal regulations and programs as related to the various faces of the wilderness management, protection, resource protection and health of damaged lands program.

Technical Program

Approximately 50% of the work is technical. Field activities will require operation of two-wheel and four-wheel drive vehicles and periods of exposure to extreme desert conditions, as well as periods of waiting in rough desert terrain.

Field Program

About 50% of the work will be in an office environment. The remainder will be in field conditions of the desert and border areas and technical assistance. Various programs are carried in both summer and winter, with summer programs requiring up to 100 V degrees in the desert and winter programs requiring below 50 degrees in the desert conditions. Field conditions will sometimes require working above in isolated areas.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.
03136

2. Reason for Submission ☐ Redescription ☐ Reestablishment ☐ Other <i>(Show any positions replaced)</i>		3. Service ☐ New ☐ Dept'l ☒ Field		4. Employing Office Location ST. GEORGE, UTAH		5. Duty Station ST. GEORGE, UTAH		6. CSC Certification No.	
10. Position Status ☒ Permanent ☐ Competitive ☐ Excepted (Specify)		7. Fair Labor Standards Act ☒ Exempt ☐ Nonexempt		8. Employment/Financial Stmt Required ☐ Yes ☒ No		9. Subject to IA Action ☐ Yes ☒ No		13. Competitive Level Code AIK	
11. Position is ☐ Supervisory ☐ Managerial ☒ Neither		12. Sensitivity ☐ Critical ☐ Noncritical ☒ Nonsensitive		14. Agency Use		15. Classified/Graded by		16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title)	

Outdoor Recreation Specialist
GS-023-9
#01592

15. Classified/Graded by	Official Title of Position	Pay Plan	Occupational Code	Grade	Initials	Date
a. Civil Service Commission						
b. Department, Agency, or Establishment						
c. Bureau	ocm: 01					
d. Field Office	Outdoor Recreation Planner	GS	0023	11	PGH	08-31-89
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office	OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER	GS	0023	11	RDR	12/12/88

17. Name of Employee (if vacancy, specify) THOMAS F. FOLKS

18. Department, Agency, or Establishment DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	c. Third Subdivision ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT
a. First Subdivision BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	d. Fourth Subdivision VERMILLION RESOURCE AREA
b. Second Subdivision ARIZONA STATE OFFICE	e. Fifth Subdivision

19. Employee Review. This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position.	Signature of Employee (optional)
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Supervisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of the major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the knowledge

that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor ROBERT ROUDABUSH VERMILLION RESOURCE AREA MANAGER Signature: <i>Robert D Roudabush</i> Date: 12/12/88	b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional) G. W. LAMB DISTRICT MANAGER Signature: <i>Raymond D. Magister</i> Date: 12/12/88
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21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U. S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the Civil Service Commission or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.	22. Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position US CSC PCS for Outdoor Recreation Planning Series, GS-023 (6/70)
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Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action Philip G. Hanna Position Classification Specialist Signature: <i>Philip G Hanna</i> Date: 8-31-89	Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the Civil Service Commission. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the Commission.
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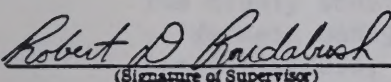
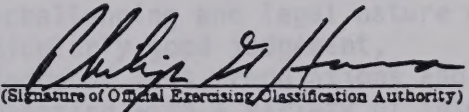
23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)										
b. Supervisor										
c. Classifier										

24. Remarks BUS: 7777 FPL: GS-11 HC: 400

POSITION CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT

1. OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS Arizona State Office		2. NAME OF INCUMBENT THOMAS F. FOLKS	
3. ORGANIZATIONAL LOCATION ☒ AS SHOWN ON CURRENT DESCRIPTION; ☐ AS HEREBY AMENDED			
11a. _____		d. _____	
b. _____		e. _____	
c. _____			
4. CSC TITLE AND BUREAU POSITION NO. OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER #03136		SCHEDULE GS	SERIES 0023
		GRADE 11	
☒ SAME AS PRESENT; AMENDED FOR: ☐ CSC TITLE. ☐ POS. NO.. ☐ SCHEDULE. ☐ SERIES. ☐ GRADE			

CERTIFICATIONS

5. I CERTIFY THAT THE POSITION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS CHANGED AS REFLECTED IN THIS AMENDMENT.	6. I CERTIFY THAT THE CHANGES REFLECTED ARE PROPER AND THE POSITION AS HEREBY AMENDED IS PROPERLY CLASSIFIED.
 (Signature of Supervisor)	 (Signature of Official Exercising Classification Authority)
9/14/90 (Date)	9-28-90 (Date)
TITLE <u>Area Manager</u>	TITLE <u>Position Classification Specialist</u>

7. DESCRIBE BRIEFLY, BUT IN FULL, THE REASONS FOR CHANGES CHECKED ABOVE, AND THE ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, OR OTHER REVISIONS WHICH ARE TO BE MADE IN THE DESCRIPTION PROPER.

INT 823-79
STANDARD - MODIFIED BOARD

The reasons for these additions is to incorporate the automation/IRM/modernization duties and related knowledge, skills and abilities associated with this position.

Add to: II. MAJOR DUTIES

Utilizes automated equipment (hardware/software), data, systems and applications to accomplish the duties of the position.

Collects, enters, manipulates, updates and maintains data according to prescribed Bureau and program standards. Ensures data quality and integrity by adherence to quality control standards and procedures.

Add to: III. FACTORS. 1. Knowledge Required by the Position.

Knowledge of IBM compatible PC equipment and ability to utilize word processing, MS-DOS and applications specific to the position.

Knowledge of and ability to follow established procedures for records creation and maintenance quality control of data and records.

POSITION CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT

NAME OF AGENT	THOMAS E. TOLAN
POSITION CLASSIFICATION	AS AGENT IN CHARGE

DATE	11
TIME	0052
LOCATION	02

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER 101116	02	0052	11
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CERTIFICATIONS

DATE	7-22-90
SIGNATURE	[Signature]
DATE	8/1/90
SIGNATURE	[Signature]

DATE OF CERTIFICATION

The purpose of this addition is to incorporate the automation/IBM/modernization duties and related knowledge, skills and abilities associated with this position.

And for: II. MAJOR DUTIES

Office automated equipment (hardware/software), data, systems and applications to accomplish the duties of the position.

Collect, enter, manipulate, update and maintain data according to prescribed Bureau and program standards. Review data quality and integrity by adherence to quality control standards and procedures.

And for: III. FACTORS A. Knowledge Required by the Position.

Knowledge of IBM compatible PC equipment and ability to utilize word processing, MS-DOS and applications specific to the position.

Knowledge of and ability to follow established procedures for records creation and maintenance, quality control of data and records.

POSITION DESCRIPTION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER - GS-023

I. INTRODUCTION

This position is in the Vermillion Resource Area of the Arizona Strip District. In addition to providing leadership and technical guidance for the wilderness program, the incumbent is responsible for the Outdoor Recreation, Visual Resources and LIS Programs in the Resource Area.

The Resource Area administers about 1.4 million acres of public land and is experiencing rapid increases in visitor use due to population growth in adjacent southern Utah, diverse recreational opportunities, five areas designated and managed as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System and the close proximity to the Grand Canyon National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the Kaibab National Forest.

The position is demanding and complex since it deals with the administration of five statutory Wilderness Areas encompassing 213,660 acres, more than any other Resource Area in BLM. Additionally, one of the Wilderness Areas is jointly administered with the North Kaibab Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest and another with the Kanab Resource Area in Utah, which requires extensive interoffice and interagency coordination.

The highly sensitive, complicated, challenging and legal nature of wilderness management requires particularly good judgement, innovativeness, comprehensive knowledge of laws, regulations and BLM policies as well as extensive coordination with a variety of interests. The incumbent is responsible for coordination with State and Federal agencies as well as professional and other interest groups and individual users in administering wilderness management concerns involved with grazing administration, wildlife management, recreation use, emergency services, law enforcement, wilderness management planning and other activities.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

1. Wilderness Management

Responsible for administering a complex, multi-faceted wilderness management program involving 5 designated Wilderness Areas encompassing 35 percent of the total wilderness currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Deals with complex, sensitive and controversial wilderness issues and is responsible for on-the-ground management on a day-to-day basis.

Responsible for implementing the requirements of and ensuring compliance with the Wilderness Act of 1964, Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and BLM policies on wilderness management.

Develops, coordinates with interested publics, and completes wilderness management plans (WMP's) which provide comprehensive policy, objectives and planned actions for Wilderness Areas. Directs or personally carries out a wide variety of actions necessary to implement wilderness management plans.

I. INTRODUCTION

This position is in the Recreation Resource Area of the Arizona State Parks. In addition to providing leadership and technical guidance for the wilderness program, the incumbent is responsible for the Outdoor Recreation, Visual Resources and LRP Programs in the Resource Area.

The Resource Area administers about 1.4 million acres of public land and is experiencing rapid increases in visitor use due to population growth in adjacent southern Utah. Diverse recreational opportunities, five areas designated and managed as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System and the close proximity to the Grand Canyon National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the Kaibab National Forest.

The position is demanding and complex since it deals with the administration of five statutory Wilderness Areas encompassing 513,500 acres, plus other Resource Area in BLM. Additionally, one of the Wilderness Areas is jointly administered with the North Kaibab Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest and another with the Kaibab Resource Area in Utah, which requires extensive interagency and interagency coordination.

The highly sensitive, complicated, challenging and legal nature of wilderness management requires particularly good judgment, inventiveness, comprehensive knowledge of laws, regulations and BLM policies as well as extensive coordination with a variety of interests. The incumbent is responsible for coordination with State and Federal agencies as well as professional and other interest groups and individuals. Areas of responsibility include wilderness management concerns involve with grazing administration, wildlife management, recreation use, emergency services, law enforcement, wilderness management planning and other activities.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

1. Wilderness Management

Responsible for administering a complex, multi-faceted wilderness management program involving 5 designated Wilderness Areas encompassing 513,500 acres of the total wilderness currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Deals with complex, sensitive and controversial wilderness issues and is responsible for on-the-ground management on a day-to-day basis.

Responsible for implementing the requirements of and ensuring compliance with the Wilderness Act of 1964, Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and BLM policies on wilderness management.

Develops, coordinates with interested public, and completes wilderness management plans (WMPs) which provide comprehensive policy, objectives and planned actions for Wilderness Areas. Directs or supervises a wide variety of actions necessary to implement wilderness management plans.

POSITION DESCRIPTION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER - GS-023

II. MAJOR DUTIES - Continued

1. Wilderness Management - Continued

Completes accurate detailed boundary descriptions of wilderness areas and as appropriate, provides boundary markers.

Identifies and plays a prominent role in resolving a variety of wilderness resource conflicts. Monitors wilderness use by recreationists and other land users and makes regular compliance checks of the wilderness areas. Evaluates and assesses impacts of proposed activities in wilderness in relation to authorized activities and/or pre-existing intrusions to determine conformance with wilderness policies and potential for degradation to the wilderness resource.

Provides technical expertise, leadership and assistance to other Resource Area personnel and to the Area Manager on administrative procedure and policy as they apply to activities such as rangeland management, wildlife habitat management, proposed vehicle use. Contributes technical guidance and provides workload priorities annually for the Paria Ranger. Is coordinator and contact for the wilderness program with a variety of land users and user groups, interested publics and Federal, State and local government agencies. Involves frequent, often sensitive interrelationships. Coordination with other Federal agencies includes maintaining liaison with the North Kaibab Ranger District and the Kanab Resource Area, BLM for joint administration of Kanab Creek Wilderness and Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness respectively.

Responsible for the 30-day public notification process required by the Bureau on all significant proposed actions in wilderness areas. Takes necessary action to prepare required notices, including associated environmental assessments, and sends them out for review to the major regional and national groups interested in wilderness management.

Promotes appropriate scientific studies and research efforts to further these uses as legitimate purposes of wilderness.

2. Recreation Management

Plans, coordinates and carries out the recreation program in the Resource Area.

Maintains an active recreation use monitoring and supervision program in Paria Canyon, the Mt. Logan-Mt. Trumbull Wilderness Areas the Kanab Creek Wilderness and at the Dominguez-Escalante Interpretive Site. Issues special recreation use permits, utilizing the Joint Agreement with USFS, Southwest Region for commercial permits when appropriate, and supervises permits for compliance. Coordinates

POSITION DESCRIPTION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER - GS-023

II. MAJOR DUTIES -- Continued

2. Recreation Management - Continued

permits as appropriate with Grand Canyon National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, North Kaibab Ranger District, and Kanab Resource Area, BLM. Through patrols, assures compliance and enforcement of land use planning decisions.

Completes Special Recreation Management Plans for any Special Recreation Management Areas identified in RMP decisions.

Conducts recreation inventories, including investigating and inventoring potential recreation resources analyzing visitor use data and determining needs for recreation facilities.

Responds to numerous inquiries about recreation opportunities in the Resource Area.

3. Visual Resource Management

Serves as Resource Area visual resources management (VRM) coordinator assisting other resource area specialists in preparing contrast ratings that evaluate visual impacts associated with area projects and proposals that involve surface disturbance. Monitors and updates, as needed, the resource area VRM classes.

4. Fire Management

Serves as the principal wilderness resource advisor on fires in wilderness areas. Serves as an integral member of the Incident Overhead Team to ensure fire wilderness management objectives, policies and needs are incorporated into fire management decisions and operations. Responds, as assigned, in varying capacities to wildland fires in general and prescribed burns.

5. Budget

Prepares and monitors the Resource Area's budget submissions for the wilderness and recreation management programs, including annual work plans, packages, mid-year review and end of year analysis.

6. Environmental Assessment

Writes EA's for wilderness management plans, recreation plans, wilderness range improvement maintenance plans, permits, and other projects. Conducts compliance for stipulations developed in EA's. Participates, when appropriate, as an interdisciplinary team member representing recreation, wilderness, and VRM on EIS, RMP, or other planning team efforts. Reviews, from recreation, wilderness and VRM

II. MAJOR DUTIES - Continued

2. Recreation Management - Continued

Coordinate as appropriate with Grand Canyon National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, North Kaibab Ranger District, and Kanab Resource Area, BLM, through permits, ensure compliance and enforcement of land use planning decisions.

Coordinate Special Recreation Management Plans for any Special Recreation Management Areas identified in NMP decisions.

Conduct recreation inventories, including investigations and monitoring potential recreation resources analyzing visitor use data and determining needs for recreation facilities.

Respond to numerous inquiries about recreation opportunities in the Resource Area.

3. Visual Resource Management

Review as Resource Area Visual Resource Management (VRM) coordinator assisting other resource areas associated in preparing standards, criteria that evaluate visual impacts associated with new projects and proposals that involve surface disturbance. Monitor and evaluate, as needed, the resource area VRM classes.

4. Fire Management

Review as the technical wilderness resource advisor on fire in wilderness areas. Review as an integral member of the Incident Management Team to ensure fire wilderness management objectives, policies and needs are incorporated into fire management decisions and operations. Respond, as assigned, to varying capacities to wildfire fires in general and prescribed burns.

5. Budget

Prepare and monitor the Resource Area's budget submissions for the wilderness and recreation management programs, including annual work plans, packages, mid-year review and end of year analysis.

6. Environmental Assessment

Write EA's for wilderness management plans, recreation plans, wilderness range improvement maintenance plans, permits, and other projects. Conduct compliance for regulations developed by EA's. Participate, when appropriate, as an interdisciplinary team member representing recreation, wilderness, and VLM on CIS, GIP, or other planning team efforts. Review, from recreation, wilderness and VLM

POSITION DESCRIPTION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER - GS-023

II. MAJOR DUTIES - Continued

6. Environmental Assessment - Continued

perspectives any proposed management actions of other resource programs or uses to insure compliance with MFP, RMP, WMP or other appropriate decision documents. Makes recommendations on stipulations for such proposals.

7. Public Contacts

Acts as spokesperson and is responsible for public and media contacts related to the wilderness and outdoor recreation programs. Contacts District Office counterparts to ensure a coordinated Bureau effort in program development. Contacts other Federal, state and local organizations and special interest groups to build constituencies and inform these entities of activities affecting their interests and to solicit their concerns. Contacts general public to provide information and education on outdoor etiquette and Bureau programs. Responds to inquiries from various publics with respect to the wilderness and recreation programs.

8. LIS Program

Serves as resource area representative to the Arizona Strip User Group. Provides hands-on training and technical assistance to area specialists using ARD, Framework II and DBase III software programs.

III. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by Position

Professional knowledge of outdoor recreation and wilderness management principles, theories, concepts, techniques, and procedures to independently inventory, plan, manage, and evaluate resource values and qualities on public lands.

Knowledge of the principles and practices of natural resource management relating to the public land. This involves an understanding of resource values (physical, biological, or cultural) and ability to interpret and take appropriate action within multiple use guidelines.

A thorough working knowledge of the requirements of the Wilderness Act of 1964, Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and BLM policies and procedures related to wilderness management and outdoor recreation programs.

A thorough working knowledge of visual resource management procedures.

III. MAJOR DUTIES - Continued

6. Environmental Assessment - Continued

Investigate any proposed management actions of other resource agencies or users to insure compliance with NEPA, RMA, and other appropriate decision documents. Make recommendations on alternatives for such proposals.

7. Public Contacts

Act as spokesperson and is responsible for public and media contacts related to the wilderness and outdoor recreation programs. Contacts District Office counterparts to insure a coordinated Bureau effort in program development. Conducts other Federal, state and local organizations and related interest groups in public construction and inform those entities of activities affecting their interests and to solicit their concerns. Contacts general public to provide information and education on outdoor recreation and Bureau programs. Responds to inquiries from various public with respect to the wilderness and recreation programs.

8. Life Program

Act as resource area representative to the Arizona State Park Group. Provides hands-on training and technical assistance to area specialists using RMP, Framework II and Bureau life software programs.

IV. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by Position

Professional knowledge of outdoor recreation and wilderness management principles, theories, concepts, techniques, and procedures to independently inventory, plan, manage, and evaluate resource values and qualities on public lands.

Knowledge of the principles and practices of natural resource management relating to the public land. This involves an understanding of resource values (physical, biological, or cultural) and ability to interpret and take appropriate action within multiple uncertainties.

A thorough working knowledge of the requirements of the Wilderness Act of 1964, Arizona Wilderness Act of 1982 and BLM policies and procedures related to wilderness management and outdoor recreation programs.

A thorough working knowledge of visual resource management procedures.

III. FACTORS - Continued

1. Knowledge Required by Position - Continued

General working knowledge about fire behavior, fire suppression techniques and policies for managing fires in wilderness.

A thorough knowledge of the Bureau planning system and NEPA process to prepare planning documents and environmental assessments to arrive at sound recommendations.

Administrative ability and knowledge of the Bureau's financial management system to direct program input into AWP, program packages, procurement, contracts and personnel.

Ability to communicate effectively through verbal and written presentation and to serve as spokesperson for the Bureau in meetings, conferences and media contacts and to serve as liaison with other public agencies, special interest groups and the general public.

Analytical skills for problem solving and to create and articulate new methods and approaches pertaining to natural resource planning and management.

Familiarity with the use of computers and ability to apply various software packages.

2. Supervisory Control

Incumbent has considerable flexibility to manage programs on an independent basis, but periodically discusses progress and/or unique problems with supervisor. Handles day-to-day work independently and decides appropriate methods to accomplish assignments according to regulations, policies and implements solutions for resource conflicts under minimal supervision. Work is occasionally reviewed by Area Managers.

Incumbent is responsible for supervising seasonal employees and volunteers for implementing actions identified in wilderness management plans.

3. Guidelines

Guidelines consist of various public land laws, Bureau manuals, regulations and Instruction Memoranda. Particularly important guidelines are provided by the Wilderness Act of 1964, Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and BLM Manuals, Handbooks, and policies on wilderness management. Since the Bureau's wilderness management program is new, these guidelines are often subjective. Many of the

III. FACTORS - Continued

1. Knowledge Required by Position - Continued

General working knowledge about the behavior, the suppression techniques and policies for managing fires in wilderness.

A thorough knowledge of the Bureau planning system and NEPA process to prepare planning documents and environmental assessments to arrive at sound recommendations.

Administrative ability and knowledge of the Bureau's financial management system to direct program input into AWP, program packages, procurement, contracts and personnel.

Ability to communicate effectively through verbal and written presentation and to serve as spokesperson for the Bureau in meetings, conferences and media contact and to serve as liaison with other public agencies, special interest groups and the general public.

Analytical skills for problem solving and to create and articulate new methods and approaches pertaining to natural resource planning and management.

Familiarity with the use of computers and ability to apply various software packages.

2. Supervisory Control

Incumbent has considerable flexibility to manage programs on an independent basis, but periodically discusses progress and/or unique problems with supervisor. Handles day-to-day work independently and decides appropriate methods to accomplish assignments according to regulations, policies and implements solutions for resource conflicts under minimal supervision. Work is occasionally reviewed by Area Managers.

Incumbent is responsible for supervising seasonal employees and volunteers for implementing actions identified in wilderness management plans.

3. Guidelines

Guidelines consist of various public laws, Bureau manuals, regulations and instruction Memoranda. Particularly important guidelines are provided by the Wilderness Act of 1964, Arizona Wilderness Act of 1994 and BLM Manuals, Handbooks, and policies on wilderness management. Since the Bureau's wilderness management program is new, these guidelines are often subjective. Many of the

POSITION DESCRIPTION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER - GS-023

III. FACTORS - Continued

3. Guidelines - Continued

policies require additional interpretation and adaption. The incumbent must utilize initiative and sound judgement based on experience in making these interpretations. In cases where no Bureau standards or procedures are available, incumbent develops interpretations and actions which are professionally acceptable and defensible.

4. Complexity

The position is demanding and complex since it involves a variety of responsibilities and deals with the sensitive and often controversial wilderness management program which is new to the Bureau. The position is further complicated by the challenges of administering five areas which are already designated as wilderness and managed as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Moreover, one wilderness area is jointly administered with the U.S. Forest Service and another with the BLM Kanab Resource Area in Utah.

The sensitive, complex and legal nature of managing wilderness as well as intense public interest require particularly good judgement, a high degree of proficiency in developing sound and defensible resolutions to problems and a thorough knowledge of the diverse wilderness resources involved and their protection needs according to law, regulations and BLM policies.

Additional complexity stems from the polarization of vocal publics relative to the designation of wilderness and how wilderness areas are to be managed. This is further complicated by the non-conforming but acceptable uses which exist within these particular wilderness areas and the care with which associated administrative programs must be carried out. Coordination with diverse users, staff, agencies, and local, regional and national interest groups requires thorough familiarity with wilderness policies as well as resourcefulness and discretion in resolving conflicts and controversies.

Accelerating recreation use of the resource area is a further complicating factor. The Resource Area is growing in importance as a recreation area because of the physiographical features of the area itself, and also because of its proximity to other major recreation and visitor oriented attractions, including National Parks, major historic sites, National Forests, Wilderness Areas, and National Recreation Areas.

III. FACTORS - Continued

2. Subfactor - Continued

positions require additional interpretation and adaptation. The incumbent must utilize initiative and sound judgment based on experience in making these interpretations. In cases where no Bureau standards or procedures are available, incumbent develops interpretations and actions which are professionally acceptable and defensible.

3. Complexity

The position is demanding and complex since it involves a variety of responsibilities and deals with the sensitive and often controversial wilderness management program which is new to the Bureau. The position is further complicated by the challenges of administering the areas which are being designated as wilderness and managed as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, one wilderness area is jointly administered with the U.S. Forest Service and another with the BLM Lands Resource Area in Utah.

The sensitive, complex and legal nature of managing wilderness as well as various public interest require particularly good judgment, a high degree of proficiency in developing sound and defensible recommendations to Congress and a thorough knowledge of the diverse wilderness resources involved and their protection needs according to law, regulations and BLM policies.

Additional complexity stems from the polarization of vocal public opinion on the designation of wilderness and how wilderness areas are to be managed. This is further complicated by the non-conflicting but acceptable uses which exist within these particular wilderness areas and the care with which associated administrative programs must be carried out. Coordination with diverse users, staff, agencies, and local, regional and national interest groups requires thorough familiarity with wilderness policies as well as resourcefulness and discretion in resolving conflicts and controversies.

Accelerating recreation use of the resource area is a further complicating factor. The Resource Area is growing in importance as a recreation area because of the physical features of the area itself, and also because of its proximity to other major recreation and visitor oriented attractions, including National Park, major historic sites, National Forests, Wilderness Areas, and National Recreation Areas.

POSITION DESCRIPTION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER - GS-023

III. FACTORS - Continued

5. Scope and Effect

Because the Resource Area manages a major percentage of BLM's designated wilderness, the performance of tasks required by this position is providing precedent for other BLM Districts throughout the west. Moreover, how well these wilderness management responsibilities are carried out affects BLM's overall wilderness management program and credibility due to the intense public interest focused on these newly designated areas.

The programs for which this position has responsibility also involve issues and critical resource conflict situations of political visibility and sensitivity.

6. Personal Contacts

Incumbent must successfully work with a broad spectrum of the public, Bureau employees and other agency counterparts. Contacts include personnel of other Federal agencies, other BLM districts, recreation and wilderness interest groups, diverse public land users and co-workers.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Contacts with co-workers are needed to review field data, to gain input for the preparation of various reports, and to coordinate the recreation, wilderness and VRM programs with other activities.

Contacts with the general public and specialists from other agencies are necessary in order to obtain information from all concerned sources. It is also for the purpose of resolving conflicts and differences of opinions or to communicate methods of operation.

8. Physical Demands

The position requires arduous physical labor at times. When in the field, extensive hiking and climbing, and long periods of driving may be necessary. Emergency forest and brushland firefighting may be required of the incumbent. Work in the office is mostly sedentary.

9. Work Environment

The work environment includes office and remote desert and mountainous field areas. Temperatures may range from 0 degrees C., in the winter, to as high as 49 degrees C., in the summer. In the field it is often necessary to work under very dry, dusty, and occasionally, windy conditions. About 70% of time is in an office environment.

2. Scope and Effect

Because the Recreation Area manages a major percentage of BLM's designated wilderness, the performance of tasks required by this position is providing precedent for other BLM Districts throughout the West. Moreover, how well these wilderness management responsibilities are carried out affects BLM's overall wilderness management program and credibility due to the intense public interest focused on these newly designated areas.

The program for which this position has responsibility also involves issues and critical resource conflict situations of political sensitivity and sensitivity.

3. Personnel Contacts

Incumbent must successfully work with a broad spectrum of the public, Bureau employees and other agency counterparts. Contacts include personnel of other Federal agencies, other BLM Districts, recreation and wilderness interest groups, diverse public land users and co-workers.

4. Purpose of Contacts

Contacts with co-workers are needed to review field data, to gain input for the preparation of various reports, and to coordinate the Recreation, Wilderness and RMA programs with other activities.

Contacts with the general public and specialists from other agencies are necessary in order to obtain information from all concerned sources. It is also the purpose of resolving conflicts and differences of opinions or to communicate methods of operation.

5. Physical Demands

The position requires arduous physical labor at times. When in the field, extensive hiking and climbing, and long periods of driving may be necessary. Emergency forest and brushland firefighting may be required at the incident. Work in the office is mostly sedentary.

6. Work Environment

The work environment includes office and remote desert and mountainous field areas. Temperatures may range from 0 degrees C. in the winter, to as high as 45 degrees C. in the summer. In the field it is often necessary to work under very dry, dusty, and occasionally, windy conditions. About 70% of time is in an office environment.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.

01810

2. Reason for Submission

☒ Redescription
☐ Reestablishment
☐ Other
(Show any positions replaced)

3. Service

☐ New ☐ Dept'l ☒ Field

4. Employing Office Location

Safford District

5. Duty Station

West End Aravaipa
Admin Site

6. CSC Certification No.

☒ Yes ☐ No

In lieu of Andrew J. Wigg,
Park Technician, GS-0026-07

#00611

7. Fair Labor Standards Act

☐ Exempt ☒ Nonexempt

8. Employment/Financial Stmt Required

☐ Yes ☒ No

10. Position Status

☒ Competitive
☐ Excepted (Specify)

11. Position is

☐ Supervisory
☐ Managerial
☒ Neither

12. Sensitivity

☐ Critical
☐ Noncritical
☒ Nonsensitive

13. Competitive Level Code

AMG

14. Agency Use

15. Classified/Graded by	Official Title of Position	Pay Plan	Occupational Code	Grade	Initials	Date
a. Civil Service Commission						
b. Department, Agency, or Establishment			OCM:01			
c. Bureau						
d. Field Office	PARK RANGER	GS	0025	07	Am	9/4/86
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office	Natural Resource Specialist	GS	0401	09	KLC	05/01/86

16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title)

17. Name of Employee (if vacancy, specify)

Wiggis

18. Department, Agency, or Establishment

Interior

c. Third Subdivision

Safford District

a. First Subdivision

Bureau of Land Management

d. Fourth Subdivision

Gila Resource Area

b. Second Subdivision

Arizona State Office

e. Fifth Subdivision

Employee Review. This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position

Signature of Employee (optional)

Supervisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of the major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the knowledge

that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor

Keith L. Cook

Gila Area Manager

Signature

Keith L. Cook

Date

05/01/86

b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional)

Lester K. Rosenkrance

Safford District Manager

Signature

Lester K. Rosenkrance

Date

05/01/86

21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U. S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the Civil Service Commission or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.

22. Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position

USOPM PCS Park Ranger, GS-025 (11/85)

Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action

Linda S. McGlothlin

Position Classification Specialist

Signature

Linda S. McGlothlin

Date

9/4/86

Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the Civil Service Commission. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the Commission.

23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)								
b. Supervisor								
c. Classifier	PSH	9-25-90						

24. Remarks

FPL-GS-7

HC:400

BUS-7777

EVAL STATEMENT ATTACHED

25. Description of Major Duties and Responsibilities (see attached)

POSITION CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT

POSITION NUMBER 01810		FULL PERFORMANCE LEVEL GS 7
ORGANIZATIONAL LOCATION		
Department of the Interior		Safford District.....
Bureau of Land Management		Gila Resource Area
Arizona State Office		
TITLE (IF DIFFERENT FROM F.P.L.)	FLSA STATUS ☐ EX ☒ NON-EX	COMP. LEVEL. GS-05 AME

This represents restructuring of the target position to GS-05

This position is being restructured to the lower grade(s) indicated above to permit planned training and progression in the duties and responsibilities set forth in the attached full performance level position description.

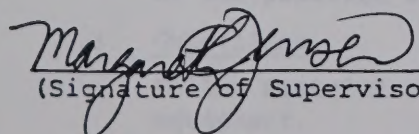
Incumbent serves in a training capacity and may not be expected to perform the entire scope of duties as described. Assignments are given to prepare the incumbent to eventually acquire the knowledges expected at the full performance level. They will typically combine productive work with on-going training and instruction as appropriate and will relate to the objective of attaining full performance on the job. Incumbent will be given less responsibility at first and work will be more closely reviewed. The more difficult assignments may be screened by the supervisor so that a lesser degree of judgment is expected of the incumbent. Complexity of work may be increased by the supervisor and supervision received may gradually decrease as experience and competence are developed by the incumbent.

Performance will be evaluated with appropriate status of training in mind.

NOTE: At the discretion of management, incumbent may be non-competitively promoted to the established next higher level, provided: (1) the target position is still properly classifiable to its present title, series, and grade at the time of the proposed promotion; (2) the incumbent is certified in writing to have advanced to and to be performing at the level appropriate to the higher grade; and (3) the incumbent meets all regulatory and qualification requirements for such promotion.

CERTIFICATIONS

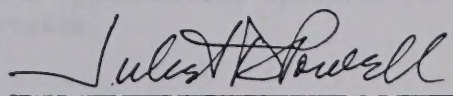
I certify that the position identified above has changed as reflected in this amendment.


(Signature of Supervisor)

1/17/1992
(Date)

Title Gila Area Manager

I certify that the changes reflected are proper and the position as hereby amended is properly classified.

 1/27/92
(Signature of Official Exercising Class. Auth.) (Date)

Title Classification Specialist

POSITION NUMBER		01810	
FULL PERFORMANCE LEVEL		OF 5	
ORGANIZATIONAL LOCATION			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management			
Regional State Office			
DATE (BY DIFFERENT FROM P.P.L.)		CLASS STATUS	
COPR. LEVEL		☐ EX ☒ NON-EX ☐	

This represents reassignment of the target position to 01-02

This position is being reclassified to the lower grade(s) indicated above to permit planned training and progression in the duties and responsibilities set forth in the attached full performance level position description.

Incumbent retains in a training capacity and may not be expected to perform the duties of duties as described. Assignments are given to prepare the incumbent to eventually assume the knowledge, skills, and abilities of the full performance level. They will typically combine productive work with on-going training and instruction as appropriate and will relate to the objective of attaining full performance on the job. Incumbent will be given less responsibility at first and work will be more closely reviewed. The more difficult assignments may be assessed by the supervisor as that a lesser degree of judgment is expected of the incumbent. Complexity of work may be increased by the supervisor and supervision removed may gradually decrease as experience and competence are developed by the incumbent.

Performance will be evaluated with appropriate scales of training in mind.

NOTE: At the discretion of management, incumbent may be non-competitively promoted to the associated next higher level, provided: (1) the target position is still properly classifiable to its present title, series, and grade at the time of the proposed promotion; (2) the incumbent is certified in writing to have advanced to and to be performing at the level appropriate to the highest grade; and (3) the incumbent meets all regulatory and qualification requirements for each promotion.

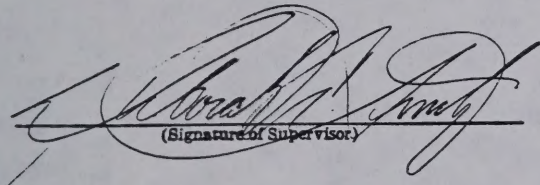
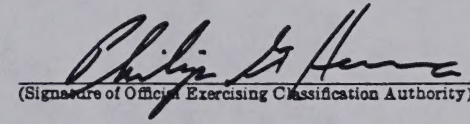
CERTIFICATIONS

I certify that the position described above has changed as reflected in this agreement.		I certify that the changes reflected are proper and the position as hereby amended is properly classified.	
Title Area Manager Signature of Supervisor Date 1/1/92		Title Classification Specialist Signature of Official Date 1/1/92	

POSITION CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT

1. OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS Safford District, Safford, Arizona		2. NAME OF INCUMBENT Andrew J. Wigg	
3. ORGANIZATIONAL LOCATION ☒ AS SHOWN ON CURRENT DESCRIPTION; ☐ AS HEREBY AMENDED			
11a. _____		d. _____	
b. _____		e. _____	
c. _____			
4. CSC TITLE AND BUREAU POSITION NO. Park Ranger AZ04480 -01810		SCHEDULE GS	SERIES 0025
		GRADE 07	
☒ SAME AS PRESENT; AMENDED FOR: ☐ CSC TITLE ☐ POS. NO. ☐ SCHEDULE ☐ SERIES ☐ GRADE			

CERTIFICATIONS

5. I CERTIFY THAT THE POSITION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS CHANGED AS REFLECTED IN THIS AMENDMENT.	6. I CERTIFY THAT THE CHANGES REFLECTED ARE PROPER AND THE POSITION AS HEREBY AMENDED IS PROPERLY CLASSIFIED.
 <u>8-21-90</u> (Date) TITLE <u>Outdoor Recreation Planner</u>	 <u>9-28-90</u> (Date) TITLE <u>Position Classification Specialist</u>

7. DESCRIBE BRIEFLY, BUT IN FULL, THE REASONS FOR CHANGES CHECKED ABOVE, AND THE ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, OR OTHER REVISIONS WHICH ARE TO BE MADE IN THE DESCRIPTION PROPER.

Position Description Amendment:

II. MAJOR DUTIES:

- B. Wilderness Management
2. Visitor Use Management
(add)

Utilizes automated equipment, data, systems and applications to accomplish the duties of the position. Collects, enters, manipulates, updates and maintains data according to prescribed Bureau and program standards. Ensures data quality and integrity by adherence to quality control standards and procedures.

III. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Ability to gather and analyze data. Knowledge of IBM compatible PC equipment and ability to utilize word processing and applications specific to the duties of the position such as the ACW permit system.

3. Guidelines

Follow district automation/IRM guidelines for use of personal computer and equipment.

POSITION CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT

1. NAME OF APPLICANT Andrew J. Wigg	2. CURRENT POSITION Deputy Director, Dallas, Arizona
3. CURRENT POSITION LOCATION ☒ AT HOME OR CURRENT LOCATION ☐ IN REMOTE AREA	

4. DATE OF AMENDMENT	5. DATE OF REVIEW
6. DATE OF REVIEW	7. DATE OF REVIEW

8. DATE OF REVIEW	9. DATE OF REVIEW
10. DATE OF REVIEW	11. DATE OF REVIEW

12. DATE OF REVIEW	13. DATE OF REVIEW
14. DATE OF REVIEW	15. DATE OF REVIEW

16. DATE OF REVIEW	17. DATE OF REVIEW
18. DATE OF REVIEW	19. DATE OF REVIEW

20. DATE OF REVIEW

21. DATE OF REVIEW

22. DATE OF REVIEW

23. DATE OF REVIEW

24. DATE OF REVIEW

25. DATE OF REVIEW

26. DATE OF REVIEW

27. DATE OF REVIEW

28. DATE OF REVIEW

29. DATE OF REVIEW

30. DATE OF REVIEW

I. INTRODUCTION

This position is in the Gila Resource Area, Safford District. The incumbent serves as a Park Ranger responsible for visitor supervision and resource protection in Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness. In addition this position provides assistance in managing renewable and non-renewable resources for public lands in the Aravaipa area. Required occupancy of the West Aravaipa Administrative Site is a condition of this position.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

The incumbent's work time is equally divided between two principal requirements of the position, Wilderness Management and Natural Resource Management.

1. Wilderness Management

A. Wilderness Resource Monitoring

Monitors the social and biological elements of the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness environment to detect subtle changes occurring in the wilderness resource. Monitors and tracks the limits of acceptable change to provide data for decisions concerning visitor use management and environmental mitigation. Observes conditions within the wilderness and initiates necessary corrective action. Provides suggestions and assistance on improving wilderness management.

B. Visitor Use Management

Accomplishes management objectives for Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness by providing visitor use supervision. Meets the public regularly and frequently. Develops and maintains good public relations with wilderness visitors. Provides information and assistance to visitors. Effectively discusses the concepts of protection and preservation of natural values as related to wilderness use. Monitors the established visitor permit system and insures that recreation use limitations are not exceeded. Issues visitor permits and coordinates their issuance with the District Office. Regularly patrols the wilderness to insure visitor safety and resource protection. Advises the public of regulations established to protect the wilderness environment. Strives for public cooperation with rules and regulations. Compiles complete, accurate and current visitor use data and records.

C. Coordination

Coordinates Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness management with local landowners in the West Aravaipa area, principally Defenders of Wildlife, local ranchers and adjoining property owners. Develops and maintains good public relations with all nearby residents. Speaks about resource

I. INTRODUCTION

This position is in the Site Resource Area, 22-022-7. The incumbent serves as a Park Ranger responsible for visitor supervision and resource protection in Aravapo Canyon Wilderness. In addition this position provides assistance in managing resources and non-resources for public lands in the Aravapo area. Required occupancy of the West Aravapo Administrative Site is a condition of this position.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

The incumbent's work time is equally divided between the principal requirements of the position, Wilderness Management and Natural Resource Management.

1. Wilderness Management

A. Wilderness Resource Monitoring

Monitor the social and biological elements of the Aravapo Canyon Wilderness environment to detect subtle changes occurring in the wilderness resources. Monitor and track the limits of acceptable change to provide data for decisions concerning visitor use management and environmental mitigation. Observe conditions within the wilderness and initiate necessary corrective action. Provide suggestions and assistance on improving wilderness management.

B. Visitor Use Management

Accord with management objectives for Aravapo Canyon Wilderness by providing visitor use supervision. Insure the public regularly and frequently. Develop and maintain good public relations with wilderness visitors. Provide information and assistance to visitors. Effectively discuss the concepts of protection and preservation of natural values as related to wilderness use. Monitor the established visitor control system and insure that recreation use limitations are not exceeded. Insure visitor permits and coordinates their issuance with the District Office. Regularly patrol the wilderness to insure visitor safety and resource protection. Advise the public of regulations established to protect the wilderness environment. Strive for public cooperation with rules and regulations. Compile complete, accurate and current visitor use data and records.

C. Coordination

Coordinate Aravapo Canyon Wilderness management with local landowners in the West Aravapo area, principally but not exclusively local ranchers and adjoining property owners. Develop and maintain good public relations with all nearby residents. Speak about resource

values and multiple use issues on public lands outside the wilderness area. Wears the standard work uniform as described in the Visitor Services Manual 8360 while performing patrol and public contact duties.

2. Natural Resource Management

The incumbent is the Bureau's principal contact in the West Aravaipa region. Provides assistance in the management or range, recreation, lands, archaeology, water (hydrology) and wildlife resource programs on all public lands in the area. The incumbent will function in this principal duty as a multi-disciplined specialist with primary responsibilities in the following resource programs.

A. Recreation

1. Recreation Maintenance - Maintains the Gila River Campground and the wilderness trailhead facilities. Insures the cleanliness and proper operation of the restroom and other campground facilities. Keeps the administrative site and residence clean and in good repair. Patrols Turkey Creek and other high use public land areas as necessary.

2. Use Management - Monitors and documents visitor use occurring outside the wilderness. Determines safety needs, signing and road maintenance for the area and implements identified actions.

B. Resource Management/Protection

1. Use Authorizations - Incumbent performs compliance checks for land use authorizations, recreation use permits and range improvement projects in the Aravaipa area. Participates in or independently performs livestock counts as needed. May be required to monitor mining claim use areas.

Incumbent regularly inspects range, wildlife and watershed facilities to determine condition and maintenance needs and follows up to ensure maintenance is accomplished. May at times be required to work with volunteers or District force account crew in the construction and repair of projects (range/wildlife improvement projects).

Participates in inventory and monitoring programs within the area. This includes gathering, organizing, documenting and analyzing data for the range, wildlife and watershed programs. Prepares environmental analysis on proposed wildlife, range and other projects dealing with renewable resources. Participates in the development of any planning process for the Aravaipa area.

2. Unauthorized Use - Insures the protection of public land resources. Investigates and makes recommendations on cases of unauthorized use. Works with law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of federal, state and local laws and regulations. Assists local authorities in conducting search and rescue operations.

values and multiple use issues on public lands outside the wilderness area. Meets the standard work unit as described in the Visitor Services Manual B550 while performing patrol and public contact duties.

5. Natural Resource Management

The incumbent is the Bureau's principal contact in the West Aravaiz region. Provides assistance in the management of range, recreation, lands, archeology, water (hydrology) and wildlife resource programs on all public lands in the area. The incumbent will function in this position as a multi-disciplined specialist with primary responsibilities in the following resource programs.

A. Recreation

1. Recreation Maintenance - Maintains the Elia River Campground and the wilderness trailhead facilities. Insures the cleanliness and proper operation of the restroom and other campground facilities. Keeps the interpretive site and residence clean and in good repair. Patrols Turkey Creek and other high use public lands and areas as necessary.

2. Site Management - Monitors and documents visitor use occurring outside the wilderness. Determines safety needs, signing and road maintenance for the area and implements identified actions.

B. Resource Management/Protection

1. Use Authorization - Incumbent performs compliance checks for land use authorization, recreation use permits and range improvement projects in the Aravaiz area. Participates in or independently performs livestock counts as needed. May be required to monitor mining claim use areas.

Incumbent regularly inspects range, wildlife and watershed facilities to determine condition and maintenance needs and follows up to ensure maintenance is accomplished. May at times be required to work with volunteers or district force account crew in the construction and repair of projects (range/wildlife improvement projects).

Participates in inventory and monitoring programs within the area. This includes gathering, organizing, documenting and analyzing data for the range, wildlife and watershed program. Prepares environmental analysis on proposed wildlife, range and other projects dealing with renewable resources. Participates in the development of any planning process for the Aravaiz area.

2. Unauthorized Use - Insures the protection of public land resources. Investigates and makes recommendations on cases of unauthorized use. Works with law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of federal, state and local laws and regulations. Assists local authorities in conducting search and rescue operations.

3. Hydrology - Collects weather and hydrologic data in the Aravaipa area. Maintains and services a complete weather station containing hygrothermograph, recording raingage and anemometer. Maintains and services raingages on grazing allotments in the Aravaipa area. Takes streamflow measurements of Aravaipa Creek every two weeks to ensure accuracy of gaging instrument data. Assists in water quality sampling of Aravaipa Creek.

C. Other

The incumbent, in the performance of his/her duties, is an incidental operator of various types of motor vehicles and other equipment. He/she is responsible for notifying the appropriate individuals of needed repairs, deficiencies or safety hazards on each vehicle he/she uses and seeing to the correction of these items.

The incumbent promotes fire prevention measures, reports fires to Safford District and assists the Fire Management Officer in suppression efforts. Enforces closures during extreme fire danger periods. Responds, as needed, to wildland fire emergency situations. If conditions warrant, takes emergency measures to suppress wildfire.

III. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Incumbent must have a general knowledge of the principles of multiple use management on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. In addition the incumbent must have a working understanding of the Bureau's range, watershed, wilderness, recreation, wildlife, lands and archaeology programs.

A thorough knowledge of the objectives, policies and management actions contained in the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Management Plan is needed. Incumbent must know the laws, rules, regulations and policy directives pertaining to wilderness designations. Incumbent must understand the concepts of social carrying capacity as it relates to Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness. In addition, he/she must have an in-depth understanding of the Limits of Acceptable Change process and the indicators that signal changes within the wilderness. This knowledge is necessary to achieve proper management of the wilderness and to protect its natural values.

Ability to gather and analyze data. Plans and recommends management actions. Must be able to write effectively and accomplish normal paperwork assignments. Under field conditions incumbent must be able to recognize and identify plants and wildlife species common to Southeast Arizona.

Knowledge of public contact principles and practices. Have the abilities to deal with individuals and groups. Knowledge of visitor management principles and safety practices, as well as search and rescue procedures. Must be able to work with allottees, other authorized users and other agency personnel to promote sound resource management and explain the Bureau's mission. Ability to make work plans and schedules so assigned duties are accomplished in an independent and effective manner.

3. Hydrology - Collect weather and hydrologic data in the Arroyo area. Maintain and review a complete weather station containing hydro-thermograph, rain gauge and anemometer. Maintain and review rain gauge on various elements in the Arroyo area. Take monthly measurements of Arroyo flow every two weeks to ensure accuracy of existing streamflow data. Analyze in water quality sampling of Arroyo Creek.

C. Other

The Incident in the performance of his duties, as an individual, is responsible for various types of motor vehicles and other equipment. He is responsible for notifying the appropriate individuals of needed repairs, deficiencies or safety hazards on each vehicle before use and seeing to the correction of these items.

The Incident provides fire protection services, reports fire in Arroyo area and assists the Fire Management Officer in suppression efforts. Incident classes during various fire danger periods. Responds, as needed, to various fire emergency situations. It conducts various fire emergency measures to suppress wildfire.

III. VISION

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Incident must have a general knowledge of the principles of public land management as public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. In addition, the Incident must have a working understanding of the Bureau's laws, regulations, policies, procedures, and programs.

A thorough knowledge of the objectives, policies and management actions contained in the Arroyo Canyon Wildland Management Plan is needed. Incident must know the laws, rules, regulations and policy directives pertaining to wilderness management. Incident must understand the concept of public lands as managed by the Bureau of Land Management. In addition, Incident must have a working understanding of the duties of Arroyo Canyon Ranger and the Incident's role in managing change within the wilderness. This knowledge is necessary to achieve proper management of the wilderness and to protect the natural values.

Ability to collect and analyze data. Plans and conducts management actions. Must be able to write effectively and accurately reports, memoranda, and other written documents. Must be able to recognize and identify plants and wildlife species common to Southwest Arizona.

Knowledge of public contact techniques and procedures. Have the ability to deal with individuals and groups. Knowledge of visitor management policies and safety procedures, as well as search and rescue procedures. Must be able to work with wilderness, other authorized users and other agency personnel to ensure sound resource management and explain the Bureau's mission. Ability to make work plans and schedules as assigned duties are accomplished in an independent and effective manner.

Skills in maintenance work practices and in servicing and operating varied types of field installations, projects and equipment. Skill used to keep facilities and grounds in attractive and good operating condition.

Knowledge of climate and hydrologic field equipment to insure proper collection and retention of data and maintenance of equipment in an accepted manner.

Ability to ride and care for horses in mountainous terrain, to operate 4x4 vehicles and to use a horse trailer in a safe manner is desirable.

2. Supervisory Controls

The Gila Resource Area Outdoor Recreation Planner coordinates work and advises of change in procedures and priorities. Detailed instructions are required only for new or unusual assignments. Assignments are based on achieving the objectives of the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Management Plan and other District land use plans. Routine assignments are carried out independently without specific instruction. Assistance may be requested from the supervisor for situations that are unusual or uncommon. Due to the remoteness and distance of the work area from the District Office, it may be necessary to make judgements and decisions without consulting the supervisor. Incumbent works on his/her own initiative, establishing own schedule to accomplish specific requirements.

3. Guidelines

Established rules and objectives for managing Aravaipa Canyon are used as guidance in protecting the wilderness. Bureau manuals, policy and instruction memorandums also provide direction. Other guidelines come from laws and regulations pertaining to public land management. The incumbent adapts direction to specific problems unique to the area. Interpretation of the guidelines may be provided by the supervisor. While much of this guidance is straightforward, situations often arise necessitating considerable judgement on the part of the incumbent due to remoteness of the duty station.

4. Complexity

This position is complex in that the incumbent deals with a variety of disciplines, tasks and processes. In-house coordination with the different resource specialists is required. This is a high profile public position in a rural area. Numerous contacts are made with individuals having a variety of interests.

Two days a week are required for patrols of Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness and other public land areas. Will speak with visitors and inform of rules, regulations and safety considerations. Checks permits. Provides information on the area and various features that may provide interest.

The other three days involve specific resource related tasks associated with general public land management.

Skills in maintenance work practices and in servicing and operating varied types of light trucks/motors, pumps and equipment. Skills used to keep facilities and grounds in attractive and good operating condition.

Knowledge of climate and hydrologic field equipment to insure proper collection and retention of data and maintenance of equipment in an accurate manner.

Ability to ride and care for horses in mountainous terrain, to operate and maintain and to use a horse trailer in a safe manner is desirable.

5. Secondary Goals

The Gila National Area Bureau, National Planning Commission work and studies of change in procedures and activities. Detailed instructions are required only for new or unusual assignments. Assignments are based on achieving the objectives of the National Canyon Wilderness Management Plan and other District land use plans. Routine assignments are carried out independently without specific instruction. Assignments may be requested from the supervisor for assistance that are unusual or uncommon. Due to the remoteness and distance of the work area from the District Office, it may be necessary to make judgments and decisions without consulting the supervisor. Independent work on site but not initiative, establishing own schedule is acceptable specific requirements.

6. Guidelines

Established rules and objectives for managing Aravaipa Canyon are used as guidance in protecting the wilderness. Bureau manuals, policy and instructions are used as guidelines. Other guidelines come from laws and regulations pertaining to public land management. The immediate objective is to provide protection to the area. Interpretation of the guidelines may be provided by the supervisor. While much of this guidance is straight forward, situations often arise requiring considerable judgment on the part of the employee due to remoteness of the duty station.

7. Competency

This position is complex in that the incumbent deals with a variety of disciplines, tasks and processes. In-house coordination with the District resource specialists is required. This is a high profile public position in a rural area. Numerous contacts are made with individuals having a variety of interests.

Two days a week are required for periods of Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness and other public land study. Will spend with visitors and inform of rules, regulations and safety considerations. Checks permits. Provides information on the area and various features that may provide interest.

The other three days involve specific resource related tasks associated with general public land management.

5. Scope and Effect

One of the main purposes of the position is to insure that visitors are in compliance with wilderness rules and regulations and that they have the necessary information to enjoy their visit. Developed facilities associated with the wilderness area are kept clean and in good operating condition.

Secondly, this position has a major impact and function in the management of all the public lands in the Aravaipa area. Work and recommendations effect the operation of the wildlife, range, watershed, recreation, visual, lands and forestry programs. The position has a direct impact on the resource area's planning documents and environmental issues.

The work also contributes to the range, wildlife, watershed and recreation programs on adjoining public lands in the vicinity of Aravaipa. The completion of duties in an accurate, timely and reliable manner contributes to the successful completion of the District Annual Work Plan.

6. Personal Contacts

Contacts are with visitors to the wilderness and to other public lands. Many of the wilderness visitors are from metropolitan areas in Arizona and throughout the United States. Staff work contacts primarily include area specialists and District Office personnel.

Contacts are also made with ranchers, residents and property owners of the Aravaipa area. There is periodic contact with employees of other government agencies and organized conservation groups.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Contacts are made for the purpose of giving or exchanging information and providing service when needed. Assuring compliance with the wilderness permit system is another reason for contacting the public. Visitors arrive with varying amounts of awareness regarding appreciation of natural values, preservation and land use management. These concepts are often discussed by the incumbent in order to foster a greater appreciation of multiple use concepts. Will support supervision and BLM actions.

Contacts with area residents are made to establish and maintain good rapport, to coordinate, clarify or resolve programs and problems and to provide assistance when possible. Incumbent coordinates resource management programs with other agencies, ranchers and other Bureau employees. The work affects the management of casual and authorized resource uses on the public land.

8. Physical Demands

Good physical condition is necessary. Field work and patrols are physically demanding. Walking, climbing, standing, lifting, bending and kneeling are some of the physical activities required daily to fulfill the duties of the job. Exposure to such adverse conditions as extreme temperatures, rough, rocky terrain and long working hours will be encountered.

2. Design and Effect

One of the main purposes of the position is to insure that visitors are in compliance with wilderness rules and regulations and that they have the necessary information to enjoy their visit. Developed facilities associated with the wilderness area are kept clean and in good operating condition.

Secondly, this position has a major impact and function in the management of all the public lands in the Aravapo area. Work and management efforts of the position of the Wildlife, range, watershed, recreation, wildlife, lands and inventory programs. The position has a direct impact on the resource area's planning documents and environmental impacts.

The work also contributes to the range, wildlife, watershed and recreation programs in adjoining public lands in the vicinity of Aravapo. The position of the area is an essential, timely and reliable manner contributes to the successful completion of the District Annual Work Plan.

3. Personal Contacts

Contacts are with visitors in the wilderness and to other public lands. Most of the wilderness visitors are from metropolitan areas in Arizona and throughout the United States. Staff with contacts primarily include area specialists and District Office personnel.

Contacts are also with ranchers, residents, residents and property owners of the Aravapo area. There is periodic contact with employees of other government agencies and organized conservation groups.

4. Purpose of Contacts

Contacts are made for the purpose of giving or exchanging information and providing services when needed. Another purpose is to provide visitors with the wilderness area as another reason for contacting the public. Visitors arrive with varying amounts of knowledge regarding regulations of natural values, proper action and land use management. These concepts are often discussed by the land manager in order to foster a greater appreciation of wildlife and conservation. Will support supervision and NEM actions.

Contacts with area residents are made to establish and maintain good rapport, to coordinate, clarify or resolve problems and provide and to provide assistance when possible. Immediate coordination regarding management programs with other agencies, ranchers and other bureau employees. The work affects the management of natural and authorized resources used on the public land.

5. Physical Demands

Good physical condition is necessary. Field work and patrols are physically demanding. Walking, climbing, sitting, kneeling and kneeling are some of the physical activities required daily to fulfill the duties of the job. Exposure to such adverse conditions as extreme temperatures, rough, rocky terrain and long working hours will be encountered.

9. Work Environment

Two-thirds (2/3) to one-half (1/2) of the work performed is outdoors. The Aravaipa area is extremely rugged. Adequate preparation is necessary to avoid natural hazards and mishaps. Work time conducted indoors generally involves writing tasks. Field assignments are usually done alone in isolated locations.

The study (2/3) to one-half (1/2) of the work performed is outdoors. The
work is extremely rugged. Adequate preparation is necessary to avoid
natural hazards and injuries. Work time conducted indoors generally involves
writing reports. Work assignments are usually done alone in isolated loca-
tions.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.

04159

2. Reason for Submission ☐ Redescription ☒ New ☐ Reestablishment ☐ Other		3. Service ☐ Hdqtrs. ☒ Field		4. Employing Office Location Phoenix, Arizona		5. Duty Station Phoenix, Arizona		6. OPM Certification No.	
Explanation (Show any positions replaced) Establish Permanent Position				7. Fair Labor Standards Act ☒ Exempt ☐ Nonexempt		8. Financial Statements Required ☐ Executive Personnel Financial Disclosure ☒ Employment and Financial Interests		9. Subject to IA Action ☐ Yes ☒ No	
				10. Position Status ☒ Competitive ☐ Excepted (Specify in Remarks) ☐ SES (Gen.) ☐ SES (CR)		11. Position Is: ☐ Supervisory ☐ Managerial ☒ Neither		12. Sensitivity ☒ 1-Non-Sensitive ☐ 3-Critical Sensitive ☐ 2-Noncritical Sensitive ☐ 4-Special Sensitive	
								13. Competitive Level Code DKK	
								14. Agency Use	

15. Classified/Graded by	Official Title of Position	Pay Plan	Occupational Code	Grade	Initials	Date
a. U.S. Office of Personnel Management						
b. Department, Agency or Establishment	OCM AA EC N/A					
c. Second Level Review						
d. First Level Review	PLANNING & ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST	GS	301	11	JP	1/31/92
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office	Planning and Environmental Specialist	GS	0301	11		

16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title) Wilderness Planning Assistant Team Leader	17. Name of Employee (if vacant, specify)
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18. Department, Agency, or Establishment Department of the Interior	c. Third Subdivision Phoenix District Office
a. First Subdivision Bureau of Land Management	d. Fourth Subdivision Lower Gila Resource Area
b. Second Subdivision Arizona State Office	e. Fifth Subdivision

19. Employee Review—This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position.	Signature of Employee (optional)
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Advisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the knowledge that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor KENNETH R. DREW Area Manager	b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional) CHARLES R. FROST Associate District Manager
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Signature Richard Ahrens (A.S.T. Am)	Date 12/12/91	Signature Charles Frost	Date 12-13-91
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21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U.S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.	22. Position Classification Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position GS-023 STANDARDS DTD 6/78
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Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action Classification Specialist		Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.	
Signature Julius Powell	Date 1/31/92		

23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)										
b. Supervisor										
c. Classifier										

24. Remarks
FPL <u>GS-11</u> BUS <u>0950</u> HC <u>400</u>

25. Description of Major Duties and Responsibilities (See Attached)

1. Name of the person or organization	2. Address	3. City	4. State	5. Zip
6. Date of birth or date of organization	7. Sex	8. Race	9. Religion	10. Education
11. Occupation	12. Income	13. Assets	14. Liabilities	15. Other

16. Date of last contact	17. Date of next contact	18. Date of last contact	19. Date of next contact
20. Date of last contact	21. Date of next contact	22. Date of last contact	23. Date of next contact
24. Date of last contact	25. Date of next contact	26. Date of last contact	27. Date of next contact

28. Date of last contact	29. Date of next contact	30. Date of last contact	31. Date of next contact
32. Date of last contact	33. Date of next contact	34. Date of last contact	35. Date of next contact
36. Date of last contact	37. Date of next contact	38. Date of last contact	39. Date of next contact

40. Date of last contact	41. Date of next contact	42. Date of last contact	43. Date of next contact
44. Date of last contact	45. Date of next contact	46. Date of last contact	47. Date of next contact
48. Date of last contact	49. Date of next contact	50. Date of last contact	51. Date of next contact

52. Date of last contact	53. Date of next contact	54. Date of last contact	55. Date of next contact
56. Date of last contact	57. Date of next contact	58. Date of last contact	59. Date of next contact
60. Date of last contact	61. Date of next contact	62. Date of last contact	63. Date of next contact

64. Date of last contact	65. Date of next contact	66. Date of last contact	67. Date of next contact
68. Date of last contact	69. Date of next contact	70. Date of last contact	71. Date of next contact
72. Date of last contact	73. Date of next contact	74. Date of last contact	75. Date of next contact

76. Date of last contact	77. Date of next contact	78. Date of last contact	79. Date of next contact
80. Date of last contact	81. Date of next contact	82. Date of last contact	83. Date of next contact
84. Date of last contact	85. Date of next contact	86. Date of last contact	87. Date of next contact

Planning and Environmental Specialist
GS-301-11

I. Introduction

This position is located in the Lower Gila Resource Area, Phoenix, Arizona. The purpose of the position is to provide leadership, guidance, and direction to Resource Area employees for the development and completion of ten wilderness management plans. The Assistant Team Leader is responsible for helping the Wilderness Team Leader coordinate with local, State and Federal agencies as well as environmental and public interest groups in the development of the wilderness management plans.

The Kingman Resource Area encompasses 5.5 million acres, of which approximately 3 million acres are public land. The Resource Area's programs are diverse and include realty, range, minerals, recreation, wildlife, wild horse and burros management, cultural and wilderness. Major issues involved in wilderness planning are land acquisition and exchange, recreational uses, mining development, range and riparian management, and wildlife habitat. Other unidentified issues and management concerns may be identified after public scoping.

II. Major Duties

Is responsible for assisting the Team Leader and the Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) in the development and completion of Wilderness Management Plans (WMP). The incumbent is responsible for the planning format and input for all sections of the WMP's. The position helps with distributing work and making day-to-day adjustments to accommodate changing priorities. Assists in providing instructions, procedures, work methods, and on-the-job training to employees. Helps review work in progress and insures compliance with procedures, methods, and deadlines.

Assists with public contact and documentation. This includes scheduling inter-agency and public meetings, recording comments, initiating responses and systematically ensuring that the WMPs meet specified public input regulations.

Provides on-the-ground support in the development of management action alternatives, using sound judgement and negotiating skills to determine an array of viable alternatives in compliance with CEQ and NEPA guidelines. Works with various resource specialists and user groups to develop management strategies that are consistent with laws and regulations. The incumbent shares responsibility for the completion and quality of the WMP's. This involves guidance of the IDT at the area and District levels for in-depth analysis, scheduling proof reading and editing.

Introduction

This position is located in the Lower Gila Resource Area, Phoenix, Arizona. The purpose of this position is to provide leadership, guidance, and direction to Resource Area employees for the development and completion of land wilderness management plans. The Assistant Team Leader is responsible for helping the Wilderness Team Leader coordinate with local, State and Federal agencies as well as environmental and public interest groups in the development of the wilderness management plans.

The Knappton Resource Area encompasses 8.5 million acres, of which approximately 3 million acres are public land. The Resource Area's programs are diverse and include: range, timber, recreation, wildlife, wild horse and burro management, cultural and wilderness. Major issues involved in wilderness planning are land acquisition and exchange, recreational uses, mining development, range and riparian management, and wildlife habitat. Other unidentified issues and management concerns may be identified after public scoping.

Major Duties

is responsible for assisting the Team Leader and the interdisciplinary Team (IDT) in the development and completion of Wilderness Management Plans (WMP). The incumbent is responsible for the planning, writing and input for all sections of the WMP. The position helps with distributing work and making day-to-day adjustments to accommodate changing priorities. Assists in providing instruction, procedures, work methods, and on-the-job training to employees. Helps review work in progress and insure compliance with procedures, methods, and standards.

Assists with public contact and documentation. This includes scheduling interviews and public meetings, recording comments, listening responses and systematically ensuring that the WMPs meet specified public input requirements.

Provides on-the-ground support in the development of management action alternatives, using sound judgment and negotiating skills to determine an array of viable alternatives in compliance with CEQ and NEPA guidelines. Works with various resource specialists and user groups to develop management strategies that are consistent with laws and regulations. The incumbent shares responsibility for the completion and quality of the WMP. This involves guidance of the IDT at the area and District levels for in-depth analysis, scheduling, proof reading and editing.

III. Factors

1. Knowledge Required By the Position

A thorough knowledge of Bureau, Departmental and Council on Environmental Quality guidelines and procedures for the completion of a WMP such as can be acquired through reference to the Departmental Regulations, BLM and Departmental Manuals and Supplements.

A thorough knowledge of the planning principles, practices, and concepts sufficient to perform the full range of duties connected with the planning process in relation to wilderness planning. Also, the incumbent should have familiarity with the philosophies and principles of wilderness management.

A thorough knowledge of the analytical procedures to ensure adequate input by all staff specialists on the wilderness planning team and correct analysis of environmental impacts, such as can be acquired through training and experience.

An ability to motivate team members and to mediate concerns and conflicts among team members.

The ability to communicate effectively within and outside the BLM, including written and oral skills, in order to deal with diverse publics, entities and agencies.

2. Supervisory Controls

The Area Manager is the first line supervisor. The Team Leader will provide general guidance concerning objectives, time schedules and work quality. Technical guidance is also received from the District Planning and Environmental Coordinator.

The incumbent has wide latitude to accomplish the tasks and will assist the team in regard to time schedules to accomplish the overall objectives of the wilderness planning process.

The WMP will be reviewed by representatives of the Phoenix District and Arizona State Offices. The incumbent will be responsive to results of established reviews.

Knowledge Provided by the Planning

A thorough knowledge of Bureau, Departmental and Council on Environmental Quality guidelines and procedures for the completion of a WMP such as can be acquired through reference to the Departmental Regulations, BLM and Departmental Manual and Supplements.

A thorough knowledge of the planning principles, practices, and concepts sufficient to perform the full range of duties connected with the planning process in relation to wilderness planning. Also, the incumbent should have familiarity with the philosophies and principles of wilderness management.

A thorough knowledge of the analytical procedures to ensure adequate input by all staff specialists on the wilderness planning team and correct analysis of wilderness values, such as can be acquired through training and experience.

An ability to motivate team members and to mediate concerns and conflicts among team members.

The ability to communicate effectively within and outside the BLM, including written and oral skills, in order to deal with diverse public, media and agency.

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The incumbent has wide latitude to accomplish the tasks and will assist the team in regard to time schedules to accomplish the overall objectives of the wilderness planning process.

The WMP will be reviewed by representatives of the Phoenix District and Arizona State Office. The incumbent will be responsible to submit of established reviews.

3. Guidelines

Guidelines consist of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, public lands laws, Federal regulations, applicable BLM Manuals, the Wilderness Management Policy and the District Wilderness Action Plan. Other guidance is provided by District, Washington/State Office and Denver Service Center Memorandums and Information Bulletins. Since the Bureau's Wilderness Program is new and untried, these guidelines are often subjective. Majority of the policies require additional interpretation and adaptation. The incumbent utilizes initiative and sound judgment based on experience in helping make these interpretations. In cases where no Bureau standards or procedures are available, the incumbent helps coordinate and develop interpretations and actions which are professionally acceptable and defensible.

4. Complexity

With the passage of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act to 1990, Arizona has become the Bureau's national example for wilderness management. The planning of designated wilderness areas is a new responsibility to the BLM. Generally, the wilderness planning process requires eight steps. The process involves preparing a preplan analysis, orienting the team members, identifying issues, compiling necessary data, analyzing and synthesizing data, writing the plan and environmental assessment, reviewing and printing the plan. Each individual step requires the assimilation of numerous independent assignments from each team member.

The incumbent is responsible to help produce a wilderness plan for each wilderness unit in draft form. These plans must address on-the-ground problems and situations within stipulations and constraints as identified in the Code of Federal Regulations and the Congressional Acts. Development of the plans will require extensive public involvement from both wilderness advocacy and community interest groups.

5. Scope and Effect

The purpose of the work is to develop wilderness management plans that meet the basic requirements of law, regulation and policy; establish the optimum mix of use for the wilderness; resolve problems or conflicts in wilderness area and are acceptable to the local and general publics.

This position will be responsible to help maintain the quality and assist with direction for the wilderness planning in the Resource Area. The wilderness program will directly or indirectly affect every other program within the District. In addition, the wilderness planning may also impact the management programs of other Federal, State and local agencies.

Guidelines consist of the Arizona Game and Fish Act of 1930, public lands laws, Federal regulations, applicable BLM Manual, the Wilderness Management Plan, and the District Wilderness Action Plan. Other guidance is provided by District, Washington Office and Denver Service Center Memorandums and Information Bulletins. Since the Bureau's Wilderness Program is new and untested, these guidelines are often subjective. Majority of the policies require adaptive interpretation and adaptation. The incumbent utilizes initiative and sound judgment based on experience in helping make these interpretations. In cases where no Bureau standards or procedures are available, the incumbent helps coordinate and develop interpretations and actions which are professionally acceptable and defensible.

Guidelines

With the passage of the Arizona Game and Fish Act of 1930, Arizona has become the Bureau's national example for wilderness management. The planning of designated wilderness areas is a new responsibility to the BLM. Generally, the wilderness planning process requires eight steps. The process involves preparing a preplan analysis, orienting the team members, identifying areas, compiling necessary data, analyzing and synthesizing data, writing the plan and management assessment, reviewing and printing the plan. Each individual step requires the assimilation of numerous independent assignments from each team member.

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Scope and Effect

The purpose of the work is to develop wilderness management plans that meet the basic requirements of law, regulation and policy; establish the optimum mix of use for the wilderness; resolve problems or conflicts in wilderness area and are acceptable to the local and general public.

This position will be responsible to help maintain the quality and assist with direction for the wilderness planning in the Resource Area. The wilderness program will directly or indirectly affect every other program within the District. In addition, the wilderness planning may also impact the management programs of other Federal, State and local agencies.

6. Personal Contacts

Personal contacts are with other resource specialists, other government agencies, interest groups, public land users, and interested individuals. Contacts can be in the field or office, individually or with groups, and may represent a variety of differing view points. The prime purpose of contacts will be for coordination of the wilderness management plans, resolving problems, information requests, issue clarification and conflict resolution.

7. Purpose of Contacts

The purpose of contacts is to help coordinate the wilderness management planning process, resolve problems, answer information requests, clarify issues and resolve conflicts with public land users and constituents. Among the wilderness issues and conflicts include access to private in-holdings, mining claims, outfitter/guides, range/wildlife improvements, recreation use and fire management.

8. Physical Demands

Approximately 40% of the work involves physical exertion and good physical condition is required. The incumbent is often subjected to southwestern desert extremes, up to 115 degree, in summer months. Field work requires operation of a 4-wheel drive vehicle over very rugged terrain. The incumbent may at times be expected to backpack in isolated areas for up to 4 days at a time. The remainder of the work involves working at a desk for extended periods in an office setting.

9. Work Environment

The work is about 40% field work and 60% office work. Occasionally some exposure to moderate discomfort is encountered on field trips such as extremes of heat or cold, and inclement weather.

Personal Contacts

Personal contacts are with other resource specialists, other government agencies, interest groups, public land users, and interested individuals. Contacts can be in the field or office, individually or with groups, and may represent a variety of differing view points. The other purpose of contacts will be for coordination of the wilderness management plans, resolving problems, information requests, issue clarification and conflict resolution.

Purpose of Contacts

The purpose of contacts is to help coordinate the wilderness management planning process, resolve problems, answer information requests, clarify issues and resolve conflicts with public land users and constituents. Among the wilderness issues and conflicts include access to private in-holdings, mining claims, outcrops, riparian habitat, range/wildlife improvements, recreation use and fire management.

Physical Demands

Approximately 40% of the work involves physical exertion and good physical condition is required. The incumbent is often subjected to southwesterly desert extremes, up to 115 degrees, in summer months. Field work requires operation of a 4-wheel drive vehicle over very rugged terrain. The incumbent may at times be expected to backpack in loaded gear for up to 4 days at a time. The remainder of the work involves working at a desk for extended periods in an office setting.

Work Environment

The work is about 40% field work and 60% office work. Occasionally some exposure to moderate discomfort is encountered in field trips such as extremes of heat or cold, and inclement weather.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.

01155

6. CSC Certification No.

Reason for Submission

☒ Redescription

☐ Reestablishment

Explanation (Show any positions replaced)

3. Service

☐ New

☐ Dept'l

☒ Field

☐ Other

4. Employing Office Location

Safford, Arizona

7. Fair Labor Standards Act

☒ Exempt

☐ Nonexempt

10. Position Status

☒ Competitive

☐ Excepted (Specify)

5. Duty Station

Safford District

8. Employment/Financial Stmt Required

☐ Yes

☒ No

11. Position is

☐ Supervisory

☐ Managerial

☒ Neither

12. Sensitivity

☐ Critical

☐ Noncritical

☒ Nonsensitive

9. Subject to IA Action

☐ Yes

☒ No

13. Competitive Level Code

AIK

14. Agency Use

In lieu of Natural Resource Specialist, GS-0401-11, Stephen E. Knox. AZ04337, -00427

15. Classified/Graded by	Official Title of Position	Pay Plan	Occupational Code	Grade	Initials	Date
a. Civil Service Commission						
b. Department, Agency, or Establishment						
c. Bureau	OCM: 01.					
d. Field Office	OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER	GS 0023	11	Wm	11/12/82	
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office	Natural Resource Specialist	GS	0401	11	FUR	11-03-82

16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title)

17. Name of Employee (if vacancy, specify)

Stephen E. Knox

18. Department, Agency, or Establishment

Interior

c. Third Subdivision

Safford District

a. First Subdivision

Bureau of Land Management

d. Fourth Subdivision

Division of Resource Management

b. Second Subdivision

Arizona State

e. Fifth Subdivision

19. Employee Review. This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position

Signature of Employee (optional)

20. Supervisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of the major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the knowledge

that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor

Fritz U. Rennebaum

Chief, Division of Resource Management

b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional)

Vernon L. Saline

Acting District Manager

Signature

Date

11-03-82

Signature

Date

11-03-82

21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U. S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the Civil Service Commission or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.

22. Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position

GS-023

Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action

W. WILLIAM McELVAIN

Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the Civil Service Commission. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the Commission.

Signature

Date

11/12/82

23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)										
b. Supervisor										
c. Classifier	Wm	2/12/85								

24. Remarks

F.P.L. GS-11.

H.C. 400.

25. Description of Major Duties and Responsibilities (see attached)

INTRODUCTION

This position is located within the Division of Resource Management, Safford District Office. The incumbent provides expertise in planning and decision making relating to the District's recreation, visual resource, wilderness, and ACEC programs. He/she coordinates these programs with State Office counterparts and provides program guidance and direction to District Office counterparts.

MAJOR DUTIES

Wilderness Management

Conducts and/or coordinates wilderness resource inventories of roadless areas for input into Unit Resource Analyses and Resource Management Plans and analysis of wilderness characteristics. Applies developed criteria in evaluating wildland areas for wilderness values.

Conducts and/or coordinates studies of Wilderness Study Areas to determine their suitability for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System. Applies established policy and procedures in the development of suitability recommendations.

Conducts and/or coordinates development of plans for management of wilderness values found on the public lands. Applies procedures for the preparation and implementations of wilderness management plans to include both interim and long term management. Reviews these plans for technical adequacy and compliance with any mandates contained in the enabling legislation for specific areas.

Recreation/Visual Resource Management

Conducts and/or coordinates recreation and visual resource inventories and field examination in accordance with Bureau manual standards. Develops visitor use data.

Conducts and/or coordinates preparation, update, and review of recreation management plans and project plans.

Conducts and/or coordinates preparation of recreation maintenance plans and provides guidance for the maintenance of developed and undeveloped recreation sites.

Identifies needs, opportunities and direction in achieving the goals and objectives of the recreation and visual resource programs.

FUNCTIONS

This position is located within the Division of Resource Management, National District Office. The incumbent provides expertise in planning and business making relating to the District's resources, which include land, water, and AED programs. He/she coordinates these programs with District Office counterparts and provides program guidance and direction to District Office counterparts.

MAJOR DUTIES

Wilderness Management

Incumbent and/or coordinates wilderness resource management of resources within the District. This includes planning and business making relating to wilderness resources. He/she develops and maintains an inventory of wilderness resources. He/she develops and maintains an inventory of wilderness resources.

Incumbent and/or coordinates studies of wilderness study areas to determine their suitability for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System. He/she develops policy and procedures in the development of wilderness recommendations.

Incumbent and/or coordinates development of plans for management of wilderness values found on the public lands. He/she provides for the protection and implementation of wilderness management plans to include both land and water resources. He/she develops plans for technical support and coordination with other agencies contained in the existing legislation for scientific areas.

Recreation/Volunteer Resource Management

Incumbent and/or coordinates recreation and volunteer resources. He/she and staff coordinate the management of these resources and develop plans for their use.

Incumbent and/or coordinates preparation, update, and review of recreation management plans and projects.

Incumbent and/or coordinates preparation of recreation management plans and provides guidance for the maintenance of developed and undeveloped recreation areas.

Incumbent and/or coordinates and directs in achieving the goals and objectives of the recreation and volunteer resource program.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Conducts and/or coordinates identification of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern for input into Unit Resource Analyses and Resource Management Plans. Applies developed policy and procedures in this inventory process.

Conducts and/or coordinates studies to determined ACEC designation recommendations. Applies established policy and guidance in the development of ACEC recommendations.

Conducts and/or coordinates development of plans to manage identified ACEC values. Applies established policy and procedures in the preparation of management plans. Reviews these plans for technical adequacy.

All Programs

Conducts and/or coordinates maintenance and review of URAs, MFPs, and Resource Management Plans in the District.

Develops annual work plans, program packages, and other budget documents and provides overall budget monitoring for the District recreation, visual resource, wilderness and ACEC programs.

Conducts and/or coordinates development of recreation, visual resource, wilderness, and ACEC input into environmental assessments, environmental statements, and other proposed actions on the public lands.

Stimulates public participation and maintains close coordination with other agencies. Participates in public presentation of the concepts of the recreation, visual resource, wilderness, and ACEC programs. Discusses professionally the philosophies of land use allocation and multiple use management with interest groups. Organizes and articulates these issues both verbally and in writing.

FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Requires a detailed knowledge of: Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, October, 1976; Wilderness Inventory Handbook, September 27, 1978; Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review, December 12, 1979; 43 CFR 3802-Exploration and Mining Wilderness Review Program; 43 CFR 3809-surface Management of Public Lands Under U.S. Mining Laws; Wilderness Study Policy, February 3, 1982; Wilderness Management Policy, September 24, 1981; Wilderness Act of 1964; and related Bureau policies, guidelines and instruction memorandums which provide the procedures, policies, and basis for conducting the wilderness review process to determine lands suitable for wilderness status.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Conducts and/or coordinates identification of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern for input into State Resource Analysis and Resource Management Plans. Applies developed policy and procedures in this inventory process.

Conducts and/or coordinates activities to determine ACEC designations and recommendations. Applies established policy and guidance in the development of ACEC recommendations.

Conducts and/or coordinates development of plans to manage identified ACEC values. Applies established policy and procedures in the preparation of management plans. Reviews these plans for technical adequacy.

All Programs

Conducts and/or coordinates maintenance and review of RAS, MRS, and Resource Management Plans in the District.

Develops annual work plans, program packages, and other budget documents and provides overall budget monitoring for the District's various, vital resources, wilderness and ACEC programs.

Conducts and/or coordinates development of recreation, vital resource, wilderness, and ACEC input into environmental assessments, and other proposed actions on the public lands.

Stimulates public participation and maintains close coordination with other agencies. Participates in public presentation of the concepts of the recreation, vital resource, wilderness, and ACEC programs. Discusses professionally the philosophy of land use allocation and multiple use management with interested groups. Organizes and articulates these issues both verbally and in writing.

FUNCTIONS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Requires a detailed knowledge of: Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, October, 1976; Wilderness Inventory Handbook, September 17, 1978; Federal Land Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review, December 15, 1979; 43 CFR 3801-Registration and Mining Wilderness Review Program; 43 CFR 3803-Subsistence Management of Public Lands Under BLM Review; 43 CFR 3804-Subsistence Study Policy, February 1, 1981; Wilderness Management Policy, September 14, 1981; Wilderness Act of 1964; and related Bureau policies, guidelines and instructions which provide the procedures, policies, and basis for conducting the wilderness review process to determine lands suitable for wilderness status.

Requires a detailed knowledge of: BLM Manual 8300 (Recreation Management); 8400 (Visual Resource Management); and related policies, guidelines, and instruction memorandums which provide procedures, policy, and the basis for management of recreation and visual resources within the District.

Requires a general knowledge of BLM Manuals 1601 through 1608 which provides the procedures, policy, and basis for land-use management planning through existing Bureau planning documents (Existing resource area URAs, MFPs, PAAs, and SEPs); 1609 (Activity Plan Coordination) which provides the procedures, policy, and basis for development of Activity Plans resulting from land-use management planning decisions; 1610, 1611, 1612, 1631, and 1684 which provide procedures, policy, and guidance for development of annual work plans, programs packages, and work-job code definitions. Particular reference is made to those sections affecting recreation, visual resources, wilderness, and ACEC management.

Requires a general knowledge of BLM Manuals 1790, 1791, and 1792; Public Law 91-190 (NEPA); and CEQ Regulations for implementing NEPA which provide procedures, policy, and guidance on development of environmental impacts of Bureau sponsored projects and decisions concerning management of the public land resources.

Requires professional knowledge and application of the theories and concepts of natural resource preservation and management as it specifically relates to recreation, visual resource, wilderness, and ACEC management.

Requires a professional knowledge and application in the fields of wildland recreation, natural resources, and environmental conservation.

Requires analytical skills for problem solving and to create and articulate new methods and approaches pertaining to natural resource planning and management.

Requires general knowledge to discuss the following at briefings and public meetings: recreation, land use planning, and environmental protection. In addition, knowledge of all natural resource programs, especially energy and range.

Requires knowledge of English grammar, spelling, punctuation, and vocabulary to permit both preparation of clear and concise written material and presentation of verbal explanations. Must be capable of reviewing and commenting on the work of others.

Requires effective oral communications with all public groups.

Requires a general working knowledge of outdoor recreation interests, habits, and needs of diversified groups, such as rockhounding, off-road vehicle use, wilderness, etc.

Requires a detailed knowledge of: 1) Human 5100 (Education Management); 5200 (General Management); and related subjects, guidelines, and instruction manuals which provide procedures, policy, and the basis for management of instruction and related resources within the district.

Requires a general knowledge of: 1) Human 1801 through 1806 which provides the procedures, policy, and basis for instruction management planning through existing Human Resource Documents (Existing resources, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806) and basis for development of activity plans, resulting from instruction management planning decisions; 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806 which provide procedures, policy, and guidance for development of annual work plans, program packages, and action plans; 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806 which provide procedures, policy, and guidance for action plans. Particular reference is made to those sections relating to instruction, visual resources, wilderness, and AEC management.

Requires a general knowledge of: 1) Human 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, and 1712; Public Law 92-110 (NEPA); and 1713; Agencies for implementing NEPA which provide procedures, policy, and guidance for development of environmental impacts of human sponsored projects and decisions concerning management of the public land resources.

Requires professional knowledge and application of the theories and concepts of natural resource preservation and management as it applies to instruction, visual resources, wilderness, and AEC management.

Requires a professional knowledge and application to the fields of wilderness, natural resources, and environmental conservation.

Requires analytical skills for problem solving and to create and articulate new methods and approaches pertaining to natural resource planning and management.

Requires general knowledge to discuss the following as they relate to public meetings: instruction, land use planning, and environmental protection. In addition, knowledge of all natural resource programs, especially energy and range.

Requires knowledge of English grammar, spelling, punctuation, and vocabulary as pertains to presentation of clear and concise written material and presentation of verbal explanations. Must be capable of testimony and counseling on the work of others.

Requires skills in oral communication with all public groups.

Requires a general written knowledge of current instruction, instruction, history, and needs of diversified groups, such as the following: of-aged adults and, wilderness, etc.

2. Supervisory Controls

The Chief, Division of Resource Management exercises overall supervisory responsibility.

Work is assigned on an annual basis by objective to be achieved with quarterly deadlines. Priorities and procedures are discussed with the Chief as needed.

Performs routine assignments independently without specific instructions. Specific project work may require instruction from the Chief. Handles all work independently according to policies, previous training or accepted practice. Resolves routine conflicts which arise, determines the approach to be taken and which methodology to be used.

Work is reviewed by the Chief at informal discussions and at final approval. One annual written performance evaluation is scheduled to formally review quality and quantity of work and accomplishments.

The position is not supervisory.

3. Guidelines

Bureau manuals, policies, standards, and instruction memorandums provide the basic source of guidance. The incumbent must apply these principles as appropriate to a wide variety of situations, make judgments concerning them, and find ways consistent with the directives to solve problems.

For the development of the wilderness portion of the job, public laws and legislative history must be utilized. Bureau guidelines have been developed and are available for reference. Other agencies' manuals are also available for reference.

4. Complexity

The District Office is responsible for administering the natural resources on approximately 1,500,000 acres of public lands. The nature of the assignment is complex in the interrelationship of the recreation and visual resource programs to all other resource activities within the District, as well as with other agencies: Federal, State, and private organizations.

The implementation of the wilderness and ACEC programs impact all Bureau management activities on the public lands and may also impact lands of other Federal and non-Federal agencies located adjacent to or near designated ACEC and wilderness areas. The assignment is the program development of new techniques for use within the BLM. The central thrust is to assist in the development of the ACEC and wilderness management programs for the BLM.

2. Responsibility

The Chief, Division of Resource Management (RMD), is responsible for the overall management of the Division.

Work is assigned on an annual basis by objective to be achieved with particular emphasis. Priorities and procedures are discussed with the Chief as needed.

Performance review assignments independently without specific instructions. Specific projects with specific instructions from the Chief. Handle all work independently according to policies, procedures, training or accepted practices. Handle review conflicts with other personnel. The approach to be taken and which methodology to be used.

Work is reviewed by the Chief at intervals of 12 months and as needed. Annual review performance evaluation is conducted as formally review quality and quantity of work and accomplishments.

The position is not supervisory.

3. Guidelines

Business manuals, policies, standards, and instruction memoranda provide the basic source of guidance. The incumbent must apply these principles as appropriate to a wide variety of situations, with full regard for the needs of the organization and the objectives of the position.

For the development of the wilderness portion of the job, public laws and legislative history must be utilized. Business guidelines have been developed and are available for reference. Other agencies' manuals are also available for reference.

4. Qualifications

The District Office is responsible for administering the national resource on approximately 1,500,000 acres of public lands. The nature of the assignment is complex in the interrelationship of the recreation and natural resource programs to all other resource activities within the District, as well as with other agencies: Federal, State, and private organizations.

The implementation of the wilderness and ACEC programs impact all business management activities on the public lands and may also impact lands of other Federal and non-Federal agencies located adjacent to or near designated ACEC and wilderness areas. The assignment is the primary development of new techniques for managing the BLM. The central thrust is to assist in the development of the ACEC and wilderness management programs for the BLM.

5. Scope and Effect

The District recreation, visual resource, wilderness, and ACEC activities relate to or affect most programs Districtwide. Completion of programmed items in an accurate and timely manner is essential for successful completion of the District Annual Work Plan.

The technical expertise provided by the program leader can affect the credibility and image of the BLM. Guidelines and methods in the form of written and verbal directions affect the accuracy and acceptability of work being accomplished by field managers. Appearance and communicative approach affect the general public mood and acceptance of the Bureau's wilderness, recreation, visual resource, and ACEC programs.

6. Personal Contacts

The incumbent will be in regular contact with and must often work closely with several different resource specialists within the District Office. There will also be periodic contact with other District and State Office counterparts. Contacts are made with various specialists representing Federal, State, and local government. Contacts are made with the general public, professional and social organizations, corporations, and contractors. Additional contacts are made with other professionals, individually and through memberships in organizations at large. The above mentioned contacts are all necessary in order to achieve effective performance within the position.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Contact with other district resource specialists involves participation on environmental assessment teams to evaluate the effects of proposed actions upon resource programs and to discuss the effects of these programs upon other district programs.

Interaction with other District and State Office counterparts involves the exchange of information regarding procedures to be used in the implementation of program policies and concepts. Exchanges are often to resolve difficulties, difference of opinions, gather information, or communicate proper methods of operation.

Contacts with specialists representing Federal, State, and local governments are made to keep them informed of the programs and to coordinate land use planning of adjacent interagency administered lands.

Contact with the general public is required to inform them of the programs and their progress and to solicit involvement and review of our results.

The District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs are designed to be effective in the District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs. The District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs are designed to be effective in the District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs.

The technical support provided by the program leader can affect the credibility and impact of the program. The program leader should be able to provide technical support to the program leader. The program leader should be able to provide technical support to the program leader.

4. Personnel Considerations

The personnel will be in contact with the program leader and the program leader. The personnel will be in contact with the program leader and the program leader. The personnel will be in contact with the program leader and the program leader.

5. Program of Activities

Contact with other District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the program. Contact with other District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the program.

Interaction with other District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the program. Interaction with other District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the program.

Contact with other District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the program. Contact with other District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the program.

Contact with other District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the program. Contact with other District Extension, Visual Training, and AEC programs is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the program.

8. Physical Demands

Good physical condition is necessary. Fieldwork in the desert southwest may involve adverse conditions such as extreme temperatures and rough and rocky terrain. Fieldwork in remote locations may be required.

9. Work Environment

Work environment will be in both a standard office atmosphere and in the field. Public contacts will be required on an individual basis, with small groups and with large audiences. Atmosphere or public moods could, at times, be unpleasant to hostile.

Physical Demands

Good physical condition is necessary. Minimum is the least
possible for those who are not in the best of health.
and rough and rocky terrain. Experience in these locations may be required.

Work Environment

Work environment will be in both a standard office atmosphere and
in the field. Public contact will be required on an individual basis,
with small groups and with large audiences. Atmosphere on public needs
could, at times, be unpleasant to handle.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.

04301

2. Reason for Submission

☐ Redescription ☒ New
☐ Reestablishment ☐ Other

3. Service

☐ Hdqtrs. ☒ Field

4. Employing Office Location

Phoenix, AZ

5. Duty Station

Phoenix, AZ

6. OPM Certification No.

7. Fair Labor Standards Act

☒ Exempt ☐ Nonexempt

8. Financial Statements Required

☐ Executive Personnel Financial Disclosure ☒ Employment and Financial Interests

9. Subject to IA Action

☐ Yes ☒ No

10. Position Status

☒ Competitive
☐ Excepted (Specify in Remarks)
☐ SES (Gen.) ☐ SES (CR)

11. Position Is:

☐ Supervisory
☐ Managerial
☒ Neither

12. Sensitivity

ADP III
☒ 1-Non-Sensitive ☐ 3-Critical Sensitive
☐ 2-Noncritical Sensitive ☐ 4-Special Sensitive

13. Competitive Level Code

AII

14. Agency Use

15. Classified/Graded by	Official Title of Position	Pay Plan	Occupational Code	Grade	Initials	Date
a. U.S. Office of Personnel Management						
b. Department, Agency or Establishment	OCM 01 FC N/A					
c. Second Level Review						
d. First Level Review	Outdoor Recreation Planner	GS	023	09	JJ	06/25/92
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office	Outdoor Recreation Planner	GS	0023	09		

16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title)

17. Name of Employee (if vacant, specify)

18. Department, Agency, or Establishment

Department of the Interior

c. Third Subdivision

Phoenix District Office

a. First Subdivision

Bureau of Land Management

d. Fourth Subdivision

Lower Gila Resource Area

b. Second Subdivision

Arizona State Office

e. Fifth Subdivision

Recreation & Archeology Staff

Signature of Employee (optional)

19. Employee Review—This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position.

Supervisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of the major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the

knowledge that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor

Vacant
Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist

b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional)

JOHN R. CHRISTENSEN
Area Manager

Signature

John R. Christensen

Date

6/3/92

Signature

John R. Christensen

Date

6-3-92

21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U.S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.

22. Position Classification Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position

GS-023 Standards dated 6/70.

Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action

Juliet D. Powell

Classification Specialist

Signature

Juliet D. Powell

Date

6/25/92

Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)										
b. Supervisor										
c. Classifier										

24. Remarks

FPL GS-9
BUS 2980
HC 400

25. Description of Major Duties and Responsibilities (See Attached)

POSITION CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT

POSITION NUMBER <u># 04301</u>		FULL PERFORMANCE LEVEL GS-09
ORGANIZATIONAL LOCATION		
Department of the Interior	Phoenix District Office	
Bureau of Land Management	Lower Gila Resource Area	
Arizona State Office	Recreation & Archeology Staff	
TITLE (IF DIFFERENT FROM F.P.L.)	FLSA STATUS ☐ EX ☒ NON-EX	COMP. LEVEL <u>AIE/ AIG</u>

This represents restructuring of the target position to GS- 5/7

This position is being restructured to the lower grade(s) indicated above to permit planned training and progression in the duties and responsibilities set forth in the attached full performance level position description.

Incumbent serves in a training capacity and may not be expected to perform the entire scope of duties as described. Assignments are given to prepare the incumbent to eventually acquire the knowledges expected at the full performance level. They will typically combine productive work with on-going training and instruction as appropriate and will relate to the objective of attaining full performance on the job. Incumbent will be given less responsibility at first and work will be more closely reviewed. The more difficult assignments may be screened by the supervisor so that a lesser degree of judgment is expected of the incumbent. Complexity of work may be increased by the supervisor and supervision received may gradually decrease as experience and competence are developed by the incumbent.

Performance will be evaluated with appropriate status of training in mind.

NOTE: At the discretion of management, incumbent may be non-competitively promoted to the established next higher level, provided: (1) the target position is still properly classifiable to its present title, series, and grade at the time of the proposed promotion; (2) the incumbent is certified in writing to have advanced to and to be performing at the level appropriate to the higher grade; and (3) the incumbent meets all regulatory and qualification requirements for such promotion.

CERTIFICATIONS

I certify that the position identified above has changed as reflected in this amendment. <u>Vacant</u> <u>John R. Christensen</u> <u>6/5/92</u> (Signature of Supervisor) (Date) Title <u>Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Spec.</u>	I certify that the changes reflected are proper and the position as hereby amended is properly classified. <u>Julia Powell</u> <u>6/25/92</u> (Signature of Official (Date) Exercising Class. Auth.) Title <u>Classification Specialist</u>
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POSITION CLASSIFICATION STATEMENT

POSITION NUMBER # 04501		FULL PERFORMANCE LEVEL CS-05
ORGANIZATIONAL LOCATION Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management Alaska State Office		Specialist Office Lower Gila Resource Area Hatchery & Archery Staff
TITLE (IF DIFFERENT FROM F.P.L.)	VISA STATUS ☐ EX ☒ NON-EX	COMP. LEVEL AIE/AIG

This represents reassignment of the lower position to CS-05

This position is being reclassified to the lower (higher) indicated above to permit planned training and progression in the future and responsibilities set forth in the attached full performance level position description.

Incumbent serves in a training capacity and may not be expected to perform the entire scope of duties as described. Assignments are given to prepare the incumbent to eventually assume the knowledge expected at the full performance level. They will actively receive positive feedback with ongoing training and instruction as appropriate and will relate to the objective of providing full performance as the job. Incumbent will be given less responsibility as time and work will be more closely reviewed. The more difficult assignments may be reviewed by the supervisor as that a lesser degree of judgment is expected of the incumbent.

Continuity of work may be interrupted by the supervisor and supervisor review any gradually decrease in experience and competence are developed by the incumbent.

Performance will be evaluated with appropriate status of training in mind.

NOTE: At the discretion of management, incumbent may be non-competitively promoted to the established next higher level, provided: (1) the incumbent is still properly classified on his present title, grade, and grade at the time of the proposed promotion; (2) the incumbent is entitled in writing to have advanced to and to be performing at the level appropriate to the higher grade; and (3) the incumbent meets all regulatory and qualification requirements for such promotion.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the position described above has changed as reflected in this statement.	I certify that the change reflected above is properly classified as hereby warranted in properly classified.
Signature of Supervisor <i>[Signature]</i> (Date)	Signature of Official <i>[Signature]</i> (Date)
Title: Supervisory Harbor Protection Spec.	Title: Classification Specialist

POSITION DESCRIPTION

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER

GS-0023-09

I. INTRODUCTION

This position is located in the Lower Gila Resource Area, Recreation and Archaeology Staff, Phoenix District Office. The incumbent performs work in the planning, development and management of recreation programs on 3.0 million acres of public land in the resource area. Dispersed outdoor recreation management is the major focus of the resource area's recreation management program. The resource area also manages the Painted Rocks Campground and other developed recreation sites. The entire resource area is within a days drive for the two million residents of Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona. Additionally, several thousand winter visitors from the northern states engage recreational activities four to six months each year.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

This position assists the Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist in the management of recreation programs in the resource area. The incumbent will be responsible for recreation planning and project implementation, special recreation use permits, visual resource management, recreation inventories, recreation volunteers and visitor services.

Recreation Planning

Prepares recreation activity plans, special recreation area management plans, and coordinated resource management plans for trail development, off-highway vehicle management, recreation sites, backcountry byways and resource protection projects. Conducts field inventories and examinations to ensure appropriate multi-disciplinary staff involvement. Coordinates with communities and parties interested in such projects. Prepares environmental assessments and other NEPA documentation associated with recreation planning.

Special Recreation Use Permitting

Processes, monitors and evaluates special recreation use permit applications and serves as a team member on NEPA documentation and review of the proposed permit. Prepares written documentation for the proposed permit. Recommends permit approval, modification or denial. Ensures compliance with permit stipulations, conducts field examinations, pre-and post-event monitoring, fee collection and reports.

POSITION DESCRIPTION

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER

GS-0023-02

INTRODUCTION

This position is located in the Lower Gila Resource Area, Recreation and Archaeology Staff, Phoenix District Office. The incumbent performs work in the planning, development and management of recreation programs on 3.0 million acres of public land in the resource area. Dispersed outdoor recreation management is the major focus of the resource area's recreation management program. The resource area also manages the Painted Rocks Campground and other developed recreation areas. The entire resource area is within a day's drive for the two million residents of Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona. Additionally, several thousand winter visitors from the northern states engage recreational activities four to six months each year.

MAJOR DUTIES

This position assists the Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist in the management of recreation programs in the resource area. The incumbent will be responsible for recreation planning and project implementation, special recreation use permits, visual resource management, recreation inventories, recreation vegetation and visitor services.

Recreation Planning

Prepares recreation activity plans, special recreation area management plans, and coordinated resource management plans for trail development, off-highway vehicle management, recreation sites, backcountry byways and resource protection projects. Conducts field inventories and examinations to identify appropriate multi-disciplinary staff involvement. Coordinates with communities and parties interested in such projects. Prepares environmental assessments and other NEPA documentation associated with recreation planning.

Special Recreation Use Permitting

Processes, monitors and evaluates special recreation use permit applications and serves as a team member on NEPA documentation and review of the proposed permit. Prepares written documentation for the proposed permit. Recommends permit approval, modification or denial. Ensures compliance with permit stipulations, conducts field examinations, pre and post-event monitoring, fee collection and reports.

Off-highway Vehicle Management

Prepares site-specific Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMPs) for implementation of off-highway vehicle designations. Conducts field inventories and examinations, coordinates resource specialist and public input, and develops the CRMP.

Painted Rocks Campground and Other Recreation Site Operations

Prepares recreation site planning and environmental assessments for the Painted Rocks Campground and other developed and undeveloped site operations. Prepares, implements and updates recreation maintenance plans. Provides on-site guidance to the Force Account crew, contractors and/or recreation staff as appropriate on the maintenance of developed and undeveloped recreation sites.

Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range

Assists in the preparation of recreation activity planning required to meet recreation management prescriptions specified in the Lower Gila South Goldwater RMP Goldwater Amendment, including off-highway vehicle management, signing, and visitor services. Provides recreation and visual resource input or review for military and non-military environmental assessments.

Resource Management Planning/Environmental Assessments

Assists in the completion of planning documents associated with the Resource Management Plan amendments and revisions by incorporating recreation, visual resource, off-highway vehicle, and recreation opportunity analysis into Resource Management Plans, plan amendments, environmental assessments, environmental impact statements and mitigation prescriptions.

Visitor Use Supervision and Volunteer Management

Assists in management of dispersed recreation use. Monitors compliance with established length-of-stay and long-term visitor policies and initiates planning for recreation resource protection projects. Develops and implements resource area sign plans, identifies and prepares interpretive materials, brochures and other visitor service needs. Responds to inquiries from various publics in the office and field with respect to recreation programs, explaining relevant laws, regulations, policies and procedures. Plans specific volunteer projects and provides support and guidance to volunteers.

Other Duties

Answers non-controversial public inquiries. Develops and makes presentations to interested user groups to educate the public about recreation resource values on

Off-Highway Vehicle Management

Provides site-specific Controlled Resource Management Plans (CRMPs) for implementation of off-highway vehicle regulations. Conducts field inventories and inspections, coordinates resource specialist and public input, and develops the CRMP.

Painted Rocks Campground and Other Recreation Site Operations

Provides recreation site planning and environmental assessments for the Painted Rocks Campground and other developed and undeveloped site operations. Prepares, implements and updates recreation management plans. Provides on-site guidance to the Force Account crew, contractors and/or recreation staff as appropriate on the maintenance of developed and undeveloped recreation sites.

Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range

Assists in the preparation of recreation activity planning required to meet recreation management objectives specified in the Barry M. Goldwater RMP. Goldwater Amendment, including off-highway vehicle management, signing, and visitor services. Provides recreation and visitor resource input or review for military and non-military environmental assessments.

Resource Management Plan/Environmental Assessment

Assists in the completion of planning documents associated with the Resource Management Plan amendments and revisions by incorporating recreation, visual resource, off-highway vehicle, and recreation opportunity analysis into Resource Management Plan, plan amendments, environmental assessments, environmental impact statements and mitigation prescriptions.

Visitor Use Supervision and Visitor Management

Assists in management of dispersed recreation use. Monitors compliance with established long-term and short-term visitor policies and initiates planning for recreation resource protection projects. Develops and implements resource site sign plans, identifies and secures interpretive materials, brochures and other visitor service needs. Responds to inquiries from various agencies in the office and field with respect to recreation programs, explaining relevant laws, regulations, policies and procedures. Plans specific volunteer projects and provides support and guidance to volunteers.

Other Duties

Answers non-conventional public inquiries. Develops and makes presentations to interested user groups to educate the public about recreation resource values on

public lands. Conducts natural resource interpretative programs. Assists with wilderness area administration when additional boundary patrol and visitor use supervision are needed. Identifies recreational/easements needs and provides input into transportation planning.

III. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Knowledge of the theories and concepts of recreation and visual resource management, and an understanding of how they interact with other natural resource management programs in order to complete work assignments and planning documents within the resource area.

Knowledge of the management and use of resource dependent outdoor recreation activities on public lands, including: 1) recreation and visual management principals and issues; 2) theories and concepts of environmental conservation; and 3) basic interpretive techniques.

Knowledge of Federal laws, legislation, Executive Orders, judicial decisions, Bureau Manuals, policies and guidelines, and implementing regulations sufficient to ensure legality of actions affecting recreation and visual resources, including the National Trails System Act of 1968, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Recreation 2000 guidelines, and BLM's Recreation Management (8300), Visual Resource Management (8400) and laws addressing handicapped access.

Knowledge of the Bureau's environmental review/documentation procedures in order to ensure adequate analysis of various land and resource use decisions.

Knowledge of the principles and technology of automation and its use in accomplishing the work of the resource area. Skill in using IBM compatible PC word and data processing equipment. Knowledge of map reading.

2. Supervisory Controls

The Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist assigns work in terms of scope of assignment, objectives, desired end products and deadlines. The incumbent functions with some independence in carrying out planning and/or completing routine assignments. The Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist is consulted on issues and when problems occur not covered by guidelines, precedents, or accepted practices.

The incumbent selects approaches and methods to be used in solving problems. Assignments are reviewed for completeness, accuracy, technical adequacy and compliance with BLM standards by the Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist.

public lands. Conducts natural resource interpretative programs. Assists with wilderness area administration when additional boundary patrol and visitor use supervision are needed. Identifies recreational management needs and provides input into transportation planning.

III. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Knowledge of the theories and concepts of recreation and visual resource management, and an understanding of how they interact with other natural resource management programs in order to complete work assignments and planning documents within the resource area.

Knowledge of the management and use of resource dependent outdoor recreation activities on public lands, including: 1) recreation and visual management principles and issues; 2) theories and concepts of environmental conservation; and 3) basic interpretive techniques.

Knowledge of Federal laws, legislation, Executive Order, judicial decisions, Bureau Manual, policies and guidelines, and implementing regulations sufficient to ensure integrity of actions affecting recreation and visual resources, including the National Trails System Act of 1968, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Recreation 2000 guidelines, and BLM's Recreation Management (R-200), Visual Resource Management (R-400) and laws concerning land-use planning.

Knowledge of the Bureau's environmental review/documentation procedures in order to ensure adequate analysis of various land and resource use decisions.

Knowledge of the principles and technology of automation and its use in accomplishing the work of the resource area. Skill in using IBM compatible PC word and data processing equipment. Knowledge of map reading.

2. Supervisory Capabilities

The Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist assigns work in terms of scope of assignment, objectives, dates, and products and deadlines. The incumbent functions with some independence in carrying out planning and/or completing routine assignments. The Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist is consulted on issues and when problems occur not covered by guidelines, precedents, or accepted practices.

The incumbent selects approaches and methods to be used in solving problems. Assignments are reviewed for completeness, accuracy, technical adequacy and compliance with BLM standards by the Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist.

3. Guidelines

Guidelines include BLM Recreation Manuals, regulations and directives, Bureau data collection and entry quality standards, standards of professional practice, precedents and instruction memoranda. Technical guidance is available from the District and Arizona State Offices. In particular, the incumbent will utilize BLM manual sections 8320, 8322, 8323, 8340, 8360, and 8372 as guidelines for meeting responsibilities for recreation management plans, visitor services and sign plans. While these guidelines are generally applicable, the incumbent adapts guidelines in consideration of local conditions, funding constraints, local priorities and resource-specific issues.

4. Complexity

Recreation is a highly visible and complex program in the resource area and epitomizes a wide range of visitor use opportunities and user demands. Recreation management requires a great deal of sensitivity to public opinion and other resource values. Accordingly, individual work assignments will vary considerably in scope, complexity and nature.

Assignments will range from recreation resource assessments for the wilderness, reality, minerals, cultural, wildlife and range programs to long-range projects leading to the development of major activity plans. For each project, the incumbent conducts field work, inventory, consultation with the public and outside agencies, develops mitigation, prepares technical reports and monitors the adequacy of mitigation.

Coordination with other resource specialists, nearby landowners, and special interest groups is essential to achieve a minimum of conflict between the BLM and the public. The intensity of public involvement and complexity of resource issues places demands on the incumbent to evaluate, analyze, and interpret situations in order to develop appropriate courses of action regarding recreation issues. Incumbent often needs to depart from past approaches in order to accomplish major objectives of the recreation program.

5. Scope and Effect

The purpose of this position is to plan and carry out recreation management program activities. The position is required for implementation of Recreation 2000 goals, recreation project planning, resource area activity planning, resource protection, public contact and visitor services. Incumbent assures that information about recreation opportunities is available to the public and that impacts to visual resources are considered when developments are proposed. These activities affect all other resource management programs in the resource area.

3. Guidelines

Guidelines include BLM Recreation Manual, regulations and directives, Bureau data collection and entry quality standards, standards of professional practice, precedents and instruction memoranda. Technical guidance is available from the District and Arizona State Offices. In particular, the incumbent will utilize BLM manual sections 8320, 8323, 8340, 8360, and 8372 as guidelines for meeting responsibilities for recreation management plans, visitor services and sign plans. While these guidelines are generally applicable, the incumbent adapts guidelines in consideration of local conditions, funding constraints, local priorities and resource-specific issues.

4. Complexity

Recreation is a highly visible and complex program in the resource area and epitomizes a wide range of visitor use opportunities and user demands. Recreation management requires a great deal of sensitivity to public opinion and other resource values. Accordingly, individual work assignments will vary considerably in scope, complexity and nature.

Assignments will range from recreation resource assessment for the wilderness, nearby, rivers, cultural, wildlife and range programs to long-range projects leading to the development of major activity plans. For each project, the incumbent conducts field work, inventory, consultation with the public and outside agencies, develops mitigation, prepares technical reports and monitors the adequacy of mitigation.

Coordination with other resource specialists, nearby landowners, and special interest groups is essential to achieve a minimum of conflict between the BLM and the public. The intensity of public involvement and complexity of resource issues places demands on the incumbent to evaluate, analyze, and interpret situations in order to develop appropriate courses of action regarding recreation issues. Incumbent often needs to depart from past approaches in order to accomplish major objectives of the recreation program.

5. Scope and Effect

The purpose of this position is to plan and carry out recreation management program activities. The position is required for implementation of Recreation 1000 goals, recreation project planning, resource area activity planning, resource protection, public contact and visitor services. Incumbent assures that information about recreation opportunities is available to the public and that impacts to visual resources are considered when developments are proposed. These activities affect all other resource management programs in the resource area.

6. Personal Contacts

Personal contacts at the district level include district specialists, resource area staff specialists, operations staff support and administrative staff, area managers and the District Manager. Contacts will also be made with the military and other Federal, State and local management agencies, public land users, environmental organizations, professional and social associations and corporations. Contacts with some individuals may involve the incumbent with hostile and uncooperative visitors and groups. Contacts will be made in writing, via telephone and by direct meetings.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Contacts are to participate on environmental assessment teams to evaluate the effects of individual proposed actions on resources, to exchange information with external groups, to resolve problems caused by conflicting resource demands, to comply with legal mandates, to provide an interdisciplinary management framework for resource management, to arrive at compromise situations with individuals with different viewpoints, to resolve conflicts with hostile or unreceptive user groups, to ensure professional quality of work accomplished, and to solicit involvement of the public in resource allocation decisions.

8. Physical and Mental Demands

Approximately 30% of the work involves physical exertion, and good physical condition is required. Field exams will require use of four-wheel drive vehicles in rugged terrain, walking up to 10 miles a day in mountainous landscapes, and occasional flying in helicopters and fixed wing aircraft. Office work will require several hours of intense concentration in the resource area office, interspersed with frequent interruptions by staff and visitors.

9. Work Environment

The work to be performed consists of 30% field work and 70% office work. Work may be scheduled on weekends or holidays, and days off may be rotated among the work days. The majority of work will be accomplished in a standard office environment. Field work will be in remote locations under varying and often extreme topographic and climatic conditions. Conditions in the Sonoran Desert are varied with extreme summer temperatures up to 120 degrees. Winter climatic conditions are usually mild (50 to 80 degrees). Incumbent will often work alone in isolated areas. Incidental use of two and four wheel drive vehicles and flying in aircraft may occur. While working at remote work-sites incumbent will be required to abide in government provided housing (travel trailer, open air camps) or in commercial lodging facilities.

6. Personal Contacts

Personal contacts at the district level include district specialists, resource area staff, specialists, operations staff support and administrative staff, area managers and the District Manager. Contacts will also be made with the military and other Federal, State and local management agencies, public land users, environmental organizations, professional and social associations and corporations. Contacts with some individuals may involve the incumbent with hostile and uncooperative visitors and groups. Contacts will be made in writing, via telephone and by direct meetings.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Contacts are to participate on environmental assessment teams to evaluate the effects of individual proposed actions on resources, to exchange information with external groups, to resolve problems caused by conflicting resource demands, to comply with legal mandates, to provide an interdisciplinary management framework for resource management, to arrive at compromise situations with individuals with different viewpoints, to resolve conflicts with hostile or uncooperative user groups, to ensure professional quality of work accomplished, and to solicit involvement of the public in resource allocation decisions.

8. Physical and Mental Demands

Approximately 30% of the work involves physical exertion, and good physical condition is required. Field exams will require use of four-wheel drive vehicles in rugged terrain, walking up to 10 miles a day in mountainous landscapes, and occasional flying in helicopters and fixed wing aircraft. Office work will require several hours of intense concentration in the resource area office, interspersed with frequent interruptions by staff and visitors.

9. Work Environment

The work to be performed consists of 30% field work and 70% office work. Work may be scheduled on weekends or holidays, and days off may be rotated among the work days. The majority of work will be accomplished in a standard office environment. Field work will be in remote locations under varying and often extreme topographic and climatic conditions. Conditions in the Sonoran Desert are varied with extreme summer temperatures up to 120 degrees, winter climatic conditions are usually mild (50 to 80 degrees), incumbent will often work alone in isolated areas. Incidental use of two and four wheel drive vehicles and flying in aircraft may occur. While working at remote work/sites incumbent will be required to abide in government provided housing (travel trailer, open air camp) or in commercial lodging facilities.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.

04261

2. Reason for Submission ☒ Redescription ☐ New ☐ Hdqtrs. ☒ Field ☐ Reestablishment ☐ Other		3. Service ☐ Hdqtrs. ☒ Field		4. Employing Office Location Phoenix, AZ		5. Duty Station Phoenix, AZ		6. OPM Certification No.	
7. Fair Labor Standards Act ☐ Exempt ☒ Nonexempt				8. Financial Statements Required ☐ Executive Personnel Financial Disclosure ☐ Employment and Financial Interests				9. Subject to IA Action ☒ Yes ☐ No	
10. Position Status ☒ Competitive ☐ Excepted (Specify in Remarks) ☐ SES (Gen.) ☐ SES (CR)				11. Position Is: ☐ Supervisory ☐ Managerial ☒ Neither		12. Sensitivity ☒ 1-Non-Sensitive ☐ 3-Critical Sensitive ☐ 2-Noncritical Sensitive ☐ 4-Special Sensitive		13. Competitive Level Code	
14. Agency Use									
15. Classified/Graded by		Official Title of Position				Pay Plan		Occupational Code	
a. U.S. Office of Personnel Management									
b. Department, Agency or Establishment		OCM 01 FC N/A							
c. Second Level Review									
d. First Level Review		PARK RANGER				GS		025	
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office		Park Ranger				GS		0025	
						05		5/15/92	

16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title)		17. Name of Employee (if vacant, specify)	
18. Department, Agency, or Establishment DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		c. Third Subdivision PHOENIX DISTRICT OFFICE	
a. First Subdivision BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		d. Fourth Subdivision LOWER GILA RESOURCE AREA	
b. Second Subdivision ARIZONA STATE OFFICE		e. Fifth Subdivision	
19. Employee Review—This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position.		Signature of Employee (optional)	

Supervisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the knowledge that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor JOHN R. CHRISTENSEN Area Manager		b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional) HENRI R. BISSE District Manager	
Signature	Date	Signature	Date
	5-6-92		5/2/92

21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U.S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.

22. Position Classification Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position
GS-025 STANDARDS DATED 11/85.

Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action Classification Specialist		Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.	
Signature	Date		
	5/15/92		

23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)										
b. Supervisor										
c. Classifier										

24. Remarks

FPL GS-5
BUS 2980
HC 400

25. Description of Major Duties and Responsibilities (See Attached)

PARK RANGER
GS-025-5

I. INTRODUCTION

The Lower Gila Resource Area (LGRA) is located in the Phoenix District Office and administers approximately three million acres of public land. Desert oriented wilderness is a major focus of the Resource Area's multiple use management program.

The position is responsible for assisting the Lower Gila Resource Area Outdoor Recreation Planner and the Wilderness Specialist in developing, coordinating, and implementing the Area's recreation and wilderness program. The work involves visitor use supervision, wilderness boundary patrol identifying on-the-ground program management and maintenance needs and frequent contact with the public on public lands. The work may require shifts longer than eight hours in duration and/or evening and night shifts, as well as Saturdays and Sundays.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

Assists the Area Wilderness Specialist in the patrol, signing and delineation of wilderness boundaries, preparation of final annotated Congressional Wilderness Boundary maps, completion of draft and final Wilderness Management Plans, and the development of visitor use materials.

Responsible for carrying out operating plans for the use management and maintenance of the Resource Area's recreation and wilderness sites and facilities. Monitors recreation use patterns and recommends personnel schedules, patrol routes and assignments in relation to these activities.

Contacts visitors to the public lands to provide them with the information and assistance in order to foster cooperation with applicable rules and regulations.

Issues recreation use permits and inspects recreation sites and facilities to identify and report maintenance needs.

Incumbent may occasionally plan specific projects and act as work leader for temporary, seasonal, or volunteer employees. Estimates and provides support, materials, guidance and assistance to assigned volunteers as necessary. Assists supervisor on the development, and implementation of volunteers recruiting materials and activities.

Prepares responses to written inquiries regarding the Resource Area's Wilderness and Recreation opportunities, facilities and management. Also assists the Area Outdoor Recreation Planner and the Wilderness Specialist in the preparation of annual recreation program reports.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Lower Gila Resource Area (LGRA) is located in the Phoenix District Office and encompasses approximately three million acres of public land. Current oriented wilderness is a major focus of the Resource Area's multiple use management program.

The position is responsible for assisting the Lower Gila Resource Area Outdoor Recreation Planner and the Wilderness Specialist in developing, coordinating, and implementing the Area's recreation and wilderness program. The work involves visitor use supervision, wilderness boundary patrol, identifying on-the-ground program manager and maintenance needs and frequent contact with the public on public lands. The work may require shifts longer than eight hours in duration and/or evening and night shifts, as well as Saturdays and Sundays.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

Assist the Area Wilderness Specialist in the patrol, signing and delineation of wilderness boundaries, preparation of final annotated Congressional Wilderness boundary maps, completion of draft and final Wilderness Management Plans, and the development of visitor use materials.

Responsible for carrying out working plans for the use management and maintenance of the Resource Area's recreation and wilderness sites and facilities. Monitor recreation use patterns and recommend personnel schedules, patrol routes and assignments in relation to these activities.

Contact visitors to the public lands to provide them with the information and assistance in order to foster cooperation with applicable rules and regulations.

Identify recreation use patterns and monitor recreation sites and facilities to identify and report maintenance needs.

Incumbent may occasionally plan specific projects and act as work leader for temporary seasonal or volunteer employees. Estimates and provides support, materials, guidance and assistance to assigned volunteers as necessary. Assists supervisor on the development and implementation of volunteer training materials and activities.

Prepares responses to written inquiries regarding the Resource Area's Wilderness and Recreation opportunities, facilities and management. Also assists the Area Outdoor Recreation Planner and the Wilderness Specialist in the preparation of annual recreation program reports.

III. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Good working knowledge of the Resource Area's recreation, wilderness and visitor services programs, practical knowledge of site operations and outdoor recreation management techniques.

Working knowledge of laws, regulations, and BLM policies and procedures relating to recreation and wilderness resources and visitor services management.

Sufficient knowledge of and the ability to effectively communicate with visitors at recreation sites, wilderness areas and on nearby public land to assist and inform them.

Knowledge of and the ability to perform first aid and CPR.

Skill in recognizing and solving problems related to the operation, arrangement and maintenance of the wilderness areas and recreation sites.

Skill in recognizing and solving problems related to the operation, arrangement and maintenance of the wilderness areas and recreation sites.

Skill in oral and written communications and the ability to prepare technical reports and routine non-controversial correspondence.

Ability to organize a project, schedule work priorities, provide technical guidance, and lead a group in accomplishing a task. Ability to develop and maintain good working relationships with fellow employees as well as outside groups and individuals.

2. Supervisory Controls

The incumbent works under the general technical supervision of the Wilderness Specialist in the LGRA. The incumbent is responsible to the Area Manager. Recurrent work assignments will be spot checked for technical adequacy and completion. New work assignments are evaluated for technical soundness, accuracy, quality, effectiveness and compliance with the appropriate standards.

3. Guidelines

Bureau manuals and Information and Instruction Memorandums are applied to the various tasks as appropriate or as determined by the Wilderness Specialist and Area Manager. The incumbent utilizes the wilderness Management Policy and the District Wilderness Action Plan. As well as 43 CFR 8300 and 8560 regulations for carrying out responsibilities.

III. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Good working knowledge of the Resource Area's recreation, wilderness and visitor services programs, practical knowledge of site operations and outdoor recreation management techniques.

Working knowledge of laws, regulations, and BLM policies and procedures relating to recreation and wilderness resources and visitor services management.

Sufficient knowledge of and the ability to effectively communicate with visitors at recreation areas, wilderness areas and on nearby public land to assist and inform them.

Knowledge of and the ability to perform first aid and CPR.

Skill in recognizing and solving problems related to the operation, management and maintenance of the wilderness areas and recreation sites.

Skill in recognizing and solving problems related to the operation, management and maintenance of the wilderness areas and recreation sites.

Skill in oral and written communications and the ability to prepare technical reports and routine non-controversial correspondence.

Ability to organize a project, establish work priorities, provide technical guidance, and lead a group in accomplishing a task. Ability to develop and maintain good working relationships with fellow employees as well as outside groups and individuals.

2. Supervisory Controls

The incumbent works under the general technical supervision of the Wilderness Specialist in the CGRA. The incumbent is responsible to the Area Manager, Recreation. Work assignments will be spot checked for technical adequacy and completed. New work assignments are evaluated for technical soundness, accuracy, quality, effectiveness and compliance with the appropriate standards.

3. Guidelines

Business manuals and information and instruction Memorandums are applied to the various tasks as appropriate or as determined by the Wilderness Specialist and Area Manager. The incumbent utilizes the Wilderness Management Policy and the District Wilderness Action Plan. As well as 43 CFR 6300 and 6350 regulations for carrying out responsibilities.

4. Complexity

Many tasks are performed on a routine basis; however, workload priorities and activities will vary throughout the year and from one year to the next due to changing wilderness/recreation demands, problems and management objectives. The incumbent must manage time efficiently in order to accommodate the variation in workloads.

Wilderness and Recreation are high visibility programs in the Resource Area. The incumbent must recognize and assess visitor services, wilderness and recreation maintenance and other operational problems as they occur in the field and take appropriate action. Responses to incidents and situations will vary widely due to the wide variety of individuals, circumstances and significant levels encountered by the incumbent during performance of the major tasks; especially visitor services and site inspection duties.

The incumbent must project recreation and wilderness use levels and patterns based on past observations, visitor use data, climatic factors and other variables in order to coordinate appropriate visitor service patrol schedules. Visitor information and interpretive services require general knowledge of a great variety of subjects including local laws, BLM policies, wilderness and recreation opportunities and various natural resource management programs.

5. Scope and Effect

The purpose of the work is to provide operational capability essential to the visitor services function associated with the wilderness and Recreation programs. The incumbent's effectiveness in this position will have a long term effect on the public's satisfaction with the LGRA's Wilderness and Recreation Programs as well as its perception of LGRA as a responsible, professional, and capable resource managing entity.

6. Personal Contacts

The employee contacts many visitors to the Wilderness Areas and Recreation sites including contractors, field representatives of other agencies, BLM co-workers and the general public.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Visitors are contacted to assist and inform as needed to gain their cooperation with rules and regulations and establish a rapport. Contact with Contractors or Caretakers to conduct inspection and coordinate logistics.

Law enforcement and other emergency officials are contacted regarding emergency incidents such as violations, accidents, rescue and missing persons.

4. Complexity

Many tasks are performed on a routine basis; however, workload priorities and activities will vary throughout the year and from one year to the next due to changing wilderness/recreation demands, problems and management objectives. The incumbent must manage time efficiently in order to accommodate the variation in workload.

Wilderness and Recreation are high visibility programs in the Resource Area. The incumbent must recognize and assess visitor services, wilderness and recreation maintenance and other operational problems as they occur in the field and take appropriate action. Responses to incidents and situations will vary widely due to the wide variety of individuals, circumstances and significant levels encountered by the incumbent during performance of the major tasks; especially visitor services and the inspection duties.

The incumbent must project recreation and wilderness use levels and patterns based on past observations, visitor use data, climatic factors and other variables in order to coordinate appropriate visitor services patrol schedules. Visitor information and interpretive services require general knowledge of a great variety of subjects including local laws, BLM policies, wilderness and recreation opportunities and various natural resource management programs.

5. Scope and Effect

The purpose of the work is to provide operational capability essential to the visitor services function associated with the wilderness and Recreation programs. The incumbent's effectiveness in this position will have a long term effect on the public's satisfaction with the LORR's Wilderness and Recreation Programs as well as its perception of LORR as a responsible, professional, and capable resource managing entity.

6. External Contacts

The employee contacts many visitors to the Wilderness Areas and Recreation sites including contractors, field representatives of other agencies, BLM co-workers and the general public.

7. Process of Change

Visitors are contacted to assist and inform as needed to gain their cooperation with rules and regulations and establish a rapport. Contact with Contractors or Caravans to conduct inspection and coordinate logistics.

Law enforcement and other emergency officials are contacted regarding emergency incidents such as violations, accidents, rescue and missing persons.

Contact with co-workers involves exchanging information, assisting with planning, coordinating schedules and recommendations.

The general public is involved in answering inquiries and staffing assignments at information booths located at fairs, conventions and public meetings.

8. Physical Demands

The work is out-of-doors 70% of the time involving driving, walking, standing for long periods of time, light to medium carrying and lifting. Wilderness, recreation and fire management, at times, requires working 10-16 hours per day.

9. Work Environment

The work is performed in an arid desert environment. In the winter, our temperature is moderate; although winds can increase the chill factor. Summer daily air temperatures usually exceed 100°F.

Contact with co-workers involves exchanging information, assisting with planning, coordinating schedules and recommendations.

The general public is involved in answering inquiries and staffing assignments at information booths located at fairs, conventions and public meetings.

8. Physical Demands

The work is out-of-door 70% of the time involving driving, walking, standing for long periods of time, light to medium carrying and lifting. Wilderness, recreation and fire management, at times, requires working 10-18 hours per day.

9. Work Environment

The work is performed in an arid desert environment. In the winter, our temperature is moderate, although winds can increase the chill factor. Summer daily air temperature usually exceeds 100°F.

POSITION DESCRIPTION (Please Read Instructions on the Back)

1. Agency Position No.

04313

2. Reason for Submission

3. Service

4. Employing Office Location

5. Duty Station

6. OPM Certification No.

☒ Redescription
☐ Reestablishment

☐ New
☐ Other

☐ Hdqtrs. ☒ Field

Phoenix, AZ

Phoenix, AZ

7. Fair Labor Standards Act

☒ Exempt ☐ Nonexempt

8. Financial Statements Required

☐ Executive Personnel Financial Disclosure ☒ Employment and Financial Interests

9. Subject to IA Action

☐ Yes ☒ No

10. Position Status

☒ Competitive
☐ Excepted (Specify in Remarks)
☐ SES (Gen.) ☐ SES (CR)

11. Position Is:

☒ Supervisory
☐ Managerial
☐ Neither

12. Sensitivity

☒ 1-Non-Sensitive ☐ 3-Critical Sensitive
☐ 2-Noncritical Sensitive ☐ 4-Special Sensitive

13. Competitive Level Code

AGL

14. Agency Use

15. Classified/Graded by	Official Title of Position	Pay Plan	Occupational Code	Grade	Initials	Date
a. U.S. Office of Personnel Management	OCM 02 FC N/A					
b. Department, Agency or Establishment						
c. Second Level Review						
d. First Level Review	Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner	GS	023	12		07/10/92
e. Recommended by Supervisor or Initiating Office	Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Spec.	GS	0023	12		

16. Organizational Title of Position (if different from official title)

17. Name of Employee (if vacant, specify)

18. Department, Agency, or Establishment

Department of the Interior

c. Third Subdivision

Phoenix District Office

a. First Subdivision

Bureau of Land Management

d. Fourth Subdivision

Lower Gila Resource Area

b. Second Subdivision

Arizona State Office

e. Fifth Subdivision

Recreation & Archaeology Staff

19. Employee Review—This is an accurate description of the major duties and responsibilities of my position.

Signature of Employee (optional)

Supervisory Certification. I certify that this is an accurate statement of major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out Government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the

knowledge that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

a. Typed Name and Title of Immediate Supervisor

JOHN R. CHRISTENSEN
Area Manager

b. Typed Name and Title of Higher-Level Supervisor or Manager (optional)

DAVID J. MILLER
Associate District Manager

Signature

Date

6-3-92

Signature

Date

6/3/92

21. Classification/Job Grading Certification. I certify that this position has been classified/graded as required by Title 5, U.S. Code, in conformance with standards published by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or, if no published standards apply directly, consistently with the most applicable published standards.

22. Position Classification Standards Used in Classifying/Grading Position

GS-023 Standards dated 6/70.

Typed Name and Title of Official Taking Action

JULIET D. POWELL
Classification Specialist

Signature

Date

7/10/92

Information for Employees. The standards, and information on their application, are available in the personnel office. The classification of the position may be reviewed and corrected by the agency or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Information on classification/job grading appeals, and complaints on exemption from FLSA, is available from the personnel office or the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

23. Position Review	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
a. Employee (optional)										
b. Supervisor										
c. Classifier										

24. Remarks

FPL GS-12
BUS 8888
HC 400

Subject to supervisory/managerial probationary period.

25. Description of Major Duties and Responsibilities (See Attached)

Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist
GS-023-12

I. INTRODUCTION

This position is the Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist for the Lower Gila Resource Area (LGRA) which is one of three Resource Areas within the Phoenix District. The incumbent is directly involved in supervision, development, and implementation of the Archaeological, Wilderness, and Outdoor Recreation programs within the Resource Area.

The Lower Gila Resource Area encompasses 3.2 million acres of public land, primarily Lower Sonoran Desert, in southwestern Arizona. Dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities are the major focus of the Area's recreation program but it does include competition and commercial special recreation permits, as well as developed campgrounds and interpretative areas. There are 10 wilderness areas within the Resource Area, and the cultural resource program is diverse and has a great deal of public interest with extensive historic, and pre-historic sites.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

Supervision

The incumbent supervises 7 professional and clerical positions. They are an Outdoor Recreation Planner, 2 Wilderness Planners, 2 Archaeologists, a Writer Editor and Editorial Assistant.

Assigns, directs, and reviews the work; plans and provides for formal and informal training; evaluates work performance; interviews candidates; recommends selections, promotions, awards, disciplinary action, separations; plans, schedules and coordinates work operations; resolves work problems; and, explains management policies and goals.

Ensures equal opportunity for all employees supervised and fair and unprejudiced employment practices in recruitment efforts and selection process. Actively supports the Equal Opportunity Program in day-to-day activities.

Is responsible for on-the-job safety and health of all employees supervised. Identifies and corrects job safety and health hazards, instructs employees on safety requirements for job assignments, and reviews and reports injuries and lost time.

Is responsible for being knowledgeable about management's role and responsibilities in labor management relations and of the terms of the agreement.

I. INTRODUCTION

This position is the Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Specialist for the Lower Gila Resource Area (LGRA) which is one of three Resource Areas within the Prescott District. The incumbent is directly involved in supervising, development, and implementation of the Archaeological, Wilderness, and Outdoor Recreation programs within the Resource Area.

The Lower Gila Resource Area encompasses 2.5 million acres of public land, primarily Lower Sonoran Desert, in southwestern Arizona. Dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities are the major focus of the Area's recreation program but it does include competition and commercial special recreation permits, as well as developed campgrounds and interpretive areas. There are 10 wilderness areas within the Resource Area, and the cultural resource program is diverse and has a great deal of public interest with extensive historic and pre-historic sites.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

Supervision

The incumbent supervises 7 professional and clerical positions. They are an Outdoor Recreation Planner, 2 Wilderness Planner, 2 Archaeological, a Water Editor and Editorial Assistant.

Assigns, directs, and reviews the work; plans and provides for formal and informal training; evaluates work performance; interviews candidates; recommends selections, promotions, awards, disciplinary action, separations; plans, schedules and coordinates work operations; resolves work problems and explains management policies and goals.

Ensures equal opportunity for all employees supervised and fair and unprejudiced employment practices in recruitment efforts and selection process. Actively supports the Equal Opportunity Program in day-to-day activities.

Is responsible for on-the-job safety and health of all employees supervised. Identifies and corrects job safety and health hazards; instructs employees on safety requirements for job assignments, and reviews and reports injuries and lost time.

Is responsible for being knowledgeable about management's role and responsibilities in labor management relations and of the terms of the agreement.

Serves as a role model for employees by abstaining from drug use and supporting the Department-wide Drug Free work place initiative. Remains vigilant to the signs of substance abuse and knowledgeable of the counseling/therapy available. Deals with conduct and performance-based problems through the use of counseling and other appropriate procedures. Orients work force periodically about program policy and procedures through circulating literature, holding meetings, and other means.

Evaluates resource area sign plans, and identifies and directs preparation of interpretive materials, signs, brochures and other visitor service needs. Coordinates public contact and education programs providing visitors with information/assistance about BLM recreation/wilderness/cultural programs and associated rules and regulations.

Coordinates utilization of volunteers in the recreation, wilderness and cultural resource programs. Directs, plans and reviews specific projects and act as work leader for volunteers. Provides support, materials, and guidance to volunteers as needed.

Ensures that needed recreation, archaeological, wilderness, visual resource, off highway vehicle, and ACEC/Natural Area analysis is included in Resource Management Plans, plan amendments and environmental assessments as requested by the Area Manager.

Performs other recreation program duties including development of the recreation cultural resource and wilderness portions of PAWP and AWP, answering public inquiries, recreation inventory, recreation statistics and visitor use surveys, development of visitor use materials, visual resource management and routine cartographic work.

III. FACTORS

1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Professional knowledge and application of the following in the management and use of resource dependent outdoor recreation activities on public lands:

- Recreation management principals and issues.
- Theories and concepts of environmental conservation; and
- Basic interpretive techniques.

Working knowledge of laws, BLM regulations and guidelines about outdoor recreation planning, visitor services, and off highway vehicle, natural area, wilderness and visual resource management.

Serves as a role model for employees by assisting them with use and suggesting the Department-wide Drug Free Workplace Initiative. Remains vigilant to the signs of substance abuse and knowledgeable of the counseling/therapy available. Deals with conduct and performance-based problems through the use of counseling and other appropriate procedures. Clients work force periodically about program policy and procedures through circulating literature, holding meetings, and other means.

Evaluates resource area sign plans, and identifies and directs preparation of interpretive materials, signs, brochures and other visitor service needs. Coordinates public contact and education programs providing visitors with information/assistance about BLM recreation/wilderness/cultural programs and associated rules and regulations.

Coordinates utilization of volunteers in the recreation, wilderness and cultural resource programs. Directs, plans and reviews specific projects and acts as work leader for volunteers. Provides support, materials, and guidance to volunteers as needed.

Evaluates that needed recreation, ethnological, wilderness, visual resource, off-highway vehicle, and ACEC/Cultural Area analysis is included in Resource Management Plans, plan amendments and environmental assessments as requested by the Area Manager.

Participates other recreation area duties including development of the recreation cultural resource and wilderness portions of RAMP and AWP, answering public inquiries, recreation inventory, recreation statistics and visitor use surveys, development of visitor use materials, visual resource management and routine cartographic work.

III. FACTORS

A. Knowledge Required by the Position

Professional knowledge and application of the following in the management and use of resource dependent outdoor recreation activities on public lands:

Recreation management principles and issues,
Theories and concepts of environmental conservation and
Basic interpretive techniques.

Working knowledge of laws, BLM regulations and guidelines about outdoor recreation planning, visitor services, and off-highway vehicle, natural area, wilderness and visual resource management.

Ability to identify and evaluate recreation resource allocations, conflicting land uses and other BLM planning or multiple use opportunities or constraints. Includes the skills necessary to coordinate with and interact with other resource specialists to review various planning options.

Knowledge of natural history, including the ecology and land forms of the southwestern deserts and mountains.

Communication skills, both oral and written, in order to deal with diverse publics and positively interact with nationally organized groups and other state, county and federal agencies.

A thorough knowledge and the ability to apply the principals of NEPA and FLPMA as they relate to the environmental analysis process required by the Bureau. This includes application of visual resource management.

Knowledge of the Bureau's wilderness program laws, regulations, technical standards, instruction, policy and guidelines.

Knowledge of personnel management to be able to recruit and direct volunteers and temporary employees to accomplish wilderness program objectives. Ability to work independently and to plan and organize work.

2. Supervisory Controls

The position is under the general supervision of the Lower Gila Resource Area Manager. Assignments are made in terms of overall objectives and program emphasis. The supervisor and incumbent work together in developing project priorities. Independently plans the work and develops specific action plans, methods and procedures for carrying out assignments.

Resolves technical problems and most conflicts that arise and exercises independent judgement in planning and accomplishing tasks. The supervisor is kept informed of possible adverse reactions or publicity that might arise from particular plans or programs. The incumbent's analyses and recommendations are relied upon as technically correct. Work is reviewed for agreement with overall policies and attainment for program objectives.

3. Guidelines

Guidance includes federal regulations, policies, the Bureau Manual Instruction Memorandums and established practices. Exercises resourcefulness and judgement in interpreting and adapting existing guidelines to specific work situations and problems not covered by normal procedures. Experienced

Ability to identify and evaluate relocation opportunities, including land use and other planning or multiple use opportunities or constraints. Includes the ability to coordinate with and interact with other resource agencies for various planning options.

Knowledge of natural history, including the ecology and land forms of the southwestern desert and mountainous regions. Includes the ability to communicate skills, both oral and written, in order to deal with diverse cultural and positively interact with nationally organized groups and other state, county and federal agencies.

A thorough knowledge and the ability to apply the principles of NEPA and RMA as they relate to the environmental analysis process required by the Bureau. This includes application of visual resource management.

Knowledge of the Bureau's wilderness program laws, regulations, technical standards, instruction, policy and guidelines.

Knowledge of personnel management to be able to recruit and direct volunteers and temporary employees to accomplish wilderness program objectives. Ability to work independently and to plan and organize work.

2. Supervisory Concepts

The position is under the general supervision of the Lower Gila Resource Area Manager. Assignments are made in terms of overall objectives and program emphasis. The supervisor and incumbent work together in developing project priorities. Independently plans the work and develops specific action plans, methods and procedures for carrying out assignments.

Resolves technical problems and most conditions that arise and exercises independent judgment in planning and accomplishing tasks. The supervisor is kept informed of possible adverse reactions or publicity that might arise from particular plans or programs. The incumbent's analyses and recommendations are relied upon as technical contact. Work is reviewed for agreement with overall goals and attainment for program objectives.

3. Guidelines

Guidance includes federal regulations, policies, the Bureau Manual Instruction Manual and established practices. Exercises resourcefulness and judgment in interpreting and adapting existing guidelines to specific work situations and problems not covered by normal procedures. Experienced

professional judgement is required in interpreting broad guidelines to establish new procedures and guidelines for local adaption.

4. Complexity

Recreation is a highly visible program in the resource area. Incumbent must develop recreation resource planning and resource protection measures, assess visitor services, respond to public requests and help the Area Manager resolve recreation resource issues. Individual assignments and tasks will vary considerably in scope, complexity and nature. Workload priorities will be heavy throughout the year due to recreation demands, problems and changing management objectives. Incumbent must manage time efficiently in order to accomplish resource area workloads.

Visitor information contacts and requests will require working knowledge of local laws, recreation opportunities, BLM policies and regulations and other general interest topics.

5. Scope and Effect

This position provides needed recreation planning capabilities essential to both recreation and other resource management programs in the resource area. The position is required for implementation of Recreation 2000 goals, recreation project planning, resource protection, public contact and visitor services. Effectiveness and success in this position will have long-term influence on public satisfaction with BLM management programs and recreation services, and the credibility and image of BLM as a land management agency.

6. Personal Contacts

Personal contacts at the district level include district specialists, resource areas staff specialists, support and administrative staff, Area Managers and the District Manager. Contacts will also be made with other management agencies (e.g., USAF, USMC, AGFD, USFWS, State Land Department, State Parks), public land users, environmental organizations, professional and social associations and corporations. Contacts with some individuals may involve the incumbent with hostile and uncooperative visitors and groups. Contacts will be made in writing, via telephone and by direct meetings.

7. Purpose of Contacts

Most personal contacts involve the exchange of information regarding recreation management programs. Exchanges will be used to: gather information, ensure public participation in recreation planning; resolve difficulties and differences of

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opinions; explain Bureau policies and procedures; assist visitors in cooperating with Bureau regulations; and develop plans and strategies in managing wilderness and recreation resources.

8. Physical and Mental Demands

Generally, work will require several hours of intense concentration in an office setting, interspersed with frequent interruptions by staff and visitors. Final exams will require use of two and four-wheel drive vehicles in rugged terrain, and occasional flying helicopters and fixed wing aircraft. Field work will be in remote locations under varying and often extreme topographic and climatic conditions.

9. Work Environment

Most work will be accomplished in a standard office environment. Field conditions in the Sonoran desert are varied with extreme summer temperatures up to 120 degrees. Winter climatic conditions are usually mild (50 to 80 degrees). Incumbent will often work alone in isolated areas. Incidental use of two and four-wheel drive vehicles and flying in aircraft will be required.

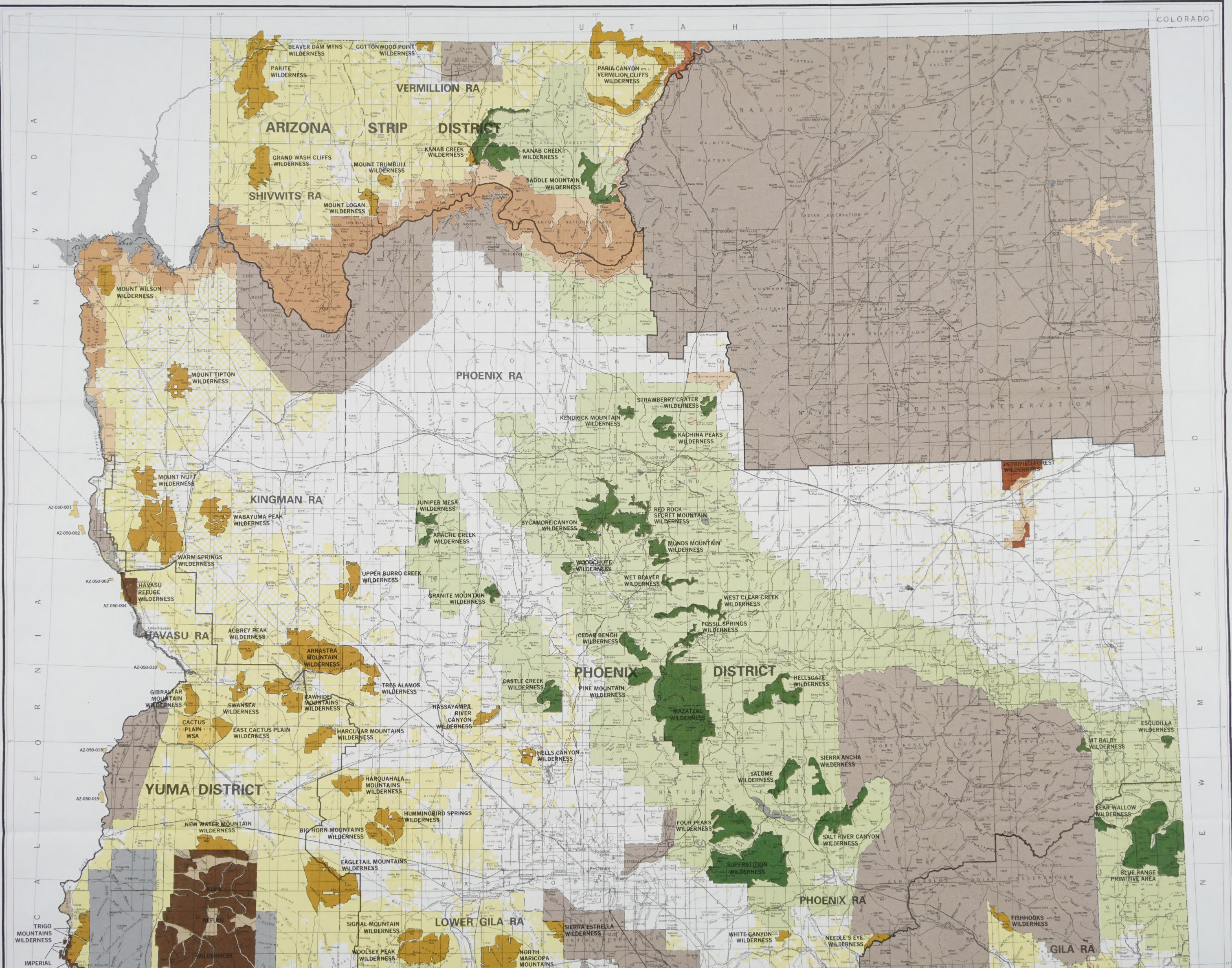
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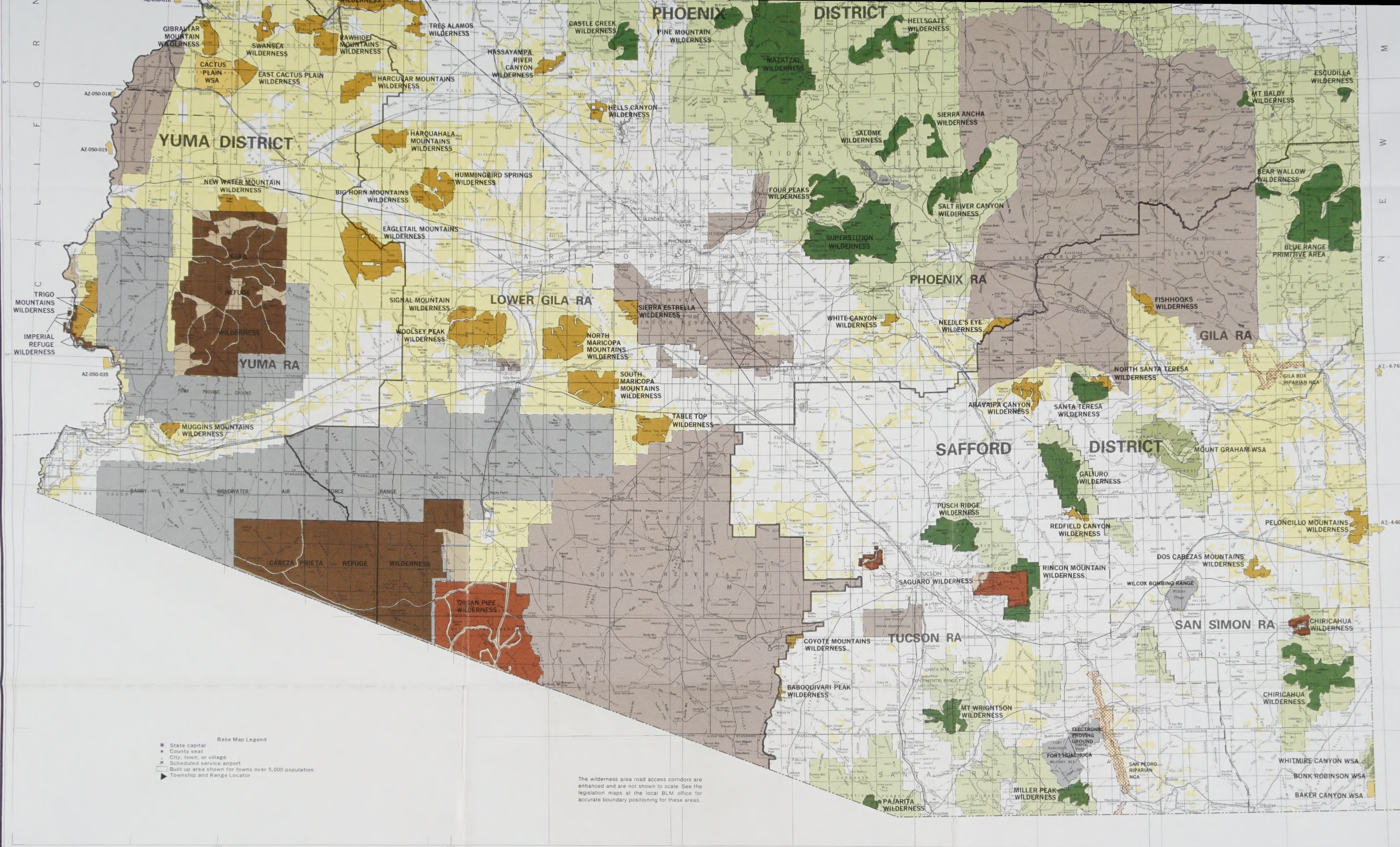
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Base Map Legend
 * State capital
 • County seat
 x City, town, or village
 x Scheduled service airport
 Built up area shown for towns over 5,000 population
 Township and Range Locator

The wilderness area road access corridors are enhanced and are not shown to scale. See the legislation maps at the local BLM office for accurate boundary positioning for these areas.

WILDERNESS LEGEND

	BLM	USFS	NPS	FWS
Designated Wilderness or Primitive Area				
Administratively Endorsed as Suitable (prior to 5/83)				
Wilderness Study Area (WSA) or USFS CDWSA				
Other Lands Under Agency Administration				
Riparian National Conservation Area (NCA)				
Indian Reservations				
Military Reservations				
In national forests, this map shows only Congressionally designated wilderness study areas and designated wilderness.				

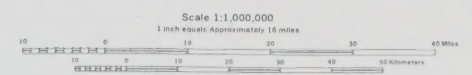
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Bureau of Land Management
 California State Office
 Library

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

STATE OF ARIZONA
WILDERNESS STATUS MAP

SEPTEMBER 1992



BASE MAP BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Other WSA's Managed by Arizona BLM

Yuma District

- AZ-050-001 Dead Mountain, North Addition
- AZ-050-002 Dead Mountain, South Addition
- AZ-050-003 Chemehuevi Mountains
- AZ-050-004 Chemehuevi/Needles
- AZ-050-010 Whipple Mountain Addition
- AZ-050-018 Big Maria Mountains, North
- AZ-050-019 Big Maria Mountains, South
- AZ-050-035 Little Picacho Peak, South

Safford District

- AZ-040-060 Peloncillo Mountains
- AZ-040-076 Apache Box

Arizona BLM Wilderness— Nature's Legacy

In . . . wilderness lies the hope of the world . . . Let children walk with nature, let them see the beautiful blending and communions of death and life . . . as taught in woods and meadows, plains and mountains and streams . . . John Muir (1838-1914)

Today, more than ever before, we are acutely aware of the need to protect our diminishing natural resources. In 1984 and 1990, in response to concerns about the effects of civilization on our environment, Congress and the President designated 47 wilderness areas (1.4 million acres) on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Arizona.

What exactly is a wilderness?

Wilderness means many things to many people. To some, wilderness is an attitude, an escape to solitude and freedom. To others, wilderness means trees and birds and wildlife, untouched by civilization. To many, a wilderness is any piece of undeveloped land.



The 1964 Wilderness Act defines wilderness as federal lands officially designated by Congress and the President as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness areas (in part) are

- Lands that appear to be natural or undisturbed—lands where human changes are essentially unnoticeable;
- Lands that offer a feeling of quiet and solitude or outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined forms of recreation;

- Lands that contain ecological, geological or other features of scientific, scenic, or historical value; and
- Lands large enough to preserve and use as a wilderness, generally at least 5,000 acres.

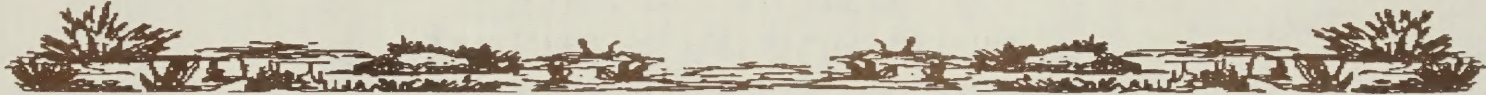
Why do we need to protect these lands?

As early as the 19th century, many people were concerned about disappearing natural lands. Recently, with talk of global warming and other environmental changes, public concern has increased. Wilderness designations are intended to help maintain biodiversity, conserve natural areas, provide habitat for wildlife, and promote opportunities for scientific and historic research. Beyond these purposes, the emotional appeal of the timeless natural splendors of a wilderness seems to touch the mind, heart, and soul of everybody.



Are there any restrictions on visitor use?

Wilderness areas come in many shapes and sizes and offer many opportunities for visitors in reasonably good physical condition. But common sense should be used. Hikers and campers can enjoy wilderness, but they must be prepared. In a wilderness, visitors are on their own and are responsible for their own safety.



Does this mean no other uses?

To preserve wilderness, Congress has set guidelines for managing wilderness areas.



Provisions have been made for such activities as livestock grazing, mining, and wildlife management. Livestock grazing can continue in wilderness areas under the Wilderness Act of 1964. Mining is allowed in wilderness areas if the claims were properly filed and a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit was made before the date of wilderness designation. All mining within a wilderness area must have an approved plan of operations.

Timber harvesting is not allowed.

Other activities and facilities such as commercial enterprises (except outfitting), roads, motorized vehicles and equipment, powerlines, and permanent structures are normally prohibited. Some special projects such as water conservation work and power projects can be authorized by the President.



What can we do to help?

All federal agencies (BLM, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Forest Service) that manage wilderness lands need volunteer help in carrying out their programs. Volunteers are needed for wilderness patrols, trailhead contacts, community education sessions, fire history studies, water quality sampling, wildlife monitoring, trail maintenance, and

more.

Strong public participation is also needed to ensure sound, balanced, and objective resource and management decisions.

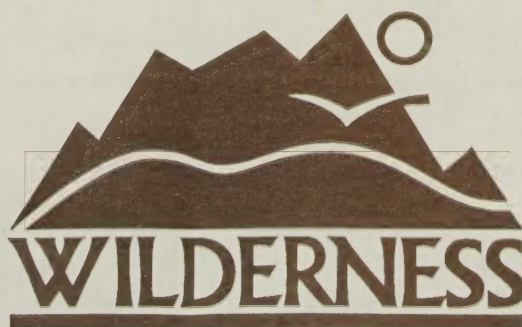
And you can help by obeying all wilderness regulations, by not littering, and by packing out everything you pack into a wilderness area.

Where can I get more information about BLM wilderness in Arizona?

The BLM maintains offices in many areas of Arizona. You may call, write, or visit any of these offices for information on wilderness areas they manage. Brochures and maps may be obtained for many areas at no cost or for a nominal charge. See the map and list of BLM offices in this brochure for those able to answer your questions on specific wilderness areas. The BLM Arizona State Office can respond to general questions.



Leave No-Trace: Take nothing but pictures . . . leave the wilderness with only your memories.



Hobby rock collecting is allowed as long as it is done by non-mechanical means.

Wood for campfires, when permitted, will usually be limited to dead and down materials. Live vegetation cannot be cut.

Pets are allowed, but remember that some pets may disturb wildlife and other visitors. Keep pets under control at all times.

Horses or other recreational livestock may require a special permit, and you may be required to carry feed.

Hunting, fishing, and non-commercial trapping are allowed under state and local laws.

No bicycles; hang gliders; or motorized vehicles, equipment, boats, or aircraft are allowed, unless permitted by BLM.

In some wilderness areas permits or registration is required. Check first with the BLM office managing the wilderness you wish to visit. Addresses and phone numbers are listed in this brochure.



BLM OFFICES

For information contact:

Arizona State Office Siete Square Building 3707 North 7th Street Phoenix, Arizona 85014 (602) 640-5547	General Information
Arizona Strip District 390 North 3050 East St. George, Utah 84770 (801) 673-3545	Areas 1-8
Phoenix District 2015 West Deer Valley Road Phoenix, Arizona 85027 (602) 863-4464	Areas 9-17 23-27 32-37 40-41
Kingman Resource Area 2475 Beverly Avenue Kingman, Arizona 86401 (602) 757-3161	Areas 9-16
Safford District 425 East Fourth Street Safford, Arizona 85546 (602) 428-4040	Areas 38-39 42-47 49
Tucson Resource Area 12661 East Broadway Tucson, Arizona 85748 (602) 722-4289	Areas 38-39 45
Yuma District 3150 Winsor Avenue Yuma, Arizona 85365 (602) 726-6300	Areas 18-22 28-31 48
Havasu Resource Area 3189 Sweetwater Avenue Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86403 (602) 855-8017	Areas 18-22 48



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ARIZONA BLM WILDERNESS

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Arizona State Office



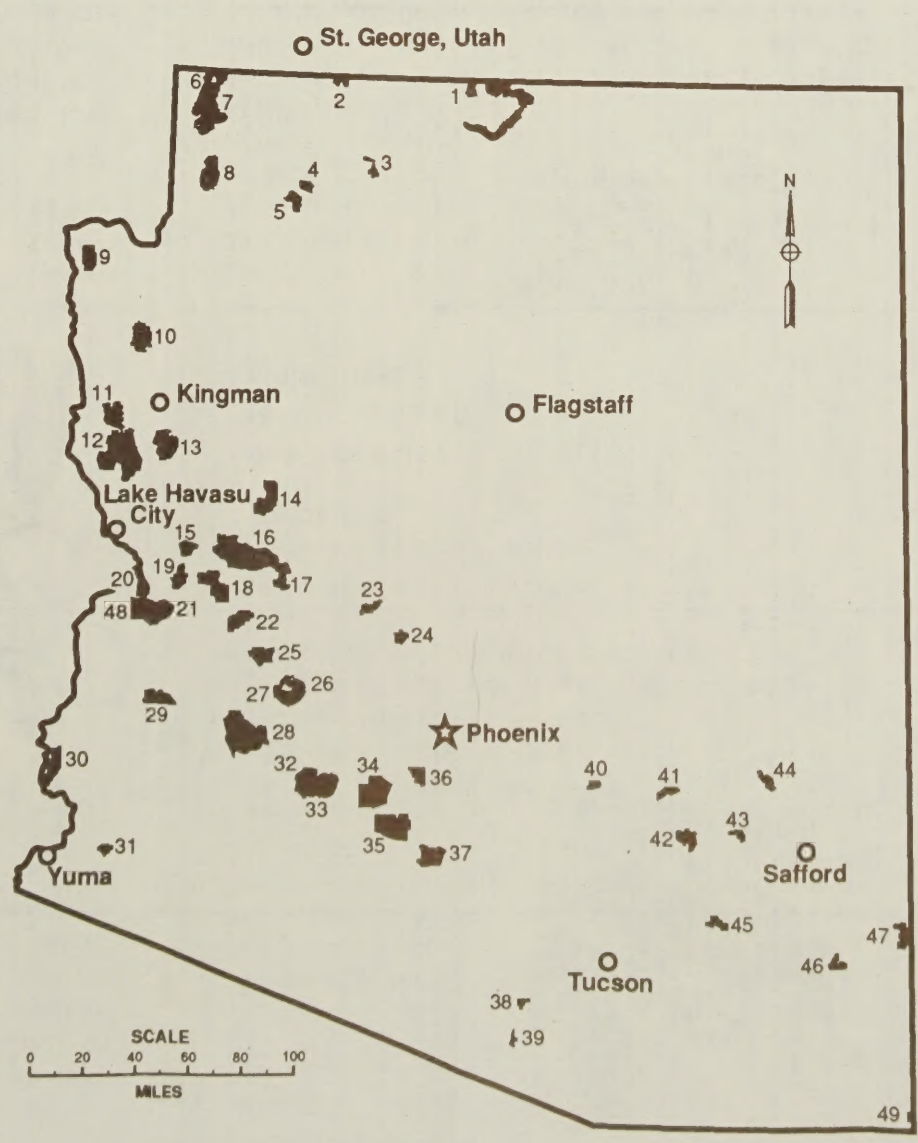
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DESIGNATED AREAS

- 1 Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs
- 2 Cottonwood Point
- 3 Kanab Creek
- 4 Mt. Trumbull
- 5 Mt. Logan
- 6 Beaver Dam Mtns.
- 7 Paiute
- 8 Grand Wash Cliffs
- 9 Mt. Wilson
- 10 Mt. Tipton
- 11 Mt. Nutt
- 12 Warm Springs
- 13 Wabayuma Peak
- 14 Upper Burro Creek
- 15 Aubrey Peak
- 16 Arrastra Mountain
- 17 Tres Alamos
- 18 Rawhide Mountains
- 19 Swansea
- 20 Gibraltar Mountain
- 21 East Cactus Plain
- 22 Harcuvar Mountains
- 23 Hassayampa River Canyon
- 24 Hells Canyon
- 25 Harquahala Mountains
- 26 Hummingbird Springs
- 27 Big Horn Mountains
- 28 Eagletail Mountains
- 29 New Water Mountains
- 30 Trigo Mountains
- 31 Muggins Mountains
- 32 Signal Mountain
- 33 Woolsey Peak
- 34 North Maricopa Mountains
- 35 South Maricopa Mountains

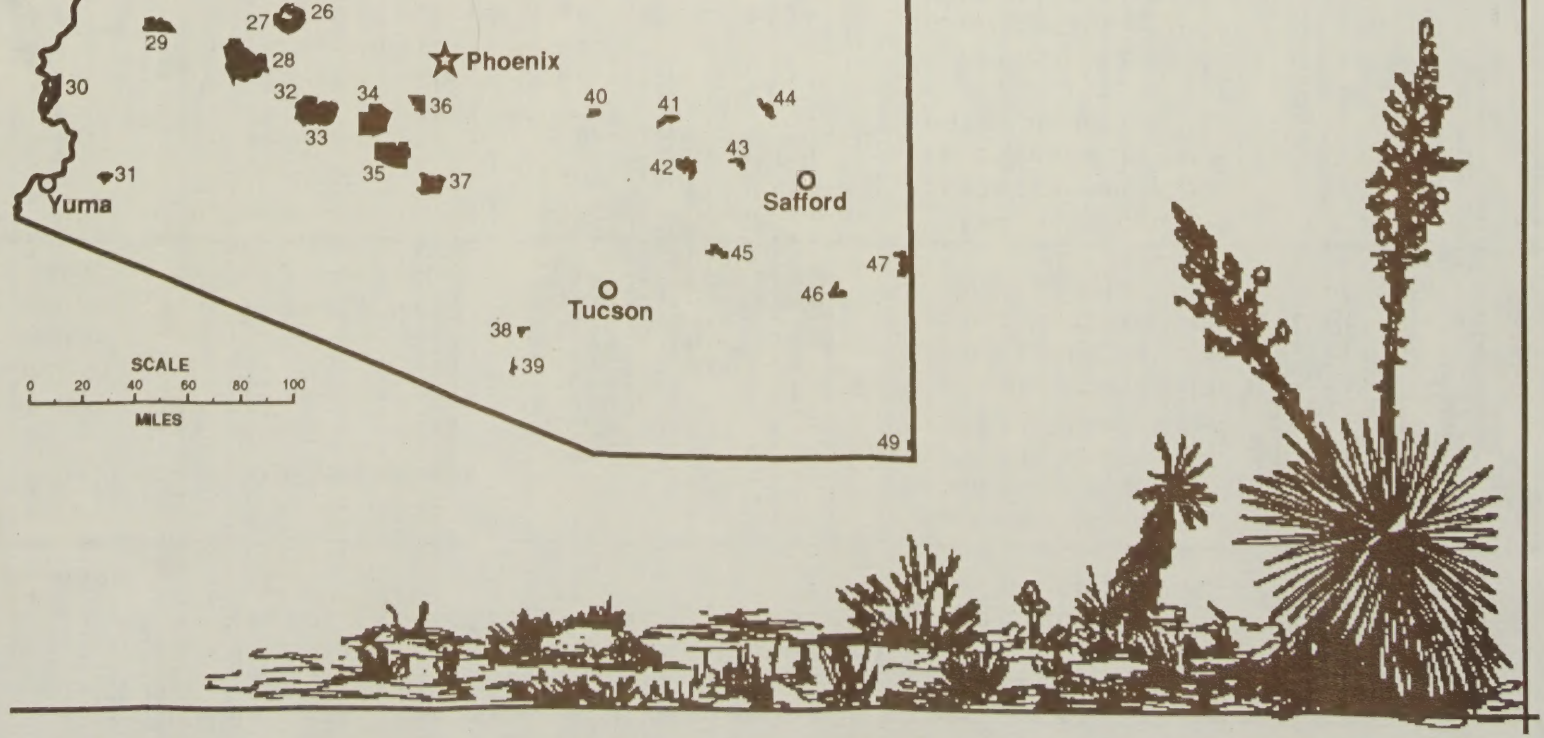
WHERE IS ARIZONA BLM WILDERNESS?



- 36 Sierra Estrella
- 37 Table Top
- 38 Coyote Mountains
- 39 Baboquivari Peak
- 40 White Canyon
- 41 Needle's Eye
- 42 Aravaipa Canyon
- 43 North Santa Teresa
- 44 Fishhooks
- 45 Redfield Canyon
- 46 Dos Cabezas Mountains
- 47 Peloncillo Mountains

STUDY AREAS

- 48 Cactus Plain
- 49 Baker Canyon



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